S. HRG. 98-635 Pt. 1

OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 1149

AN ACT TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM AND OTHER LANDS IN THE STATE OF OREGON FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

BEND, OREG., JULY 21, 1983
SALEM, OREG., AUGUST 25, 1983

Part 1

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Bend, Oreg.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 8 a.m., in the Pence Hall, at Central Oregon Community College, Bend, Oreg., Hon. Mark O. Hatfield, presiding.

Present: Senator Hatfield.

Also present: Tom Winn, professional staff member; and D. Michael Harvey, chief counsel for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MARK O. HATFIELD, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Senator HATFIELD. Good morning. This is a public hearing of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natuaral Resources.

Our purpose today is to consider each item on H.R. 1149, the Oregon wilderness legislation, which has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the subcommittee. That particular piece of legislation would add about 1.2 million acres to the the national wilderness preservation system, and provide for further study of an additional 100,000 acres.

This issue already has a very long history. In fact, it has been nearly 12 years since I first circulated a draft wilderness bill, designed to resolve the wilderness controversy in Oregon.

Following that came RARE I, followed by RARE II. In the process, Congress did approve the Oregon Omnibus Wilderness Act, which I proposed, which did not intend to reach a comprehensive resoultion to this issue in our State.

After President Carter's administration completed this RARE II study, I spent the better part of a year developing legislation to respond to it.

My bill included over 500,000 acres of wilderness and a national conservation area of nearly 80,000 acres. That legislation, which was a result of two public hearings in Oregon and one public hearing in Washington, D.C., hundreds of hours of meetings of examinations of wilderness propositions, passed the Senate of the United States on November 26, 1979.

The House of Representatives did not act on the bill in 1979 or in 1980, and the bill died with the closed 96th Congress.

I said at that time, that I would wait for the House of Representatives to initiate the bill. Earlier this year, the House approved the bill which is the subject of our hearing today.

Obviously, there are some major differences between my bill of 1979 and the House bill of 1983. It is important that these differences be resolved so that we restore some certainty to our timber base and to our wilderness base.

In the absence of legislation, we look toward a RARE III, and continuing the legal uncertainty. At the same time, this issue of sufficient importance to our State's economy, that we should not be stampeded into accepting any particular solution, just to resolve the legal issue.

Today's hearing is the first of three that I plan to hold on the House bill. Today's hearing will be followed by a hearing in Salem on August 25 and by a Washington, D.C., hearing as well.

I welcome the participation of so many interested groups and individuals, and in order to accommodate all of those on the witness list, we must adhere to the times which have been allotted for each panel.

I ask that you withhold applause and comments as it will cut into the witness' time. Your complete, written statement will be incuded in the hearing record and any additional materials, maps, so forth, you may wish to provide will be stored in the subcommittee files, so that it will be available to us and the staff when we get back to Washington, to review the hearing.

The hearing record will remain open for 2 weeks after today. Anyone may submit a copy to my office in Portland, or may be addressed to the subcommittee office in Washington.

It is very important we avoid repetition. If you hear the points you are planning to raise, addressed by several earlier witnesses, please make an effort not to repeat them. It will be a much more constructive session if we can avoid repetition.

There will be a printed hearing record of this hearing, which you can obtain by filling out a self-addressed sticker at the table, which is back of the bleachers. A copy of this hearing record will then be sent to you in a few months, when it's printed.

Witnesses are asked to please hold on to your written testimony until the panel is called to the witness table. Our staff will then get the copy of your testimony from you.

We reserve the front row for the on-deck panel so the next panel to testify shall take his place there as soon as the preceding panel moves to the witness table.

We will have a 5-minute warning signal for each panel. When the green light comes on, that means you have 5 minutes left for your panel and when the red light comes on, that means you're through.

I want to again express my deep appreciation for the wonderful cooperation extended by the community college for providing these facilities, by the staffing, the recording clerk that will be taking the testimony, and for each one of you for your very deep interest in this subject.

At this time, we are ready to hear the first panel which has been allocated 30 minutes, panel A, on the overview of the whole subject matter. Then we'll get into forest by forest.

And, for the record, Congressmen Les AuCoin and Robert Smith have provided statements which will be inserted at this point along with the text of H.R. 1149.

[The statements and bill follow:]

LES AUCOIN
1st District, Oregon

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

July 20, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
Room 107
555 S.W. Yamhill
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Mark:

Because of conflicts created by the House of Representatives schedule, I will be unable to attend your hearing on Oregon wilderness. I will have my staff present to take note of all the testimony and I would appreciate your including this letter in the Bend hearing record.

I know of no one else in the Oregon delegation who has grappled more with the difficult issue of wilderness than you. You are to be commended for your efforts -- past and present -- to resolve this matter. I have said before, and I state again, that it was one of the great tragedies of our delegation that we did not follow through on your work in the 96th Congress to fashion an Oregon wilderness bill. I have come to appreciate the sense of frustration that accompanies this particular problem -- a sense that you must have felt many times.

I believe we now have an excellent opportunity to end the controversy in the State of Oregon over what lands should be designated wilderness and what lands should be released for multiple use. As you know, the House of Representatives has overwhelmingly endorsed, by a vote of 252 to 93, H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. I believe this bill -- which designates slightly more than a million acres for wilderness and releases nearly 2 million acres for commercial and multiple use -- is a reasonable and balanced piece of legislation. I support it strongly.

I look forward to offering testimony before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in Washington and to reviewing the Senate bill when introduced. I am anxious, as I know you are, to press ahead and see an Oregon wilderness bill signed into law at the earliest possible date.

2446 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-0855
1716 FEDERAL BUILDING, 1220 SW THIRD, PORTLAND, OREGON 97204 (503) 221-2901, OREGON TOLL-FREE LINE 1-800-452-1920

The consequences if we fail are clear -- lawsuits resulting in massive delays, lost job opportunities and continued uncertainty in the forest products and mining industries. It is also important that we succeed because of the continued threat to those wild lands in Oregon that all of us agree ought to be protected for reasons of wildlife qualities, fisheries enhancement and genetic diversity, as well as the knowledge that we have saved a little bit of Oregon the way Oregon used to be.

I look forward to working with you and other responsible members of our delegation to resolve this decade long controversy.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Les

LES AuCOIN
Member of Congress

LA/se

ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH
2ND DISTRICT OREGON

COMMITTEE
PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION

CHAIRMAN
REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE
ON AGRICULTURE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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4

July 21, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
SH-322
Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear ~~Senator Hatfield~~: Mark

Please allow me to again express my pleasure with your decision to conduct hearings in the State of Oregon prior to Senate consideration of the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983, H.R. 1149.

Attached you will find my personal testimony in written form, as your letter of invitation suggested be done, to limit oral testimony during field hearings to non-elected representatives only.

I would be happy to present testimony before your committee when this matter is discussed in Washington, as well.

I would very much appreciate your taking the opportunity to read my statement into the minutes of your Bend hearing on July 21, 1983.

Again, thank you for your attention to the concerns which my Second Congressional District constituents will present in this matter.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH
Member of Congress

RFS/sgs

HONORABLE ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH
Member of Congress -- Oregon/2
Testimony, Bend, Oregon
July 21, 1983

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to present written remarks for entry into the official record of your hearings in Bend, Oregon, July 21, 1983.

In accordance with the desires you stated in your letter of invitation I am today deferring presentation of oral testimony until the Committee meets in Washington to discuss this legislation.

My constituents of the Second Congressional District of Oregon are, by now, well aware of my opposition to the enactment of H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

Senators, I urge that the debate over additional wilderness not become purely a numbers battle. Each proposed wilderness area should be examined for its wilderness attributes and considered together with the well-being of those communities which are economically dependent upon the natural resource base in that area.

I am pleased to bring news today that a series of groups, representing county government, Chambers of Commerce and varied resource interests is currently reviewing each proposed wilderness area in our Second Congressional District with this goal in mind.

By making on-site analyses of each area, devoting many hours to each with the single goal of presenting an objective and factual assessment of the compatibility of each proposal, these groups will have done far more to give this Congress a broad-based and fair-minded review of the bill than any effort done to date.

I have seen a small portion of the work accomplished so far, and I am highly impressed with the thoroughness of their work. I urge that you give these groups, and each of my Second District constituents to appear before you today the highest degree of attention and consideration.

Thank you for this opportunity.

-0-

II

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1149

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 21), 1983

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

AN ACT

To designate certain national forest system and other lands in the State of Oregon for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983".

SEC. 2. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands, as generally depicted on maps, appropriately referenced, dated December 1982 (except as otherwise dated), are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System—

(1) certain lands in the Mount Hood National Forest, which comprise approximately forty thousand nine hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Columbia Gorge Wilderness—Proposed", and shall be known as the Columbia Gorge Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in the Mount Hood National Forest, which comprise approximately fifty-five thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and shall be known as the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness;

(3) certain lands in the Mount Hood National Forest, which comprise approximately twenty-five thousand five hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Badger Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and shall be known as the Badger Creek Wilderness;

(4) certain lands in the Mount Hood National Forest and the Willamette National Forest, which comprise approximately forty-seven thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Hidden Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and shall be known as the Hidden Wilderness;

(5) certain lands in the Willamette National Forest, which comprise approximately nineteen thou-

sand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Middle Santiam Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and shall be known as the Middle Santiam Wilderness;

(6) certain lands in the Siuslaw National Forest, which comprise approximately six thousand five hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Rock Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and shall be known as the Rock Creek Wilderness;

(7) certain lands in the Siuslaw National Forest, which comprise approximately eight thousand eight hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Cummins Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and shall be known as the Cummins Creek Wilderness;

(8) certain lands in the Umpqua National Forest, which comprise approximately nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Boulder Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and shall be known as the Boulder Creek Wilderness;

(9) certain lands in the Umpqua and Rogue River National Forests, which comprise approximately fifty-four thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and shall be known as the Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness;

(10) certain lands in and adjacent to the Siskiyou National Forest, which comprise approximately twenty-one thousand five hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Grassy Knob Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and shall be known as the Grassy Knob Wilderness;

(11) certain lands in and adjacent to the Siskiyou and Rogue River National Forests, which comprise approximately twenty-five thousand five hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Red Buttes Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and shall be known as the Red Buttes Wilderness;

(12) certain lands in the Umpqua, Willamette, Deschutes, and Winema National Forests, which comprise approximately one hundred and fifty-four thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Diamond Peak Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: *Provided*, That the existing Diamond Peak Wilderness together with the additions thereto of this Act shall henceforth be known as the Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness;

(13) certain lands in the Rogue River and Winema National Forests, which comprise approximately one hundred and thirteen thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Sky Lakes Wilderness—Proposed", and shall be known as the Sky Lakes Wilderness;

(14) certain lands in the Fremont National Forest, which comprise approximately seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-five acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Coleman Rim Wilderness—Proposed", and shall be known as the Coleman Rim Wilderness;

(15) certain lands in the Ochoco National Forest, which comprise approximately seven thousand one hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Bridge Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and shall be known as the Bridge Creek Wilderness;

(16) certain lands in the Ochoco National Forest, which comprise approximately seventeen thousand four hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Mill Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and shall be known as the Mill Creek Wilderness;

(17) certain lands in the Ochoco National Forest, which comprise approximately thirteen thousand four

hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Ochoco Canyon Wilderness—Proposed", and shall be known as the Ochoco Canyon Wilderness;

(18) certain lands in the Wallowa-Whitman, Malheur, and Umatilla National Forests, which comprise approximately two hundred and eighteen thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "North Fork John Day Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and shall be known as the North Fork John Day Wilderness;

(19) certain lands in and adjacent to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, which comprise approximately thirty-one thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Joseph Canyon Wilderness—Proposed", and shall be known as the Joseph Canyon Wilderness;

(20) certain lands in the Willamette and Mount Hood National Forests, which comprise approximately thirteen thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Jefferson Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of, the Mount Jefferson Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(21) certain lands in the Willamette and Deschutes National Forests, which comprise approximately six thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Washington Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of, the Mount Washington Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(22) certain lands in the Willamette and Deschutes National Forests which comprise approximately thirty-six thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Three Sisters Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of, the Three Sisters Wilderness as designated by Public Laws 88-577 and 95-237;

(23) certain lands in the Winema National Forest which comprise approximately three thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Mountain Lakes Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of, the Mountain Lakes Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(24) certain lands in the Fremont National Forest which comprise approximately three thousand seven hundred and thirty acres, are generally depicted on a

map entitled "Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of, the Gearhart Mountain Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(25) certain lands in the Malheur National Forest which comprise approximately thirty-five thousand one hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of, the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577; and

(26) certain lands in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest which comprise approximately sixty-seven thousand three hundred acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of, the Eagle Cap Wilderness as designated by Public Laws 88-577 and 92-521;

(27) certain lands in the Umatilla National Forest, which compromise approximately eighteen thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "North Fork Umatilla Wilderness—Proposed", dated February

1983, and which shall be known as the North Fork Umatilla Wilderness;

(28) certain lands in the Malheur and Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, which compromise approximately forty-nine thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Glacier-Monument Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which shall be known as the Glacier-Monument Wilderness;

(29) certain lands located in the Salem District of the Bureau of Land Management, Oregon, which comprise approximately five thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Table Rock Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which shall be known as the Table Rock Wilderness;

(30) certain lands in and adjacent to the Willamette and Umpqua National Forests, which compromise approximately seven thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Hardesty Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which shall be known as the Hardesty Mountain Wilderness;

(b) Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, for all existing timber sale contracts or portions of timber sale contracts within the boundaries of the Middle Santiam, Grassy Knob, Salmon-Huckleberry, Joseph Canyon, Bridge Creek and Hardesty Mountain Wilderness

Areas as designated by this Act, at the buyer's option, either (1) terminate the timber sale contract without cost to the buyer, or (2) terminate the timber sale contract and compensate the buyers of contracts that have been validly issued by offering to sell them similar contracts of approximately equal volumes and values of timber. Such compensatory sales shall be carried out on a negotiated basis.

SEC. 3. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands shall be reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture as to their suitability for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary shall submit his report and findings to the President, and the President shall submit his recommendation to the Congress of the United States no later than three years from the date of enactment of this Act:

(1) certain lands in the Willamette National Forest which comprise approximately twenty-three thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Old Cascades Wilderness Study Area", dated February 1983, and which shall be known as the Old Cascades Wilderness Study Area;

(2) certain lands in the Willamette National Forest which comprise approximately sixty-three thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Waldo Lake Wilderness Study Area", dated February

1983, and which shall be known as the Waldo Lake Wilderness Study Area; and

(3) certain lands in and adjacent to the Siuslaw National Forest, which comprise approximately twelve thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Wassen Creek Wilderness Study Area", dated February 1983, and which shall be known as the Wassen Creek Wilderness Study Area.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness study areas designated by this section shall, until Congress determines otherwise, be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture so as to maintain their presently existing wilderness character and potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 4. Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act: *Provided,* That any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 5. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, a map and a legal description of each wilderness area shall be filed with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the

United States Senate, and each such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 6. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest system roadless areas in the State of Oregon and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest system lands in States other than Oregon, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of Oregon;

(2) with respect to the national forest system lands in the State of Oregon which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II), except those lands remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act, and those lands designated for wilderness study in section 3 of this Act, that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle;

(3) areas in the State of Oregon reviewed in such final environmental statement and not designated as wilderness or for study by Congress or remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans; and

(4) unless expressly authorized by Congress the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Oregon for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Passed the House of Representatives March 21, 1983.

Attest: BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,

Clerk.

Senator HATFIELD. Now we'll hear from James Monteith, John Platt, Forrest Meuret, Lynn Herring, Dave Willis, and Diane and Bill Kelsay.

STATEMENT OF JAMES MONTEITH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, OREGON NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL

Mr. MONTEITH. Good morning and welcome home, Senator Hatfield. I am James Monteith, executive director of the Oregon Natural Resources Council. The council is a statewide grassroots association of 90 member organizations and more than 2,000 individual members who are concerned about the management and protection of Oregon's lands, waters, and natural resources.

On behalf of the 75 conservationists, sportsmen, businesspeople, scientists, recreationists, educators, ranchers, farmers, economists, land managers, foresters, biologists, and other Oregonians who will appear before you today, as well as the hundreds who wanted to speak but could not because of time constraints, I want to personally thank you for the opportunity to testify. We deeply appreciate your taking time from your relentless schedule to be with us today and again next month in Salem. I do believe you will find both field hearings of major substance and well worth your while.

We also want to thank you for the role you and your staff have played in the Interior appropriations process in order to sustain the current moratorium on developmental activities within the boundaries of proposals in H.R. 1149. Although we are concerned about significant acreage which was left out of that bill, as you will hear today, it is of obvious importance that any area included in pending legislation not be destroyed while the bill is under review by Congress. Again, we're appreciative of your efforts in this regard.

As the opening speaker, I need to comment briefly on the logistics and format of today's prowilderness panels. We plan to follow the national forest panels as scheduled, but with two slight modifications which were cleared through your staff. First, the Fremont panel will serve as our wildlife and botanical resources panel; then we'll discuss Fremont and Winema wilderness proposals on the Winema forest panel which follows.

Second, the Umatilla panel this afternoon will serve as our fisheries and watershed resources panel; we'll cover the Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman wilderness proposals on the Wallowa-Whitman Forest panel. In this way, the conservation and timber industry panels will still correspond; at the same time resource experts can speak generically from a statewide viewpoint and share a perspective that we hope will be of interest to you.

During the last few minutes of this overview panel, we will present a multi-image audiovisual program on eastern Oregon forest wilderness proposals. We do not plan to show slides during the site-specific panels because of the time factor, but we do hope this brief glimpse at the land and the resources at stake sheds some new light on the issue.

Today, and next month in Salem, you will hear from a variety of people from all walks of life who know and understand the value of wilderness. You'll hear why conservation, sportsmen, Indian, commercial fishing, and other organizations are pleading with you to enlarge the House version of the wilderness bill, and to protect more of our rapidly diminishing wilderness heritage. You'll learn about site-specific proposals and why they must be included in the bill if it is to meet its habitat, watershed, and ecosystem objectives.

You will also hear a definitive discussion of economics and jobs, with quantified proof that enactment of a significant Oregon forest wilderness bill is absolutely crucial for the continued survival of thousands of existing jobs. The economics of wilderness designation are not what the wood-products industry would have us believe. Rather than causing a loss of jobs, we have proven that the many real jobs in the commercial fishing, sports hunting and fishing, tourism, agriculture, higher education, and other industries would benefit by wilderness classification. These jobs would be saved by passage of the bill, and threatened if these areas are not protected. Conversely, timber-related jobs will not be affected by wilderness designations, because the lack of wood demand—not supply—is the major source of the industry's problems.

Oregon's livability and economy depend on protecting our last vestiges of natural lands. Economic diversification can occur only if we maintain a resource base that supports timber management but also provides the potential for increased tourism, favorable business climates, and growing activity in the many economic aspects of fish, wildlife, water, and other resources.

Some background facts are in order. First, there is the is the question of magnitude Some have the mistaken impression that conservationists and sportsmen have chosen arbitrary and unfounded goals for wilderness classification. In Oregon, we utilize a democratic process for determining statewide policies, and wilderness was an early decision for us. Across the State, ONRC-member organizations and other groups have conducted comprehensive studies and established stringent criteria for determining the statewide policy. Ratified over 6 years ago, that policy for Oregon forest wilderness designation is that 3.4 million acres should be added to the national wilderness system. That is not an arbitrary number; it happens to be the total acreage of the individual proposals supported by local, statewide, and national organizations.

The House bill, totaling 1.2 million acres, contains many important areas, but falls far short of the 3.4 million acres proposed for wilderness by conservation and sportsmen organizations. Out of a total of 31 million acres of forestlands in Oregon, over 25 million acres have been roaded and are used for timber production. A little more than 1 million acres of mostly classic rock and ice has been classified as wilderness in Oregon, leaving about 4.5 million acres of undisturbed but unprotected de facto forest wilderness. Surely the designation of 3.4 million acres for multiple-use purposes other than timber is not unreasonable.

It has been particularly distressing that so many years have come and gone while so little progress has been made in resolving this complex and difficult issue. Now that the House has finally acted, we are hopeful that the Senate will pass out a bill in September and that a House-Senate conference committee can resolve any differences immediately thereafter.

Since the completion of RARE II 5 years ago, conservationists and sportsmen have tried desperately to protect these last remaining forest wildlands. Regardless of their value as critical fish and wildlife habitat, key watersheds, back-country recreation areas, or rare ecosystems, the Forest Service has relentlessly roaded and cut these lands as fast as possible.

Thousands of acres have been lost. While continuing to wait for Congress to act favorably on these areas, we've been forced to file two RARE II lawsuits already. If necessary, we are prepared to sue the Forest Service again, until they obey the law and provide these areas an adequate and fair wilderness review. This attempt to legislate by chainsaw, thereby precluding the options of Congress, cannot be tolerated.

The significance of the decision you and your staff will make in the next few weeks cannot be overstated. In terms of wilderness, the finality of that decision, it's irretrievability, must be stressed. Of the 4.5 million acres of unprotected de facto wilderness on public forestlands, most is scheduled to be roaded and logged in the next few years. The so-called sufficiency language contained in H.R. 1149 will aggravate this situation, as would the addition of your timber-contract-relief legislation.

Especially with this excessive baggage, very few areas will ever again qualify for wilderness consideration after this bill passes. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management will be certain of that. A decision to leave a proposal—of parts thereof—out of this bill is a decision against that area for all time. There will be very little to come back to and the enormity of that realization must rest with you.

What is at stake in this bill is the future of hunting and fishing in Oregon. It is the decision whether or not to retain habitat on our public forestlands for all native species of wildlife and plants, or only some. This bill will decide, once and for all, whether we will have fish in our coastal streams and the upper Columbia River system or not; consequently it will dictate whether or not native Indian tribes will be able to execute their treaties with the United States.

Watershed and habitat for diminishing fish stocks must be retained if we are to protect important salmonid gene reserves that are adapted to local environments. Many of the wilderness proposals being discussed today can be likened to a system of natural hatcheries, except that they cost much less than manmade facilities, and they produce so much more.

If we hope to keep certain fish and wildlife species off the Endangered Species Act list, these healthy habitat areas must be protected. In terms of anadromous fisheries, this is especially significant if we are to meet the intent of Congress as expressed in such statutes as the Northwest Power Act [Public Law 96-501] and the Salmonid and Steelhead Conservation and Enhancement Act [Public Law 96-561]. This is also true if the United States-Canada Salmon Treaty, under negotiation for over 17 years, is to now come to fruition.

Looking at dollars, the 1980 Northwest Power Act offers an interesting example. As a result of intense planning and numerous public hearings, the Power Planning Council has budgeted almost $5 billion over the next 20 years to provide in-stream water conditions to enhance anadromous fisheries. If spawning and rearing habitat is not protected correspondingly, that investment will be for naught.

Senator Hatfield, please remember that Oregon won's be Oregon anymore without its special treasures like the Middle Santiam, or the proposed 400,000-acre north fork John Day wilderness complex.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JOHN PLATT, COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

Mr. PLATT. Good morning. I'm John Platt, and I'm speaking on behalf of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. Tim Wapato, executive director, is unable to be here because his mother is hospitalized in Los Angeles.

The commission, as you're aware, is composed of the fish and wildlife committees of Yakima, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce Tribes and its activities are based upon treaties signed with the United States by which the tribes reserve fishing rights which were to be secured by the U.S. Government.

Those rights include the right to reserve water quality and quantities of water to protect the fisheries and also the habitat.

The testimony that we present to you includes testimony by Tim Wapato, Alex Heindl, and a little from Jess Sirmon, which we believe indicates a high priority for fisheries; as well as additional areas the commission believes are needed to protecting the fisheries; as well as some material from the media that I think is worthwhile and merits your attention.

On behalf of the committee, I would like to thank you for your support of the Columbia River fishery, in terms of your work on the fish and wildlife program, the Power Enhancement Act, your work on the United States-Canada Treaty and on your work on peace. And, of course, without peace, all of God's creatures will be unable to carry out their lifes' destinies.

We believe that the legislation that we've mentioned as well as your work in these areas, really establishes a comprehensive program for the restoration of the fisheries in the upper Columbia River.

Prior to December 1980, it was thought that hydroelectric development and overfishing were the two major problems of the fishery. With the passage of the Power Act and the Enhancement Act, those two problems have now been addressed.

There is indication that up to $6 billion worth of damage has been done to the fishery by hydroelectric development. Some $700 million will be spent during the next 20 years under the fish and wildlife program to restore that fishery, with possibility of up to an $8 billion return to the Pacific Northwest during those next 20 years.

But, that's only if habitat is available to support the restoration of those fisheries. In most habitat in the upper river areas, it is no longer available because of mining roads, timber management, and other human activities.

Our testimony indicates why those activities caused these kinds of problems.

One point that the commission wishes to make is that watersheds are what needs to be protected, not in just stream regions, but actual watersheds. And the areas that are being proposed, are aiming toward that.

The commission has actively involved itself in forest management by its work on the desolation plan, which includes areas adjacent to the north fork of the John Day River, which are likely to be lost as a result of sedimentation and siltation.

In addition, the Umatilla Tribe is working with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to develop a Umatilla restoration plan that could result in up to $13 million of income as well as a restoration of their subsistance and ceremonial fishing.

The letter I mentioned to you in appendix 8, indicates that the Forest Service has not established a high enough priority for this forest restoration and that is likely to be the missing link or gap in restoration of the fisheries. To close that gap, the commission is recommending that 795,000 acres of undeveloped, roadless lands be designated as wilderness in northeastern Oregon.

Senator Hatfield and subcommittee members, the economies and well-being of the commission's member tribes' reservations substantially depend on both fish and timber. The commission recognizes the value of commercial timber harvest and of achieving a proper balance among all forest resources.

Nonetheless, it is clear that wilderness designation is the only means by which the few remaining areas of unspoiled habitat can be maintained as a base for rebuilding the Columbia Basin's upriver salmon and steelhead runs. In this case, the resource balance must lean toward wilderness over timber harvest because the threatened resource—fisheries—must be given first priority.

In light of the legislative and diplomatic program to restore the Columbia's naturally spawning salmon and steelhead—a program developed with the assistance of your office and under your guidance, Senator Hatfield—the commission respectfully asks that the subcommittee recognize H.R. 1149, with our proposed additions, as a critical link in Columbia River fisheries restoration.

If I may add one more thing: The Nez Perce Tribe was unable to be here because of the taxation meeting that they were actively involved in. They would like an opportunity to testify at your Salem hearing.

[Material submitted for the record follows:]

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TESTIMONY OF
COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION
BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
IN BEND, OREGON, ON JULY 21, 1983
CONCERNING H.R. 1149 AND THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN OREGON AS WILDERNESS

STATEMENT OF S. TIMOTHY WAPATO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION, BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER IN BEND, OREGON, ON JULY 21, 1983 CONCERNING H.R. 1149 AND THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN OREGON AS WILDERNESS

SENATOR HATFIELD, ON BEHALF OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION, THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TODAY CONCERNING LEGISLATION CRITICAL TO THE PROTECTION AND EXERCISE OF TREATY FISHING RIGHTS ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

AS YOU KNOW, THE COMMISSION WAS FORMED BY TRIBAL GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEZ PERCE TRIBE, CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION, CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION OF OREGON AND CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION. IT IS COMPOSED OF THOSE TRIBES' FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEES AND SERVES TO COORDINATE TRIBAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT AND TO RENDER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

THE COMMISSION'S FOUR MEMBER TRIBES HOLD RESERVED RIGHTS TO FISH AT THEIR USUAL AND ACCUSTOMED FISHING PLACES AS WELL AS RESERVED RIGHTS TO HUNT AND TO GATHER ROOTS AND BERRIES. THESE RIGHTS ARE SECURED BY TREATIES WITH THE UNITED STATES WHICH ALSO DOCUMENT THE CESSION OF THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES OF LAND THAT MADE SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTHWEST POSSIBLE. THESE RESERVED RIGHTS

HAVE BEEN INTERPRETED BY THE FEDERAL COURTS TO IMPLICITLY INCORPORATE THE RIGHT TO PROTECTION OF THE HABITAT AND WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY UPON WHICH THE EXPRESSLY RESERVED RIGHTS DEPEND.

THE COMMISSION TRUSTS THAT EVERY MEMBER OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE IS AWARE THAT MOST OF THE NATURALLY SPAWNING SALMON RUNS OF THE COLUMBIA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES ARE ON THE BRINK OF EXTINCTION. UNTIL DECEMBER OF 1930, THE MAJOR UNADDRESSED CAUSES OF THIS TRAGEDY WERE HYDROELECTRIC DAMS AND OVERFISHING. IT WAS IN THAT MONTH THAT CONGRESS PASSED BOTH THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ELECTRIC POWER PLANNING AND CONSERVATION ACT AND THE SALMON AND STEELHEAD CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT ACT; KEY PIECES OF LEGISLATION THAT EXPRESSED THE INTENT OF CONGRESS TO RESTORE COLUMBIA BASIN SALMON RUNS THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY CONSTRUCTION OF HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS AND OVERFISHING. MORE RECENTLY, STATE DEPARTMENT AND CANADIAN NEGOTIATORS INITIALED A DRAFT TREATY WHICH, IF RATIFIED, WOULD LIMIT THE CATCH OF COLUMBIA BASIN SALMON BY OCEAN FISHERS IN ALASKA AND CANADA IN ORDER TO CONSERVE THE RESOURCE.

THE COST OF FISHERY DESTRUCTION BY THE DAMS HAS BEEN STAGGERING TO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. A STUDY COMMISSIONED BY THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATES

THAT COST TO BE $6 BILLION. HOWEVER, AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF $700 MILLION, PLUS ADJUSTMENT OF HYDRO OPERATIONS TO ACCOUNT FOR FISH MIGRATION OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD, UP TO $8 BILLION IS EXPECTED TO FLOW INTO THE NORTHWEST ECONOMY AS A RESULT OF THE POWER COUNCIL'S EFFORTS TO REBUILD UPRIVER RUNS, IF HABITAT IS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT ENHANCEMENT IN THE UPPER RIVER.

MUCH OF THE HABITAT THAT ONCE SUPPORTED RUNS, IN THE MILLIONS, OF SALMON AND STEELHEAD IS NO LONGER AVAILABLE BECAUSE HUMAN ACTIVITIES SUCH AS MINING, ROAD-BUILDING, AND LIVESTOCK GRAZING MADE IT UNSUITABLE. SOME ACTIVITIES ARE SIMPLY NOT COMPATIBLE WITH THESE FISHES' NEED FOR CLEAN WATER AND GRAVEL BEDS. THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF TIMBER HARVEST, LIVESTOCK GRAZING, AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION ON THE SALMON AND STEELHEAD RESOURCE ARE WELL-DOCUMENTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE. ALL THESE ACTIVITIES CAUSE EROSION AND CONSEQUENT WATER SILTATION; REDUCE THE WATERSHED'S ABILITY TO STORE WATER, THEREBY DECREASING FLOWS IN CRITICAL SUMMER MONTHS AND INCREASING DESTRUCTIVE RUNOFF DURING THE WINTER; AND REDUCE OR ELIMINATE THE STREAMSIDE VEGETATION THAT SHADES AND PROTECTS FISH, PROVIDES INSECTS FOR FOOD, PREVENTS BANK EROSION, AND CONTROLS WATER TEMPERATURES AND GROUNDWATER RELEASE. IN ADDITION, TIMBER MANAGEMENT FREQUENTLY REQUIRES USE OF PESTICIDES AND OTHER TOXINS IN THE WATERSHED THAT ARE GENERALLY HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE, A FACT AMPLY DEMONSTRATED DURING RECENT ATTEMPTS BY THE FOREST SERVICE TO ERADICATE THE SPRUCE BUDWORM IN NORTHEASTERN OREGON.

EVEN BEFORE THE PASSAGE OF THE POWER ACT, PRIVATE HYDROELECTRIC OPERATORS WERE REQUIRED TO MITIGATE THEIR DAMAGES WHILE CONGRESS SLOWLY BUT SURELY RECOGNIZED SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS ON THE PART OF THE U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. HOWEVER, NO SUCH REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN APPLIED TO FISHERIES DAMAGE CAUSED BY FOREST SERVICE PRACTICES, DESPITE LOSS OR DEGRADATION OF MANY THOUSANDS OF MILES OF PRIME SPAWNING AND REARING HABITAT.

AND MITIGATION IS NOT BEING REQUESTED HERE! THE COMMISSION IS SIMPLY ASKING THAT YOU PROTECT THE LAST REMAINING AREAS IN OUR NATIONAL FORESTS THAT SUPPORT SALMON AND STEELHEAD: THE SUBSTANCE OF THEIR TREATIES AND A CRITICAL ELEMENT IN THE ECONOMY, THE CULTURE, AND DIET OF OREGONIANS. PROTECT IT WITH LEGISLATION THAT CLEARLY TELLS THE FOREST SERVICE HOW TO MANAGE THESE LAST REMAINING AREAS, RATHER THAN ALLOWING THE AGENCY TO FOOL ITSELF AND US INTO THINKING THAT ECONOMIC TIMBER MANAGEMENT CAN PROTECT WATERSHEDS CRITICAL FOR FISH!

IN RECENT YEARS, THE COMMISSION HAS SOUGHT PROTECTION OF SPAWNING AND REARING STREAMS FROM THE IMPACTS OF TIMBER MANAGEMENT, BUT WITH LITTLE SUCCESS. THE DESOLATION TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, WHICH INCLUDES AREAS ADJACENT TO THE NORTH FORK OF THE JOHN DAY RIVER, (NOW RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS) IS A CASE IN POINT. DESPITE AMPLE EVIDENCE INDICATING HARMFUL SEDIMENTATION FROM LOGGING PRACTICES, THE UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST APPROVED

THE PLAN, WHICH INCREASES SEDIMENTATION BY 49 PERCENT AND RESULTS IN THE LOSS OF 67 PERCENT OF THE SPRING CHINOOK AND STEELHEAD POTENTIAL PRODUCTION IN THE NORTH FORK. THIS AMOUNTS TO A REDUCTION OF ABOUT 4,000 CHINOOK AND 11,000 STEELHEAD ANNUALLY.

THE NORTH FORK OF THE UMATILLA RIVER, ANOTHER PROPOSED ADDITION TO OREGON WILDERNESS, IS A NOTABLE EXAMPLE OF THE VALUE OF SALMON AND STEELHEAD PRODUCED IN UNDEVELOPED ROADLESS AREAS OF NORTHEASTERN OREGON. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESTORATION PLAN OF UMATILLA BASIN FISHERIES IS CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS, WITH COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UMATILLA TRIBE AND OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE. EVENTUALLY, PRODUCTION OF FALL CHINOOK SALMON AND SUMMER STEELHEAD WILL HAVE AN ANNUAL VALUE OF $13 MILLION. PROTECTION OF THE NORTH FORK UMATILLA IS AN ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT TO THIS PLAN BECAUSE THE RIVER IS NECESSARY FOR MIGRATION AS WELL AS SPAWNING AND REARING OF THESE FISH. PROTECTING THIS AREA WOULD FOREGO AN ANNUAL TIMBER HARVEST OF LESS THAN $170,000. AN ANNUAL VALUE OF $170,000 FOR ONE RENEWABLE RESOURCE HARDLY JUSTIFIES IMPERILING A $13 MILLION ANNUAL RETURN FROM ANOTHER RENEWABLE RESOURCE -- SALMON AND STEELHEAD.

UNDER CURRENT POLICY AND BUDGET CONSTRAINTS, THE FOREST SERVICE IS UNABLE TO REPAIR EXISTING DAMAGE TO THE FISHERY RESOURCE ON DEVELOPED FOREST LANDS. DESPITE A CONGRESSIONALLY-

IMPOSED, MULTIPLE-USE MANDATE AND A TIMBER MANAGEMENT BUDGET OF OVER $241 MILLION, NO FUNDING WHATSOEVER IS AVAILABLE FOR ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT IMPROVEMENT IN FY 1983 ACCORDING TO RECENT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FOREST SERVICE AND THE COMMISSION. IN PREVIOUS YEARS, SUCH IMPROVEMENTS AMOUNTED TO LESS THAN 3 PERCENT OF THE TIMBER MANAGEMENT BUDGET. NO HABITAT IMPROVEMENT FUNDS ARE ANTICIPATED IN FY 1984. (SEE APPENDIX A). IN SUMMARY, THE FOREST SERVICE TREATS FISH AS A CASUAL AMENITY NOT AS A COMMODITY DESERVING TREATMENT AT LEAST EQUAL TO THAT OF TIMBER.

TO REMEDY THIS SITUATION AND ENSURE THAT CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED RESTORATION OF UPRIVER RUNS IS NOT IMPEDED BY INCONSISTENT TIMBER MANAGEMENT GOALS, THE COMMISSION HAS PROPOSED ADDITION OF 795,000 ACRES TO THE OREGON WILDERNESS SYSTEM. MANY OF THESE AREAS ARE INCLUDED IN H.R. 1149. HOWEVER, IMPORTANT AREAS THAT ARE NOT IN THE BILL ALSO PROTECT CRITICAL WATERSHEDS. THESE INCLUDE ACREAGE IN THE EAGLE CAP ADDITIONS, NORTH FORK JOHN DAY, OCHOCO CANYONS, GRANDE RONDE CANYON, WAPITI, MURDERERS CREEK, WENEHA-TUCANNON, AND LOOKINGGLASS CREEK. A DESCRIPTION OF THESE AREAS, THEIR ACREAGES AND FISHERY VALUES, HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO YOUR ASSISTANT, MR. TOM IMESON, AND IS ATTACHED TO THIS TESTIMONY AS APPENDIX B.

Senator Hatfield and Subcommittee members, the economies and well-being of the Commission's member tribes' reservations substantially depend on both fish and timber. The Commission recognizes the value of commercial timber harvest and of achieving a proper balance among all forest resources. Nonetheless, it is clear that wilderness designation is the only means by which the few remaining areas of unspoiled habitat can be maintained as a base for rebuilding the Columbia Basin's upriver salmon and steelhead runs. In this case, the resource balance must lean toward wilderness over timber harvest because the threatened resource -- fisheries -- must be given first priority. In light of the legislative and diplomatic program to restore the Columbia's naturally spawning salmon and steelhead -- a program developed with the assistance of your office and under your guidance, Senator Hatfield -- the Commission respectfully asks that the Subcommittee recognize H.R. 1149, with our proposed additions, as a critical link in Columbia River fisheries restoration.

STATEMENT OF ALEX L. HEINDL, FISHERIES BIOLOGIST, COLUMBIA RIVER INTER TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION, BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER IN BEND, OREGON, ON JULY 21, 1933 CONCERNING H.R. 1149 AND THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN OREGON AS WILDERNESS

SENATOR HATFIELD, MY NAME IS ALEX HEINDL. I AM A BIOLOGIST EMPLOYED BY THE COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION WHERE MY PRINCIPAL CONCERNS ARE HABITAT ISSUES AND NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND STEELHEAD. I RECEIVED MY FORMAL TRAINING IN FISH AND WILDLIFE SCIENCE AT OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY.

WE ARE QUICKLY MOVING TOWARD THE MOMENT WHEN WE DECIDE, ONCE AND FOR ALL, THE FATE OF MANY PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES THAT CONTINUE TO EXIST IN AREAS SUBSTANTIALLY UNALTERED BY THE ACTIVITIES OF MAN. THAT THESE AREAS NOW REMAIN ONLY IN ISOLATED POCKETS IS TESTIMONY TO OUR OWN ALMOST TOTAL DOMINANCE OF THIS PLANET.

CERTAIN OF THESE NATURALLY OCCURRING SPECIES HAVE BECOME FOCAL POINTS IN OUR DELIBERATIONS OVER WILDERNESS. I BELIEVE IT IS SIGNIFICANT TO NOTE THAT FREQUENTLY THESE SAME SPECIES SHARE CERTAIN TRAITS. FOR EXAMPLE, THEY ARE OF ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCE TO MAN. PERHAPS MORE IMPORTANT, THEY ARE ALSO INDICATORS OF THE HEALTH OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

SPEAKING AS A FISH BIOLOGIST, I AM PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT POPULATIONS OF SALMON AND STEELHEAD THAT INHABIT AREAS NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION. INDEED, ALL OF THE AREAS THE COMMISSION HAS ASKED BE INCLUDED IN THE WILDERNESS BILL SUPPORT, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, NATURALLY REPRODUCING POPULATIONS OF THESE FISH. A BRIEF REFERENCE TO THE MAPS WE HAVE PREVIOUSLY SUPPLIED YOUR STAFF WILL MAKE CLEAR THE INCREASING SCARCITY OF ROADLESS AREAS THAT CONTINUE TO SUPPORT VIABLE POPULATIONS OF SALMON AND STEELHEAD.

I FREQUENTLY HEAR THE QUESTION: WHY IS WILDERNESS DESIGNATION NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION OF THESE FISH? I WOULD ANSWER SIMPLY: WILDERNESS IS THEIR HOME. IT IS A SET OF CONDITIONS THAT PRODUCED THEM, A SET OF CONDITIONS WHERE THEIR SURVIVAL IS VIRTUALLY ASSURED. A SALMON OR STEELHEAD PRODUCING STREAM IS CHARACTERIZED BY AMPLE AMOUNTS OF COOL, CLEAR WATER, FREE OF SUBSTANCES INTRODUCED BY MAN. LINING THE STREAM BANKS WILL BE A VARIETY OF PLANT LIFE THAT AT ONCE BINDS THE SOIL, SHADES THE WATER, AND PROVIDES COVER AND FOOD FOR THE ORGANISMS THAT FISH FEED UPON. JUST AS THE WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY IS DEPENDANT UPON A GOOD RIPARIAN VEGETATION ZONE, SO IS THAT ZONE DEPENDANT UPON THE VEGETATION THAT BORDERS IT. IT THEREFORE BECOMES EXTREMELY DIFFICULT, PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE, TO REMOVE ANY SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THAT PERIPHERAL VEGETATION WITHOUT SEVERELY AFFECTING THE STREAM ITSELF.

The wilderness is as much a part of the fish as the fish is part of the wilderness. Massive changes in those conditions, such as those wrought by logging and associated activities, substantially alters their ability to produce the fish. No amount of management following the disturbance can negate its effects. I know of no examples where salmon and steelhead populations inhabiting areas subjected to logging have not been significantly, and perhaps, permanently adversely, affected. And, as we are now dealing with virtually the last remaining natural populations, can we afford the obvious risk?

Replacement with hatchery-bred salmon has not and will not suffice. Indeed, the use of hatcheries for both propagation and rearing has weakened the necessary diversity in Columbia River salmon stocks and has contributed to the decline of upriver runs; fisheries targeted on hatchery stocks have incidentally harvested naturally spawning stocks beyond the latter's capacity to sustain themselves. The Power Council's Fish and Wildlife Program is attempting to address this problem by rebuilding upriver runs in the habitat as a means of reestablishing balance between hatchery and natural runs.

To fully appreciate the intricate inter-relationship between fish and their environment we need to ponder the question: Why are the fish here to begin with? They are here because the climate, THE TOPOGRAPHY, AND THE MYRIAD OTHER FACTORS THAT MAKE THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST WHAT IT IS ALLOWED THE FISH TO DEVELOP HERE AND TO BECOME KEENLY ADAPTED TO THE REGION'S ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. THE FISH ARE, LITERALLY, A PIECE OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. IT FOLLOWS THEN THAT IF WE RADICALLY ALTER THE HABITAT THEY REQUIRE FOR CONTINUED EXISTENCE, THEY WILL NO LONGER BE ABLE TO EXIST.

RECENTLY PASSED MAJOR LEGISLATION, THE NORTHWEST POWER ACT AND THE SALMON AND STEELHEAD ENHANCEMENT ACT, CLEARLY RECOGNIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF A CONTINUED SUPPLY OF ANADROMOUS FISH TO THIS REGION, AS WELL AS THE MORE FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING STRONG, NATURALLY REPRODUCING POPULATIONS OF THESE FISH IN THEIR NATIVE HABITAT. BY DEFINITION, THAT NATIVE HABITAT REQUIRES A WILDERNESS SETTING, WHERE BIOLOGICAL FORCES THAT HAVE SHAPED SALMON AND STEELHEAD FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS CAN CONTINUE TO OPERATE, FREE FROM MAN'S INTERFERENCE, AND TO PRODUCE THE FISH THAT HAVE BEEN A CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC FOUNDATION OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST SINCE IT WAS FIRST INHABITED BY MAN.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF NATURALLY REPRODUCING ANADROMOUS FISH POPULATIONS IN OREGON, AS ELSEWHERE, PLAINLY ILLUSTRATES THE CONSEQUENCES OF OUR DISREGARD FOR THE BASIC NEEDS OF THESE CREATURES. THEIR CONTINUED EXISTENCE NECESSITATES SUITABLE HABITAT. THAT HABITAT IS WILDERNESS. IF WE ARE TRULY COMMITTED TO MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF THESE FISH WE MUST BEGIN BY SETTING ASIDE THE LAST, REMAINING AREAS WHERE WE KNOW THEY CAN CONTINUE TO SURVIVE.

For that reason, among others, we ask that the areas we have recommended for wilderness - both those already in the H.R. 1149 and our proposed additions - be designated as such by Congress. The future of Columbia basin salmon and steelhead ultimately depends upon that decision.

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
319 S.W. Pine St.
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208

Reply to: 1610

Date: March 14, 1983

RECEIVED

Mr. Tim Wapato, Executive Director
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission
2705 East Burnside ~~Street, Suite 116~~
Portland, OR 97214

Dear Mr. Wapato:

In response to questions asked in your letter of March 1, concerning Region 6's Anadromous Fish Program. We have addressed them as follows:

1. What is the funding level that Region 6 dedicates currently and for each of the last 5 years for anadromous fish resources?

   Response:

   Data for anadromous fish habitat improvement for fiscal years 1978 through 1980 are not available; however, in 1981 we spent $673,000 and 1982, $270,000. In fiscal year 1983 there was no funding allocated.

2. What is the funding level currently and for each of the last 5 years for timber management and related activities in Region 6?

   Response:

   W.O. FINAL ALLOCATION FOR TIMBER MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ROAD CONSTRUCTION (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983
030/031 1/	28,517	37,375	41,721	43,050	42,981	39,199
033/034 2/	17,914	24,740	24,652	27,243	22,615	35,417
FR&T 3/	57,021	63,542	71,477	65,383	76,460	63,318
TPC 4/	92,200	94,300	107,122	104,415	101,200	104,600
TOTAL	195,652	219,957	244,972	240,091	243,256	241,534

1/ Sale Preparation and Sale Administration
2/ Reforestation and Timber Stand Improvement
3/ Road Construction
4/ Timber Purchaser Credit

The above table does not include Knudsen-Vandenburg or Brush Disposal funds.

3. Funding for anadromous fish resources represent what percentage of the timber budget in addition to that amount spent on anadromous fish resources; how much of this figure is directly related to support for timber management activities?

Response:

Fiscal year 1982, 2.2 million of fish and wildlife appropriation was spent in support to the timber program. This represents about 60 percent of the Region's fish and wildlife budget.

4. What is the funding level for direct fish habitat improvement for 1983, and what is the projected level for funding for 1984?

Response:

No dollars were distributed to Forests in FY '83 for direct habitat projects, and we anticipate that the funding level we will receive in '84 will not allow us to execute any direct habitat projects.

5. What funding level would be required to accomplish the direct fish habitat improvement program currently listed in the Oregon State Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Plan?

Response:

The following funding would be required to complete anadromous fish direct habitat work on Oregon forests.

1983 $677,034; 1984 $774,146; 1985 $702,102; 1986 $762,238; 1987 $557

6. It is our understanding that funding for direct fish habitat improveme in 1981 was $700,000. Has that funding level ever been higher? If so would you please indicate the amount and the year?

Response:

Funding for direct habitat improvement in FY 1981 was $673,000. This the highest level that we have records of being spent for direct anadromous fish habitat improvement.

7. Are anadromous fish included in the Regional Forester's Critical Job List?

Response:

Fish habitat is listed as one of the Regional Forester's critical targets for managing the Natural Resource Program in Region 6.

8. For those National Forests with anadromous fish responsibilities, would you please list staff members that are certified fishery biologists? Would you also please indicate the dates when the first fish biologist was hired for each National Forest in Region 6?

Response:

Forest	SO Fish Biologist	RD Fish Biologist
Gifford Pinchot	1	1
Malheur	2	0
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	1	1
Mt. Hood	1	3
Olympic	1	2
Siskiyou	1	2
Siuslaw	1	6
Umatilla	1	0
Umpqua	1	0
Wenatchee	1	0
Willamette	1	2

Fisheries Staff	1978	1981	1982
	13	26	29

Four of our fisheries staff are certified by the American Fisheries Society as Fisheries Scientists.

Sincerely,

James F. Torrence

JEFF M. SIRMON
Regional Forester

Fisheries Values of Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC)

Proposed Northeastern Oregon Wilderness Areas

The areas listed below are supported by the CRITFC for wilderness designation. All of these areas directly or indirectly support the valuable salmon and steelhead runs of the Columbia River Basin. These runs are vital to the religion, subsistence and culture of the Indian tribes that make up the commission (Yakima, Warm Springs, Umatilla, Nez Perce)

All of the listed areas are significant watersheds that supply the cool, clean water required for the survival of salmon and steelhead either within the area or directly downstream. Watercourses that directly support salmon and steelhead spawning and rearing within an area proposed for wilderness are listed and the species produced indicated. Watercourses that do not directly produce fish but provide the valuable water flows required for downstream spawning and rearing of salmon and/or steelhead are indicated as watershed.

AREAS INCLUDED IN H.R. 1149

North Fork Umatilla - 18,365 acres

North Fork Umatilla River - steelhead

This area encompasses a large portion of the headwaters of the water-short Umatilla Basin. The Umatilla Basin fish plan is currently being implemented and will not only rebuild steelhead runs, but is currently in the second year of restoration of salmon runs. The North Fork Umatilla's water supply and rearing habitat is critical to this restoration work.

Joseph Canyon - 31,000 acres

Swamp Creek - steelhead

Davis Creek - steelhead

Joseph Creek - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Glacier/Monument - 51,500 acres

Deardorff Creek - steelhead

Call Creek - headwaters

Rail Creek - headwaters

Bridge Creek - 8,000 acres

Bridge Creek - steelhead

The only steelhead spawning and rearing in Bridge Creek occurs within or directly below this area. Siltation because of overgrazing precludes steelhead production in the lower portion of the creek.

Strawberry Mountain Additions - 35,100 acres

Strawberry Creek - steelhead

East Fork Canyon Creek - steelhead

Middle Fork Canyon Creek - steelhead

Canyon Creek - steelhead

Indian Creek - steelhead

Berry Creek - steelhead

Pine Creek - steelhead

Roberts Creek - steelhead

AREAS PARTIALLY INCLUDED IN H.R. 1149

Eagle Cap Additions

Lower Minam/Huckleberry (in HR 1149) - 48,000 acres

Minam River - spring chinook salmon and steelhead

Migration corridor for salmon and steelhead that spawn above this area.

Bear Creek - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Castle Ridge (not in HR 1149) - 9,000 acres

Indian Creek - steelhead

Little Creek (not in HR 1149) - 2,080 acres

Little Creek - headwater for Catherine Creek

Catherine Creek (in HR 1149) - 15,500 acres

Middle Fork Catherine Creek - spring chinook salmon and steelhead

North Fork Catherine Creek - spring chinook salmon and steelhead

Lick Creek (not in HR 1149) - 7,000 acres

Important passsage corridor for fish that spawn above this area.

Imnaha River - spring chinook salmon

Numerous small tributaries - steelhead
Steep canyon area with granitic soils. Timber sales have been cancelled in this area because of the danger of causing landslides.

Wing Ridge (not in HR 1149) - 8,000 acres

Sheep Creek - steelhead

Hurricane Creek (not in HR 1149) - 6,000 acres

Wallowa River - headwaters

Very steep unstable terrain

Lostine Section (½ in HR 1149) - 4,000 acres

Lostine River - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

The west half of this very steep canyon is included in H.R. 1149 in the Lower Minam - Huckleberry area.

North Fork John Day

Beaver Creek (not in HR 1449) - 23,000 acres

Beaver Creek - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Hoodoo Creek - steelhead

Upper Grande Ronde (in HR 1149) - 16,000 acres

Grande Ronde River - spring chinook salmon and steelhead

Clear Creek - steelhead

Tanner Gulch - steelhead

Squaw Creek (not in HR 1149) - 9,000 acres

Lookout Creek - headwaters of Grande Ronde River

Fly Creek - headwaters of Grande Ronde River

Squaw Creek - headwater of North Fork John Day River

White Creek - headwater of North Fork John Day River

Tower Mountain (in HR 1149) - 24,000 acres

North Fork Cable Creek - steelhead

South Fork Cable Creek - steelhead

Hidaway Creek - steelhead

Winom Creek - steelhead

Big Creek - steelhead

North Fork John Day Core (not in HR 1149) - 100,000 acres

North Fork John Day River - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Migration corridor for fish that spawn above this area.

Wagner Gulch Creek - steelhead

Lake Creek - steelhead

Granite Creek - spring chinook salmon and steelhead

Trout Creek - steelhead

Rabbit Creek - steelhead

Battle Creek (not in HR 1149) - 6,000 acres

Battle Creek - steelhead

Howard Creek - steelhead

Sponge Creek - headwater

Jumpoff Joe (in HR 1149) - 10,000 acres

Big Creek - steelhead

Desolation Creek - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Beeman Creek - steelhead

Greenhorns (in HR 1149) - 48,000 acres

South Fork Desolation - steelhead

Ruby Creek - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Clear Creek - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Granite Creek - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Granite Boulder Creek - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Big Boulder Creek - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

South Ireland (not in HR 1149) - 3,000 acres

Bull Run Creek headwaters - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Boulder Creek - steelhead

Boundary Creek - steelhead

Baldy Creek Upper North Fork John Day River (in HR 1149) - 23,000 acres

- Baldy Creek - steelhead
- Bull Creek - steelhead
- Crawfish Creek - steelhead
- North Fork John Day River - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Ochoco Canyons - 35,000 acres

Rock Creek/Cottonwood (not in HR 1149) - 21,600 acres

- Rock Creek - steelhead
- Cottonwood Creek - steelhead

Black Canyon Creek (in HR 1149) - 13,400 acres

- Black Canyon Creek - steelhead
- South Prong Creek - steelhead

AREAS NOT INCLUDED IN H.R. 1149

Grande Ronde Canyon - 23,000 acres

- Bear Creek - steelhead
- Grande Ronde River - steelhead and spring chinook salmon
- Migration corridor for fish that spawn above the area.

Wapiti - 52,000 acres

- Bologna - steelhead
- Skookum - steelhead
- Potamus - steelhead
- Texas Butte - headwaters
- Hells Half Acre - headwaters
- Kelly Prairie - headwaters

Murderers Creek - 30,700 acres

- Cabin Creek - steelhead
- Dry Cabin Creek - steelhead
- Oliver Creek - steelhead

Jackass Creek - steelhead

Murderers Creek - headwaters

South Fork John Day River - headwaters

Wenaha-Tucannon - 8,000 acres

Lower Wenaha Canyon - steelhead and spring chinook salmon

Other areas - headwaters

Chief Lookingglass - 6,500 acres

Lookingglass Creek - steelhead

This area serves as the headwaters of the water supply for Lookingglass Hatchery. Currently the hatchery takes all adult spring chinook for production. Future plans include restoration of naturally spawning populations of spring chinook above the hatchery.

SALMON AND STEELHEAD PRODUCTION IN ROADLESS AREAS OF NORTHEASTERN OREGON

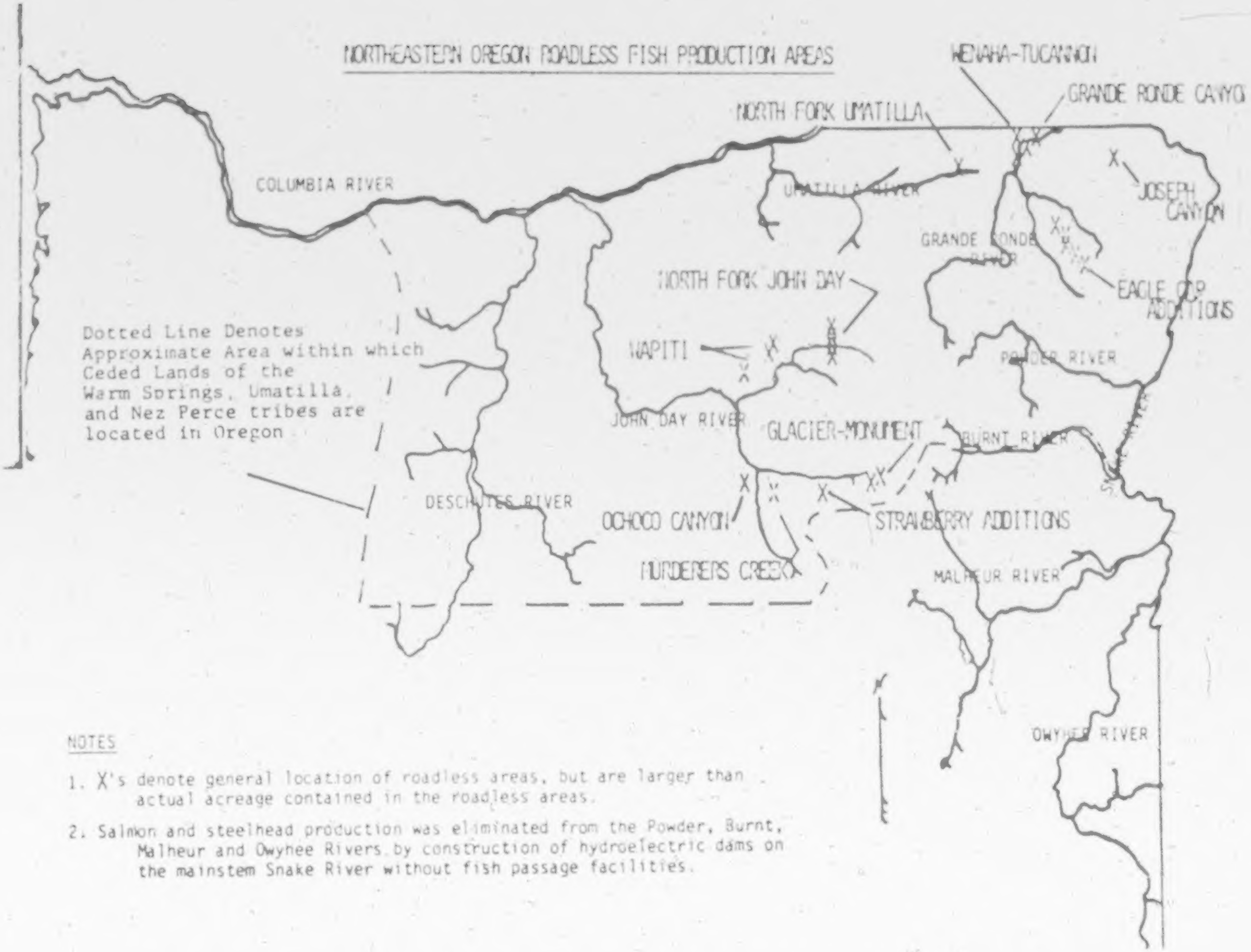
FEBRUARY 14, 1983

FACT SHEET

PREPARED BY

COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL
FISH COMMISSION

NORTHEASTERN OREGON ROADLESS FISH PRODUCTION AREAS


WENAHA-TUCANNON
GRANDE RONDE CANYON
NORTH FORK UMATILLA
COLUMBIA RIVER
UMATILLA RIVER
JOSEPH CANYON
GRANDE RONDE RIVER
EAGLE CAP ADDITIONS
NORTH FORK JOHN DAY
NAPITI
POWDER RIVER
JOHN DAY RIVER
GLACIER-MONUMENT
BURNT RIVER
SNAKE RIVER
DESCHUTES RIVER
OCHOCO CANYON
STRAWBERRY ADDITIONS
MURDERERS CREEK
MALHEUR RIVER
OWYHEE RIVER

Dotted Line Denotes
Approximate Area within which
Ceded Lands of the
Warm Springs, Umatilla,
and Nez Perce tribes are
located in Oregon

NOTES

1. X's denote general location of roadless areas, but are larger than actual acreage contained in the roadless areas.
2. Salmon and steelhead production was eliminated from the Powder, Burnt, Malheur and Owyhee Rivers by construction of hydroelectric dams on the mainstem Snake River without fish passage facilities.

ANADROMOUS FISH PRODUCTION IN

N.E. OREGON RARE II AREAS

N.E. Oregon Areas	Watershed	Anadromous Fish Spawning/ Rearing Habitat	Watershed Habitat Inta for Anadromo Fish
Glacier Mountain	John Day	X Sth	X
Grande Ronde Canyon	Grande Ronde	X Sth., Sp. Ch	X
North Fork Umatilla	Umatilla	X Sth.	X
Ochoco Canyons	John Day	X Sth	X
Murderers Creek	John Day	X Sth	X
Wenaha-Tucannon Additions	Grande Ronde	X Sth.	X
Strawberry Mountain Additions	John Day	X Sth.	X
Joseph Canyon	Grande Ronde	X Sth.	X
Wapiti	John Day	X Sth.	X
Eagle Cap Additions	Imnaha/Grande Ronde	X Sth., Sp. Ch.	X
North Fork John Day (Includes Upper Grande Ronde areas)	John Day/ Grande Ronde	X Sth., Sp. Ch.	X

FISH PRODUCTION

1. The North Fork John Day watershed produces 90% of the spring chinook and 70% of the steelhead produced by the entire John Day Basin. Unlike the remainder of the basin, the North Fork's production has been sustained because this portion of the watershed has not been heavily logged, farmed, or grazed. Consequently, a salmon and steelhead resource that was valued at $3.7 million in 1978 is produced by the North Fork.

2. The North Fork Umatilla watershed accounted for 30% of the entire Umatilla Basin's steelhead production in 1982. This large of a percentage of the basin's production emanates from the North Fork because the rest of the basin has been heavily developed for agricultural production.

WILD WATERSHED CONVERSION TO TIMBER PRODUCTION IMPACTS THE SALMONID RESOURCE

1. Forest planners do not treat fish and timber equally. In the NFMP process, timber is considered a market commodity and salmon/steelhead is considered an amenity.

2. Classification of forest streams to protect aquatic resources emphasizes the larger fish producing streams, but affords the headwater streams little if any protection. As a result siltation caused by activities in the headwaters reduces if not eliminates fish production in "protected" streams.

3. Timber management frequently relies on the application of pesticides and other toxins which enter streams. These chemicals enter streams through runoff, drift, and accidental application and can kill fish and their food supplies.

4. Sediment increases related to timber harvest and road construction reduce fish production by:

   - smothering eggs incubating in the stream gravels;
   - covering gravels that would otherwise be used by adults to spawn;
   - reducing food production for juvenile fish by smothering insects;
   - covering the substrates the insects live upon;
   - causing harmful abrasion on adult and juvenile fish gills.

5. Roads built into wild watersheds to access timber also create problems for salmon and steelhead. Human presence causes an avoidance response in adult fish that disrupts spawning. Poaching is more prevalent with better access provided by logging roads. Also, anglers catch many juvenile salmon and steelhead in upper watershed streams and mistakenly identify these fish as resident trout.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT TO OTHER RECENT CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS

The Northwest Power Planning Council adopted a Fish and Wildlife Program that intends to balance wild and hatchery production of anadromous fish in the Columbia River Basin, particularly upriver areas. To accomplish this objective, a secure habitat base for wild salmonids must be maintained and that habitat is contained on National Forest RARE II lands.

Hatcheries represent an alternative to habitat as a production source for salmon and steelhead. Even if it were possible to replace all wild salmonid production with hatcheries, it would be biologically unsound to do so and economically prohibitive. In addition, disease problems in Columbia River hatcheries has been increasing alarmingly, concerns over genetic changes in hatchery fish and their impact on wild fish are increasing, and continued federal funding for Columbia River hatcheries is questionable.

If we continue to lose wild salmon and steelhead habitat and attempt to compensate for that loss with hatchery production, we run the risk, the terrible risk, of losing the salmon and steelhead resource altogether, a significant social and economic loss for the Pacific Northwest and the Nation.

We have, however, the alternative of restoring the Columbia River salmon and steelhead resources throughout the entire basin that is still available to them. Congress has made its intent clear in this regard with the passage of the Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Act and the Salmon and Steelhead Conservation and Enhancement Act. But a critical link in this equation is missing a secure habitat base for wild and naturally-spawning salmon and steelhead must be established if this rebuilidng program is to succeed.

RARE II SALMON AND STEELHEAD HABITAT NOW SUBJECT TO OR PROGRAMMED FOR TIMBER CONTRACTS

Areas Included in H.R. 1149	Acreage Now Under Contract (Sold 1978-83)[2]	Additional Acreage Programmed to be Sold[2]
North Fork John Day[1]	70,000 acres	100,000 acres by 1988
Joseph Canyon	5,000 acres	10,000 acres by 1985
Strawberry Additions	1,000 acres	N.A.
Fishery Additions		
Upper Grande Ronde	(See North Fork John Day & Footnote)	
North Fork Umatilla	5,000 acres	N.A.
Eagle Cap Additions	4,000 acres	N.A.
Grande Ronde Canyon	1,000 acres	N.A.
Glacier-Monument	N.A.	7,000 acres by 1984
Wapiti	N.A.	10,000 acres by 1986
Ochoco Canyons	N.A.	13,000 acres by 1988
Murderers Creek	N.A.	6,000 acres by 1986
Wenaha-Tucannon	2,000 acres	N.A.

1 - HR 1149 does not include the 15,290 acres of the Upper Grande Ronde which is scheduled for timber sale by 1985. One thousand acres of the Upper Grande Ronde RARE II lands have already been s

2 - Acreage rounded to nearest 1,000 acres.

The wild lands of northeastern Oregon that support salmon and steelhead production are being quickly eroded in size. The above figures demonstrate this point graphically. In part, this has occurred because the Assistant Secretary has ordered the national forests to increase timber sales to meet increasing timber production goals. This has resulted and will require more sales, more often in previously protected areas such as roadless watersheds proposed for wilderness. This points to the urgent need to immediately protect the remaining wild fish producing lands. The management scheme that has occurred and is planned for an exemplary RARE II area, the North Fork Umatilla, follows.

1978 - 23,739 acres identified as roadless under RARE II

1981 - 21,413 acres remained suitable for wilderness designation

1983 - 18,365 acres now remains suitable for wilderness designation

Current Management Plan for the North Fork Umatilla Roadless Area

51% of the land base is classified as "general forest" and can be logged with roads.

42% of the land base is classified as "full timber yield" and can be logged, but only without roads.

7% of the land base is classified as "out of cut" and can't be logged.

TIMBER PRODUCTION ON NORTHEASTERN OREGON FISH PRODUCING ROADLESS AREAS

Areas Included in H.R. 1149	Acreage	Programmable Timber as Annual Harvest (Million Board Feet)	Percent of Allowable Cut for Oregon
North Fork John Day[1]	331,932	53.8	.64
Joseph Canyon	31,000	0.8	.01
Strawberry Additions	45,725	0.8	.01
Fishery Additions			
North Fork Umatilla	18,365	2.2	.03
Eagle Cap Additions	163,988	19.1	.23
Grande Ronde Canyon	22,978	2.4	.03
Glacier-Monument	51,491	5.1	.06
Wapiti	51,904	7.7	.09
Ochoco Canyons	38,932	3.9	.05
Murderers Creek	30,683	2.6	.03
Wenaha-Tucannon	8,000	1.9	.02
Total	794,998	100,300,000 Board Feet	1.2%

Total Allowable Cut for Oregon 8,400,000,000 Board Feet

1 - Includes the 15,290 acre Upper Grande Ronde roadless area.

The amount of timber that could be programmed for fish producing roadless areas of Northeastern Oregon amounts to only 1.2% of the total allowable cut in the entire state. The slightly more than 100 million board feet produced by these lands pales in comparison to the 8.4 billion foot allowable cut statewide and is further dwarfed by the 16 billion board feet that is currently under timber sales contracts on forest service lands throughout Oregon.

It is important to note that of the 16 billion board feet that is currently under contract, it is projected that close to 4 billion board feet of the sales will be defaulted. It will take up to 3 years to resell these defaulted timber sales.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FUNDING
FOR
ANADROMOUS FISH

In Region 6 of the U.S. Forest Service, funding for anadromous fish habitat improvement has declined from $700,000 in 1981 to zero dollars in 1983 with a projected zero funding level for 1984. However, Region 6 along with the states has identified $2.5 million of needed anadromous fish habitat work. Furthermore, Region 6 has a proposal, submitted in 1979 for Forest Service funding, for $13 million to rebuild anadromous fish habitat through 1985, but that funding has been less than adequate.

If the 1983 funding level for timber and range management is compared to the funding level for fish and wildlife, fish and wildlife funding in Region 6 is .8% of that for timber and range management. Even though anadromous fish have been identified on the Regional Forester's Critical Job List for Region 6, it is evident that funding is inadequate to protect or restore the anadromous fish on U.S. Forest Service lands. At this time there are National Forests in Region 6 with anadromous fish responsibilities that do not have a single fish biologist on staff. One of these National Forests, Wallowa-Whitman, contains habitat for salmon and steelhead, which are under review for possible listing under the Endangered Species Act.

To compensate for inadequate funding for anadromous fish, Region 6 of the U.S. Forest Service has submitted proposals for $600,000 to Bonneville Power Administration to fund Columbia River Basin fish habitat restoration projects. What the U.S. Forest Service is reluctant to support, the rate payers of the Northwest are being asked to pay for.

1983 TIMBER AND FISH AND WILDLIFE BUDGETS

Timber	Fish & Wildlife
$493 million	$4 million

U.S. FOREST SERVICE DIRECT FISH HABITAT IMPROVEMENT FUNDING

1981	1982	1983	1984 (projected)
$700,000	$270,000	$0	$0

STATEMENT OF N. KATHRYN BRIGHAM ON BEHALF
OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH
COMMISSION BEFORE THE HONORABLE DENNY SMITH,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE FIFTH DISTRICT
OF OREGON - MARCH 2, 1983

THANK YOU, REPRESENTATIVE SMITH, FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT TO YOU THE VIEWS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION ON H.R. 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983. THE COMMISSION IS AN INTER-TRIBAL FISHERY AGENCY OF THE YAKIMA, WARM SPRINGS, UMATILLA AND NEZ PERCE TRIBES THAT IS COMPOSED OF THOSE TRIBES' FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEES. IT WAS FORMED IN 1976 TO COORDINATE FISHERY MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR THE FOUR TRIBES, BUT WAS PRECEDED BY FISH COMMITTEES THAT CARRIED OUT SIMILAR DUTIES FOR MANY YEARS BEFORE.

AS YOU KNOW, THE COMMISSION IS ON RECORD BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS IN SUPPORT OF ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT AREAS IN NORTHEASTERN OREGON THAT WERE INCLUDED IN H.R. 1149, AS WELL AS THE ADDITION OF OTHER AREAS IN NORTHEASTERN OREGON, WHICH WERE NOT SO INCLUDED BUT WHICH ALSO SUPPORT ANADROMOUS FISHERY SPAWNING AREAS. OUR RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED A TOTAL OF 794,998 ACRES WHICH PROTECT SPAWNING GROUNDS IN THE UPPER RIVER THAT ARE ESSENTIAL FOR THE REBUILDING OF UPRIVER NATURALLY-SPAWNING SALMON AND STEELHEAD.

IN RECENT YEARS, THE COMMISSION HAS SOUGHT PROTECTION OF THESE STREAMS BY THE FOREST SERVICE, BUT WITH LITTLE SUCCESS. THE DESOLATION PLAN, WHICH INCLUDES AREAS ADJACENT TO THE NORTH FORK OF THE JOHN DAY RIVER, IS A CASE IN POINT. DESPITE AMPLE EVIDENCE INDICATING HARMFUL SEDIMENTATION FROM LOGGING PRACTICES, THE UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST APPROVED THE PLAN, WHICH WOULD HAVE INCREASED SEDIMENTATION BY 49% AND RESULTED IN THE LOSS OF 67% OF THE SPRING CHINOOK AND STEELHEAD POTENTIAL PRODUCTION IN THE NORTH FORK. THIS AMOUNTS TO A REDUCTION OF ABOUT 4000 CHINOOK AND 11,000 STEELHEAD SPAWNERS ANNUALLY.

THE NORTH FORK UMATILLA, ANOTHER PROPOSED FISHERY ADDITION, IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE VALUE OF THE SALMON AND STEELHEAD RESOURCE PRODUCED IN UNDEVELOPED ROADLESS AREAS OF NORTHEASTERN OREGON. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESTORATION PLAN OF UMATILLA BASIN FISHERIES IS CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS, WITH COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UMATILLA TRIBE AND ODFW. EVENTUALLY PRODUCTION OF FALL CHINOOK SALMON AND SUMMER STEELHEAD WILL HAVE AN ANNUAL VALUE OF $13 MILLION. PROTECTION OF THE NORTH FORK UMATILLA IS AN ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT TO THIS PLAN BECAUSE IT COMPRISES A SIGNIFICANT WATER SOURCE TO ALLOW MIGRATING, SPAWNING, AND/OR REARING OF THESE FISH. PROTECTING THIS AREA WOULD SACRIFICE AN ANNUAL TIMBER HARVEST VALUED AT LESS THAN $170,000. AN ANNUAL VALUE OF $170,000 FOR ONE RENEWABLE RESOURCE WOULD HARDLY JUSTIFY IMPERILING A $13 MILLION ANNUAL RETURN FROM ANOTHER RENEWABLE RESOURCE, SALMON AND STEELHEAD.

NOW THE FOREST SERVICE INDICATES THAT ITS PROJECTED DIRECT FISH HABITAT IMPROVEMENT FUNDING WILL DECREASE TO ZERO DURING BOTH FY 83 AND FY 84 FROM A HIGH OF $700,000 IN 1981. THE ACTUAL LEVEL FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE FUNDING IN REGION 6 IS .3% OF THE AMOUNT FOR TIMBER AND RANGE MANAGEMENT, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE ORGANIC STATUTES FOR THE FOREST SERVICE REQUIRE MULTIPLE USE AND SUSTAINED YIELD OF ALL FOREST RESOURCES, NOT TO MENTION PROTECTION OF TREATY RIGHTS.

ONE AREA THAT IS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO MY OWN TRIBE IS THE NORTH FORK OF THE UMATILLA RIVER, WHERE WE HAVE DEVELOPED AND ARE NOW IMPLEMENTING SUBSTANTIAL FISHERY ENHANCEMENT PLANS. BETWEEN 1978 AND NOW, OVER 5000 ACRES ADJACENT TO THE NORTH FORK HAVE LOST THEIR ROADLESS STATUS, WITH ONLY 13,365 ACRES NOW ELIGIBLE FOR WILDERNESS STATUS. CURRENT MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR THE NORTH FORK UMATILLA ROADLESS AREA CLASSIFY 51% AS GENERAL FOREST SUITABLE FOR LOGGING AND ROADS, WHILE ONLY 7% OF THE LAND BASE IS CLASSIFIED AS OUT OF CUT.

SEDIMENTATION FROM HARVEST AND ROAD BUILDING, FAILURE OF THE FOREST SERVICE TO PROPERLY VALUE OREGON'S FISHERIES, AND APPLICATION OF SUBSTANCES TOXIC TO FISH HAVE HAD A DEVASTATING IMPACT ON OREGON'S FISHING INDUSTRY AND ON OUR TRIBAL FISHERIES. THE LATTER ARE UNDER TREATIES THAT OBLIGATE THE UNITED STATES TO

SECURE THE TRIBES' RIGHT TO TAKE FISH. BECAUSE OUR TRIBES EACH HAVE SIGNIFICANT TIMBER RESOURCES, WE UNDERSTAND THAT GOOD FORESTRY CAN PROTECT ANADROMOUS FISH SPAWNING AREAS. YET THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT FOREST PRIORITIES IN NORTHEASTERN OREGON HAVE PROTECTED OR WILL PROTECT CRITICAL SALMON SPAWNING AREAS. AND WE CAN NO LONGER AFFORD TO TAKE A CHANCE.

RECENTLY, A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT POLICY CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE THAT DIRECT THE RESTORATION OF UPRIVER RUNS. THE PROPOSED UNITED STATES/CANADA INTERCEPTION TREATY, THE FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM UNDER THE REGIONAL POWER ACT, THE SALMON AND STEELHEAD ENHANCEMENT ACT AND THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REQUIREMENT THAT LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER HATCHERIES BE REPROGRAMMED FOR UPRIVER PRODUCTION ARE SOME OF THESE CHANGES. HOWEVER, WITHOUT PROTECTION OF UPRIVER SPAWNING GROUNDS IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS, THESE EFFORTS WILL BE IN VAIN AND A MAGNIFICENT CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCE WILL BE LOST FOREVER.

REPRESENTATIVE SMITH, FOR THE SAKE OF OUR TRIBES, THE ECONOMY OF OREGON, AND THE RESOURCE ITSELF, WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983, AS IT WAS REPORTED OUT OF THE INTERIOR COMMITTEE. THIS BILL IS ESSENTIAL IF WE ARE TO PROTECT THE REMAINING SPAWNING AND REARING HABITAT OF A UNIQUE NATURAL RESOURCE. WE BELIEVE THAT THE BILL JUSTLY RECONCILES THE INTERESTS OF ALL OREGONIANS, AND THAT IT DESERVES YOUR SUPPORT.

THANK YOU.

TESTIMONY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION TO THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREST, FAMILY, FARMS, AND ENERGY AND SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, CONCERNING THE PROPOSED OREGON WILDERNESS BILL, H.R. 1511

SALEM, OREGON, FEBRUARY 19, 1981

MR. WEAVER AND SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS, THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK. I AM KATHRYN BRIGHAM, REPRESENTING THE COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION. THE COMMISSION IS COMPOSED OF THE FOUR TRIBES THAT HAVE TREATY FISHING RIGHTS IN THE MAINSTEM COLUMBIA RIVER. THESE ARE THE NEZ PERCE TRIBE OF IDAHO, THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION, THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION, AND THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION.

AS YOU ARE AWARE, THE INDIAN PEOPLE ARE PROFOUNDLY INVOLVED IN THE SALMON AND STEELHEAD RESOURCE OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN. OUR WAY OF LIFE DEPENDS UPON IT. THE DECLINE OF THESE FISH RUNS IS THEREFORE OUR GREATEST CONCERN, AS IT IS FOR ALL WHOSE WAY OF LIFE OR LIVELIHOOD IS AT STAKE.

ONE OF THE FOREMOST CAUSES OF DECLINING SALMON AND STEELHEAD RUNS IS DESTRUCTION OR DEGRADATION OF SPAWNING AND REARING HABITAT. AND MUCH OF THIS HABITAT IS IN NATIONAL FORESTLAND, INCLUDING OREGON ROADLESS AREAS PROPOSED FOR WILDERNESS.

WE SUPPORT WILDERNESS BECAUSE WE RECOGNIZE ITS MULTIPLE VALUES -- WATERSHED, FISH AND WILDLIFE, RECREATION, AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, AMONG OTHERS. WE ALSO RECOGNIZE THE VALUE OF COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVEST, AND OF A PROPER BALANCE AMONG ALL FOREST VALUES.

WE ARE CONVINCED, IN THIS CASE, THAT THE BALANCE MUST LEAN TOWARD WILDERNESS OVER TIMBER HARVEST BECAUSE A THREATENED RESOURCE -- ONE OF IMMENSE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND SPIRITUAL IMPORTANCE THAT IS NOW IN CRITICAL CONDITION -- SHOULD BE GIVEN FIRST PRIORITY.

IDEALLY, SALMON AND STEELHEAD HABITAT PROTECTION AND TIMBER HARVEST MAY NOT BE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE. REALISTICALLY, THIS HAS NOT BEEN DEMONSTRATED. IN CASE AFTER CASE, WHEN TIMBER PRODUCTION HAS BEEN THE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE, FISH PRODUCTION HAS SUFFERED.

IT HAS SUFFERED BECAUSE SALMON AND STEELHEAD ARE EXTREMELY SENSITIVE TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE. CHANGES CAUSED BY TIMBER MANAGEMENT THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT THESE SPECIES INCLUDE THE ADDITION OF PESTICIDES AND OTHER TOXINS TO THE WATERSHED; DE-VEGETATION, WHICH DIMINISHES THE SOIL'S WATER STORAGE CAPACITY AND REDUCES STREAM FLOWS IN THE CRITICAL SUMMER MONTHS; AND SILTATION, WHICH DECREASES FOOD PRODUCTION AND FILLS IN SPAWNING GRAVEL. LOWER FLOWS AND THE REMOVAL OF STREAMSIDE VEGETATION CAUSE CHANGES IN WATER TEMPERATURE THAT THE FISH CANNOT SUSTAIN. LOGGING ROAD CONSTRUCTION BRINGS NOT ONLY EROSION BUT INCREASED NUMBERS OF PEOPLE, WHOSE MYRIAD ACTIVITIES IMPACT FRAGILE SPAWNING AREAS. THE LIST OF HARMFUL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES CAUSED BY TIMBER HARVEST GOES ON AND ON....

AND THE MESSAGE IS CLEAR: WILDERNESS, BY PRECLUDING THESE CHANGES ON NATIONAL FORESTLANDS, IS THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT ANADROMOUS FISH.

WILDERNESS IS ALSO, IN THIS CASE, THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT THE TREATY RIGHTS OF OUR PEOPLE. ALONG WITH RESERVED FISHING RIGHTS, OUR TREATIES WITH THE UNITED STATES RESERVE US HUNTING RIGHTS AND RIGHTS TO FOOD-GATHERING -- THE TAKING OF BERRIES AND ROOTS. OUR RELIGION AND OUR SUBSISTENCE ARE ENTWINED WITH HUNTING AND FOOD-GATHERING, AS THEY ARE WITH SALMON AND STEELHEAD FISHING. THEY ARE ENTWINED WITH THE UNCHANGED PLACES WHERE THESE RESOURCE-BASED TRADITIONS CAN BE PERPETUATED.

PROTECTION OF OUR TREATY RIGHTS THEREFORE CANNOT BE SEPARATED FROM PROTECTION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES -- RESOURCES THAT WE SHARE WITH THE PEOPLE OF OREGON AND THE NATION.

WE ASK CONGRESS TO GIVE THAT PROTECTION BY GIVING WILDERNESS DESIGNATION TO OREGON'S ROADLESS AREAS.

STATEMENT OF N. KATHRYN BRIGHAM
ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION
REGARDING H.R. 1149 .
ON
FEBRUARY 14, 1983

CHAIRMAN SEIBERLING AND SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS. THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK. MY NAME IS N. KATHRYN BRIGHAM. I AM REPRESENTING THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION OF OREGON.

WHEN OUR TREATY OF 1855 WAS MADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, WE CEDED THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES OF LAND BUT RESERVED THE RIGHT TO HUNT, FISH,GATHER BERRIES AND ROOTS AT OUR USUAL AND ACCUSTOMED PLACES. THE REASON OUR TRIBAL LEADERS RESERVED THOSE RIGHTS WERE FOR TWO REASONS: RELIGION AND OUR WAY OF LIFE.

EACH AND EVERY YEAR OUR PEOPLE HAVE FEASTS FOR SALMON, ROOTS AND BERRIES. WE HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN OUR WAY OF LIFE EVEN THOUGH YOUR PEOPLE HAVE TRIED IN MANY WAYS TO CHANGE US. WE HAVE FOUND THAT OUR WAY IS STRONGER AND BETTER FOR US. TRUE, WE HAVE LOST SOME OF OUR PEOPLE BUT WE ARE FINDING THAT MORE AND MORE ARE COMING BACK TO US.

WE STILL HAVE OUR FISHERMEN WHOM WE RELY UPON FOR OUR SALMON, BUT EACH YEAR IT GETS HARDER AND HARDER FOR US TO GET OUR FISH THE WAY WE ARE ACCUSTOMED. UP UNTIL A FEW YEARS AGO WE HAD TO RELY ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STATES TO PROTECT OUR RESOURCES

BUT HAVE FOUND THEY DID NOT AND DO NOT PROTECT OUR RESOURCES THE WAY THEY SHOULD. THE FOREST SERVICE, FOR INSTANCE, CONSIDERS FISH TO BE AN AMINITY, NOT AN ECONOMIC COMMODITY.

OUR RESOURCE, ESPECIALLY SALMON, IS VERY LOW NOW, SO LOW THAT WE HAVE CLOSED SPRING CHINOOK COMMERCIAL FISHING ON THE MAINSTEM COLUMBIA RIVER AND SUBSISTENCE FISHING ON THE GRANDE RONDE RIVER.

ONE OF THE MAJOR CAUSES OF DECLINING SALMON AND STEELHEAD RUNS IS DESTRUCTION AND DEGRADATION OF SPAWNING AND REARING HABITAT. THESE FISH REQUIRE COLD, CLEAN, FLOWING WATER; AMPLE FOOD; ADEQUATE SPAWNING GRAVELS; UNIMPEDED MIGRATION ROUTES; AND COVER FROM PREDATORS. UNDEVELOPED, ROADLESS WATERSHEDS PROVIDE THESE ESSENTIALS. DEVELOPMENT DETRACTS FROM OR ELIMINATES THESE ESSENTIALS.

THE EFFECTS OF TIMBER HARVEST, LIVESTOCK GRAZING, AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION ON THE SALMON AND STEELHEAD RESOURCE ARE WELL DOCUMENTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE. ALL THESE ACTIVITIES IN SOME WAY OR ANOTHER CAUSE EROSION AND CONSEQUENT WATER SILTATION, REDUCE THE ABILITY OF THE WATERSHED TO STORE WATER THEREBY REDUCING FLOWS IN CRITICAL SUMMER MONTHS AND INCREASING DESTRUCTIVE RUNOFF DURING THE WINTER, AND REDUCE OR ELIMINATE THE STREAMSIDE VEGETATION THAT CONTROLS STREAM TEMPERATURE, RELEASE OF GROUND WATER STORAGE AND PREVENTS BANK EROSION. IN ADDITION, TIMBER MANAGEMENT FREQUENTLY REQUIRES

THE ADDITION OF PESTICIDES AND OTHER TOXINS TO THE WATERSHED THAT CAN BE EXTREMELY HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE. LESS OBVIOUS, BUT SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION INCLUDE INCREASED HUMAN ACCESS TO ADULT SALMON AND STEELHEAD SPAWNING AND HOLDING AREAS AND THUS THE THREAT OF POACHING, THE AVOIDANCE RESPONSE AND GENERAL DISRUPTION OF THESE FISH CAUSED BY HUMAN PRESENCE.

FOR THESE REASONS WE BELIEVE THAT WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IS THE BEST METHOD TO PROTECT OUR WILD SALMON AND STEELHEAD POPULATIONS AND THEREBY PREVENT THE FURTHER DECLINE OF THESE STOCKS. WILDERNESS DESIGNATION TO PROTECT COLUMBIA BASIN SALMON AND STEELHEAD HABITAT IS NOT ONLY DESIRABLE, IT IS CONSISTENT WITH TWO RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTHWEST ELECTRIC POWER PLANNING AND CONSERVATION ACT AND SALMON AND STEELHEAD CONSERVATION ACT OF 1980 WILL INCLUDE RESTORATION OF WILD FISH RUNS BY REHABILITATION OF DESTROYED AND DEGRADED SPAWNING AND REARING HABITAT. AND, WHILE THE POWER ACT REQUIRES THE RESTORATION OF RUNS, IT PROHIBITS THE USE OF RATEPAYER FUNDS TO REHABILITATE OR PRESERVE OTHER AREAS THAT ARE NOT SUBJECT TO HYDROELECTRIC IMPACTS. IN OTHER WORDS, THE POWER ACT REQUIRES PRODUCTIVE HABITAT BUT CAN NOT TAKE OVER THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER AGENCIES TO PROVIDE IT. AND THE FOREST SERVICE IS NOT PROTECTING EXISTING HABITAT NEEDED TO REHABILITATE THE RUNS.

FURTHER, IN HATCHERY APPROPRIATIONS LAST YEAR, THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REQUIRED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE IMPLEMENT A REPROGRAMMING PLAN TO REBUILD NATURAL RUNS IN THE UPPER

Columbia. This will not be possible unless fishery habitat is protected. And fulfillment of this requirement will ease pressures on fishermen throughout the Pacific Northwest. In addition the proposed United States-Canada salmon treaty contains a strong national commitment to preservation and restoration of naturally produced chinook salmon stocks. For these reasons preservation of existing, prime habitat, such as found in wild areas, is of great importance. It is especially important in light of administration pressures to eliminate funding for Columbia River hatcheries.

Other aspects of wilderness that are very important to the Indian people include the protection of significant cultural values relating to hunting and food gathering as well as other traditional and religious uses of wild lands. Protection of significant archeological sites and of important wildlife habitat are also extremely beneficial purposes associated with the preservation of wild lands. Wilderness designation protects these resources, along with the salmon and steelhead, and in so doing also protects my peoples' treaty guarantees of rights to fish, hunt, gather food, practice our religion and thereby perpetuate our way of life. We have also become very active in protecting our resources ourselves. It is for this reason, we would like the following areas designated as Oregon Wilderness: Glacier Monument, Grande Ronde Canyon, North Fork Umatilla, Ochoco Canyons, Murderers Creek, Wenaha-Tucannon, Strawberry Mountain, Joseph Canyon, Wapiti, Eagle Cap Additions and North Fork John Day.

WE ARE ASKING THAT THESE BE WILDERNESS AREAS NOT ONLY FOR OURSELVES BUT FOR ALL THE OTHER PEOPLE WHO DEPEND ON OUR RESOURCES. WE KNOW THAT WE MUST SHARE OUR SALMON WITH YOU AND ARE WILLING TO DO SO BUT IN ORDER TO DO THAT WE MUST HAVE THAT RESOURCE, AND HABITAT TO REPLENISH THEM.

THANK YOU! ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS?

TESTIMONY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION ON H. R. 1511

Portland, Oregon, April 24, 1981

Congressman Weaver and Congressman Seiberling, thank you for this opportunity to speak. My name is N. Kathryn Brigham. I am a member of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and its representative at this hearing. Our commission is composed of the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation.

In Salem on February 19, our commission supported wilderness in Oregon's RARE II areas for the multiple beneficial uses provided by this designation. The wilderness benefits of special concern to our tribes are protection of fish and wildlife habitat, root- and berry-gathering areas, and archaeological sites. Subsistence is a critical factor to us in the first two, religion and culture in all three.

We testify today to support designation of the North Fork John Day Basin as wilderness. We believe that such action is necessary to preserve the North Fork's salmon and steelhead runs. This drainage now produces the largest run of spring chinook of any river in northeastern Oregon. And this run is entirely natural; there are no expensive hatchery supplements.

Continuation of the North Fork's salmon and steelhead runs depends on protection of the habitat that gives them the essentials of life. These fish require cold, clean, flowing water, ample food, proper spawning gravels, open migration routes, and cover

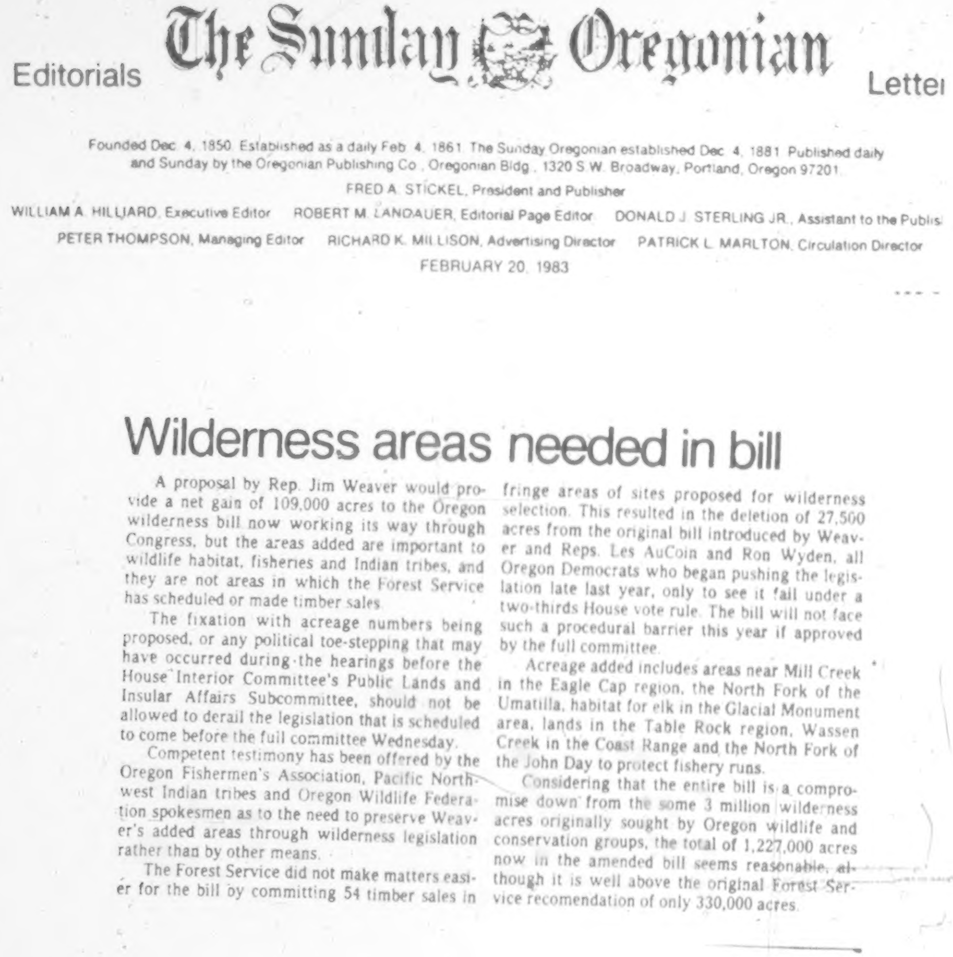
FROM PREDATORS. THE UNDEVELOPED NORTH FORK JOHN DAY BASIN PROVIDES THESE ESSENTIALS, AND PRODUCES SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF SALMON AND STEELHEAD.

OUR COMMISSION HAS OPPOSED LOGGING THIS WATERSHED PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF THE DAMAGE IT WOULD INFLICT ON THE FISH RESOURCE. REMOVAL OF FOREST COVER WILL ALTER THE STREAM HABITAT THAT THE FISH POPULATIONS MUST HAVE FOR REPRODUCTION AND SURVIVAL. EFFECTS ON THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT FROM TIMBER HARVEST INCLUDE CHANGES IN WATER TEMPERATURE AND FLOW RATES AND INCREASED SEDIMENT LOADS. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE IN THE NORTH FORK JOHN DAY WATERSHED, WHICH HAS HIGHLY EROSIVE SOILS AND STEEP TERRAIN.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON AND STEELHEAD RUNS ONCE EXISTED IN GREAT ABUNDANCE BECAUSE OF VAST AREAS OF HABITAT SUCH AS THAT FOUND IN THE NORTH FORK JOHN DAY. TODAY VERY LITTLE OF THIS HIGH QUALITY HABITAT REMAINS. WE FEEL THAT THE WILDLAND RESOURCES IN THE NORTH FORK JOHN DAY BASIN -- ITS UNIQUE BEAUTY, CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES; ITS BOUNTIFUL WILDLIFE AND STILL VIABLE NATURAL FISH RUNS -- ARE OF FAR GREATER LONG-RANGE PUBLIC VALUE THAN COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVEST, AND SHOULD BE PROTECTED BY WILDERNESS DESIGNATION. WE URGE THAT DESIGNATION.

ALSO, ON BEHALF OF THE NEZ PERCE TRIBE, WE SUPPORT WILDERNESS DESIGNATION FOR JOSEPH CANYON, BASED ON THE SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF THAT AREA TO OUR PEOPLE.

THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERING OUR VIEWS.



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FEBRUARY 20, 1983

Wilderness areas needed in bill

A proposal by Rep. Jim Weaver would provide a net gain of 109,000 acres to the Oregon wilderness bill now working its way through Congress, but the areas added are important to wildlife habitat, fisheries and Indian tribes, and they are not areas in which the Forest Service has scheduled or made timber sales.

The fixation with acreage numbers being proposed, or any political toe-stepping that may have occurred during the hearings before the House Interior Committee's Public Lands and Insular Affairs Subcommittee, should not be allowed to derail the legislation that is scheduled to come before the full committee Wednesday.

Competent testimony has been offered by the Oregon Fishermen's Association, Pacific Northwest Indian tribes and Oregon Wildlife Federation spokesmen as to the need to preserve Weaver's added areas through wilderness legislation rather than by other means.

The Forest Service did not make matters easier for the bill by committing 54 timber sales in fringe areas of sites proposed for wilderness selection. This resulted in the deletion of 27,500 acres from the original bill introduced by Weaver and Reps. Les AuCoin and Ron Wyden, all Oregon Democrats who began pushing the legislation late last year, only to see it fail under a two-thirds House vote rule. The bill will not face such a procedural barrier this year if approved by the full committee.

Acreage added includes areas near Mill Creek in the Eagle Cap region, the North Fork of the Umatilla, habitat for elk in the Glacial Monument area, lands in the Table Rock region, Wassen Creek in the Coast Range and the North Fork of the John Day to protect fishery runs.

Considering that the entire bill is a compromise down from the some 3 million wilderness acres originally sought by Oregon wildlife and conservation groups, the total of 1,227,000 acres now in the amended bill seems reasonable, although it is well above the original Forest Service recomendation of only 330,000 acres.

KXL AM750·FM95

Russell Sadler
OREGON OUTLOOK
2/21/83

The renewed fight over wilderness demonstrates how insulated timber industry lobbists are from the changing times. Industry trade association don't change a successful formula if they don't have to, and fighting wilderness has developed into a routine that keeps members stirred up in the fold and the dues coming in to pay the salaries of the lobbists and trade association officers. Nothing is more out-dated than this claim that additions to the state's wilderness areas will cause jobs. The jobs have been lost already. The recession-induced plant closures have reduced the number of wood products industry jobs permentaly. When the industry begins to recover, automation will reduce the number of jobs available to returning workers. Industry claims about the number of jobs created by cutting so many board feet of timber are out dated and innaccurate. The timber industry continues to claim that locking up trees and wilderness areas is causing a timber supply problem. It's a silly claim when you understand that three years of allowable cut is still standing on the stump on federal timber lands in Oregon because the timber buyers bid the price so high few can afford to cut it and make any money in this market. The Oregon Wood Products Imdustry does not face a supply problem anymore, it faces a market problem, and will for the foreseeable future. Even if th demand for wood products were to return to pre-recession levels; and few economists or industry executives think that will happen soon, the capaci of the industry has been sharply reduced by permanent mill closures. The timber industry in Oregon will not be using pre-recession log volumes for many, many years. During the same period recreation-oriented industries w increase, and become a larger part of the employment picture. Not just out of state tourists visiting Salishan, Black Butte and Sun River. The hunting, fishing, and backpacking and other outdoor activities that thriv on the availability of wilderness. Forget aesthetics for a moment...adding to Oregon's wilderness is a good business decision in the face of a permanently reduced timber industry and growing tourist and recreation industry.

STATEMENT OF FORREST L. MEURET, CHAIRMAN, ANADROMOUS FISH COMMITTEE, OREGON WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. MEURET, I'm Forrest L. Meuret, with the Oregon Wildlife Federation and Anadromous Fish Committee.

In 1982, we asked for a wilderness increase of 1.9 million acres, not because it was optimum, but hopefully an attainable compromise, in lieu of the more appropriate 3.4 million acres sought by Oregon Natural Resources Council. With reference to the eastern part of the State, we were disappointed that the Wapiti and North Fork John Day areas were excluded from the bill passed by the House of Representatives. It may surprise some that the same timber can be vital to the survival of both big game, especially elk, high on the mountainside, and trout, and steelhead, and especially salmon, in the stream below, but it can, and it is.

Others will undoubtedly discuss biological aspects. We are so shocked and upset at what a real or imaginary monetary conflict of interest can do to the judgment of some people that I will make the involved economics my main topic.

I was 16 in 1929, and can recognize a depression. Feverish and speculative bidding for standing timber contributed heavily to the inflation that helped bring on the one from which we hope we are now emerging. Those who have several years supply of timber contracted, at prices they cannot recover, set those prices themselves.

That same fever and greed is showing in their opposition to a responsible increase in wilderness. It is mostly scattered timber, or that on steep and inaccessible land, that remains roadless because harvest will not pay for the roads. Much of it would not regenerate. The exception to this is the North Fork John Day area, that is of extreme economic consequence to both the commercial fishery, and recreational fish, and wildlife pursuits. It is true that making wilderness of areas of the John Day would move some jobs to other parts of the area, but it is very unlikely that in the aggregate, statewise, any jobs would be lost.

If we are really concerned about saw logs, why do we not promptly replant cutover areas and why do we continue to export great quantities of logs? Opponents of increased wilderness express concern for jobs and assume that all that timber would be cut forthwith, when they cannot sell what they have. They completely ignore the job impact on the commercial fishery and those providing service and supply to recreational fishermen and hunters.

Tourism is credited with being our No. 3 industry, and is expected to become No. 1 in this century. Tabulating all the dollars spent by Oregon and visiting tourists is impossible. We also do not know how much of the tourism is the result of hunting and/or fishing possibilities. Some believe tourism already may be No. 1. Sports fishermen in recent years have averaged about 22 percent of the salmon taken off Oregon. When the recreational offshore coastal season was cut so short in 1982, the roof feel in on the coastal economy, because sportsmen spend many times the value of the fish they pursue and may not catch. The ripple crippled businesses that thought they depended solely on the local trade.

I would like to point out that if we cannot extract our living from this Earth without diminishing it, we are indeed in real trouble. We've not yet learned to do so.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Meuret follows:]

Forrest L. Meuret
6039 S.W. Franklin Ln
Madras, OR 97741

July 21, 1983

To: Senator Mark Hatfield, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

From: Forrest L. Meuret, Anadromous Fish Committee Chairman for the Oregon Wildlife Federation

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I was 16 in 1929, and can recognize a depression. Feverish and speculative bidding for standing timber contributed heavily to the inflation that helped bring on the one from which we hope we are now emerging. Those who have several years supply of timber contracted, at prices they cannot recover, set those prices themselves. That same fever and greed is showing in their opposition to a responsible increase in wilderness. It is mostly scattered timber, or that on steep and inaccessable land, that remains roadless because harvest will not pay for the roads. Much of it would not regenerate. The exception to this is the North Fork John Day area that is of extreme economic consequense to both the commercial fishery and recreational fish and wildlife purcuits. It is true that making wilderness of areas of the John Day would move some jobs to other parts of the area, but it is very unlikely that in the aggregate, statewise, any jobs would be lost.

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I make two or three fishing trips on off-shore charter boats each year. In 1981 I visited with a fellow charter fisherman from Nebraska. His party of three came by car, spent 10 days in the state, and had chosen Oregon rather than Ontario, Canada, so he could spend one day fishing in the ocean for salmon. They spent more than a thousand dollars in the state, and I gave him one of my fish because he didn't catch any. That type of tourist cancelled in 1982 after the early closure. This year I fished with a party of 6, also from the midwest, that fished one day (charter cost $240), spent 5 days in the state, and drove their motor home 900 miles in the state. These people buy many of the same things as the rest of us, making many of their dollars indistinguishable.

Timber has value other than saw logs. No one should be permitted to impact any other industry to the extent that conventional harvest practices in the North Fork area would impact recreational and commercial fishing and wildlife interests. Multiple use of lands primarily managed for timber generally turns out to be pretty much of a myth.

Forrest L. Meuler
6039 S.W. Franklin Ln
Madras, OR 97741

copies to Oregon and D.C. offices of each of Oregon's congressional delegation

12/27/82

THE OREGON WILDLIFE FEDERATION STRONGLY ADVOCATES AN ADDITIONAL 1.9 MILLION ACRES OF WILDERNESS IN OREGON, INCLUDING SELECTED AREAS IN THE NORTH FORK JOHN DAY DRAINAGE AND THE WAPITI.

OWF and affiliates represent more hunters and more recreational fishermen than any other organization in Oregon.

OWF is generally a conservative conservation group, until recently accepting more multiple use in lieu of wilderness. The reason for the change is simple. Under multiple use, as practiced by timber interests and USFS, fish and wildlife too often get only the crumbs. Sustainable harvest principles appear to have been abandoned. Rumors, supported by observed increased rate of cut, convince us that most of the larger woods products corporations have moved, or are preparing to move, to southern states where regrowth is faster. It also appears that they intend to harvest every stick they can before they go, without regard to Oregon's continuing economy, or fish and wildlife.

It is true that multiple use allows public access, but for what? The article and pictures on pages 8 through 11 of the enclosed OREGON WILDLIFE for July, 82, clearly show what is left after clear cutting and road building as practiced. The page 8 picture is so typical of the Oregon Coast Range that it is the rule rather than the exception. Under these conditions, runoff occurs pretty much as it falls, resulting in scoured out streambeds as on page 9. The picture on page 10 leaves no doubt that fish cannot propagate in that silt and that trees cannot regenerate in the area from which the silt comes!

Not dealt with in this issue of OREGON WILDLIFE is the effect of clear, or non-selective, cutting and road building on higher, drier, and often steeper and more erodable soils of the eastern half of Oregon. It is mostly timber that is too high, too scattered, too remote, or on too steep terrain that remains un-roaded. Few people have any idea how much the usual mid-slope road building practices de-stabilize those mountain soils.

If no trees were cut except those actually in the path of the road itself, the building of those zigzag switchback road patterns, often several parallel roads at different levels cutting deep into one mountainside, puts the underground water on the surface for fast run-off, rather than tricklingdown the substrata throughout the season. This not only harms the trees themselves because of the resulting late-season drouth, but the grass and other forage as well. The streams below then are so low and hot late in the season, that cold water fish (salmon, steelhead, trout) cannot survive. Water flows are made more seasonal; flooding in the spring, filling downstream dams with sediment, and starving power generators late in the season, are all increased. Those opposing wilderness classification would do that to the entire state. They shout that trees are a renewable resource, that jobs are involved, that cutting trees allows more grass for wildlife. Let us consider these claims one at a time. Trees cut from alpine and other steep and fragile soils are not renewable in any practical sense of the word. Some of the lands owned and cut by major woods products companies remain virtually treeless after planting and replanting several times. Selective logging, without mid-slope roads, and with standing timber remaining to shade new growth, might provide a much better chance of regeneration.

As far as jobs are concerned, we believe the quality and quanity of tourism, hunting and fishing involve more jobs and liveability than logging those areas that should not be logged, ever could. Tourism is Oregon's third industry, behind agriculture and wood products. Tourism attained that status with a partial and incompleteaccounting. Hunting and fishing, and the grandeur of our out-of-doors are the magic that causes Oregonians and others to play in this state.

A report from OSU on expenditures by sports fishermen for the year 1977 was finally distributed in late December of 82. The report would be misleading, if for no other reason than that it is five years after the fact, inflation being what it is, but the [illegible] figure of $96 million is ridiculous on the face of it. It would not pay the state mandated liability insurance on RV's involved! There may be more jobs at stake here in hunting and fishing, including commercial, than in logging those remote areas. Hunting and fishing support an enormous service and supply industry for which they are only partially credited.

No attempt is made here to set a value on recreational experience. Economists say the value of an hour of fishing, hunting or other such experience is whatever the recreationalist would pay. We do know that Oregon sells about one million recreational fishing licenses per year, for about $8½ million, and that holders of those licenses take 20-25 million pounds of fish, and that hunters pay a similar total for a lesser number of licenses and harvest a similar weight of game. The majority of the state's adult residents buy a hunting and/or fishing license, and still others indulge in non-consumptive uses of our out-of-doors and our living resources. Most of us find these activities to be an escape from daily pressures in order to preserve our sanity.

As for more grass, for such wildlife as deer and elk, growing where trees have been removed: sometimes yes and sometimes no. It is extremely irritating to hear this claim when we know that if ALL the area were covered with grass and young trees, the elk could not survive. In the cold of northeastern Oregon, they require the shelter offered only by old growth. Furthermore, they require it in close proximity to wind blown grass slopes. Up to four feet of snow is not uncommon. The old growth pretty well keeps the snow off the animals while it is falling, and lets them rest out of the chilling winds that blow the snow off the exposed grass slopes, where they feed when the snow slackens.

While elk might travel 15 miles in a single night during hunting season, when there is warmer weather, less snow, and better feed, they can't afford the energy to move more than a few hundred yards in deep snow with bleached out dry grass more or less available. The herring-bone pattern of large ridges with smaller ones angling down their sides often provide old growth shelter on the shaded slopes, and grass slopes on the other. Elk contour to the other side of the ridge, or the ravine, from their shelter, to reach grassy areas blown nearly free of snow. This works well for small concentrations of elk, but as we eliminate these shelters one by one, the elk are forced to concentrate. Concentration of hundreds of elk in one place merely means that there cannot be enough feed within reasonable reach. Such concentrations will kill out the grass, if not the shelter. They make the area look like a feed lot without the feed bunks or mangers. They do reasonably well in small bands so that they expend minimal energy between shelter and feed. Forest managers tell us that the old growth will die anyway, so they will cut it and start over, and thus provide more grass, all in the interest of the elk, (that will have no place to stay).

We were, of course disappointed that the wilderness bill late in the 97th Congress failed to get a two thirds majority in the House, but on the other hand we were elated that the majority was so great as to encourage another, and hopefully more inclusive, bill.

The North Fork John Day (and the Wapiti) are enormously important to both fish and wildlife. Those old growth elk shelters have no grass under them, and erode terribly when exposed and disturbed by logging machinery, smothering the spawning areas in the streams below. The North Fork is still one of the few major producers of salmon and steelhead mainly because it has not been heavily logged, raoded or dammed. We hope the Congress will keep it that way by protecting the critical parts.

STATEMENT OF LYNN HERRING, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Ms. **Herring**. My name is Lynn Herring and I am here today on behalf of the National Audubon Society as its Oregon representative to speak on behalf of Oregon's remaining forest wilderness. The National Audubon Society has over a half million members, including 10,000 members in 12 statewide chapters in Oregon. We are concerned about the demise of our wild forests and the resulting loss of habitat upon which wildlife depends.

Wilderness legislation must preserve as much as possible of the undeveloped forested land that remains eligible for wilderness designation. In Oregon, only 4.5 million acres remain undeveloped and roadless out of 30 million acres of forested land. National Audubon has identified and recommended areas totaling 3.4 million acres that deserve wilderness designation. Accordingly, we urge Senate support for no less than the areas and acreage in H.R. 1149. This bill includes a far greater variety of plant and animal communities than is represented in current designated forest wilderness in the State.

Moreover, this legislation must be viewed as the last chance to preserve a rapidly disappearing resource of low-elevation, old-growth forest habitat—a commodity that Oregon cannot afford to lose—one that should never be evaluated in terms of board feet. The areas represented in this bill include large, undisturbed ranges for aninals such as elk, deer, cougar, and wolverine; snag habitat for rare species like the bald eagle and northern spotted owl; wild runs of salmon and trout; unique plant communities; and rare plant species that may depend upon old growth for their continued existence. Short-term timber rotations ultimately destroy this type of ecosystem.

Remnants of old-growth habitat occur throughout the State. Some examples include the following:

In the coast range, an excellent example of old-growth Douglas-fir, cedar, and hemlock is in Drift Creek in the Siuslaw National Forest.

In the Cascades, the Middle Santiam in the Willamette National Forest contains the best example of low-elevation, old-growth Douglas-fir and hemlock left in Oregon.

In the Siskiyou-Klamath Mountains, the only coastal wilderness left is Grassy Knob, which contains an island of old-growth forest that has disappeared from adjacent lands.

In the Lava Uplands, Deadhorse Rim contains the only remaining old-growth habitat in the Fremont National Forest.

In the Blue Mountains, the largest remaining wilderness area in the North Fork of the John Day. It has incredible diversity of habitat and wildlife. The area includes isolated old-growth tracts, which each have some 50 dependent species, including the rare pine marten.

In conclusion, the National Audubon Society believes that the preservation of the areas in H.R. 1149 is essential for the protection of the multiple-use values of wildlife, watersheds, research, and education, and the maintenance of the overall genetic stability of the forest ecosystem.

Our concern is for those candidate areas that may not receive wilderness designation and that will join the 30 million acres of forested land to be altered by logging, roads construction, and the use of pesticides resulting in the demise of habitat and wildlife.

While we endorse H.R. 1149 as a major step toward preserving wild forest habitat in Oregon, we believe that many important habitat areas not included in this bill deserve protection and submit for the written record a descriptive list of recommended area additions and boundary modifications.

Senator Hatfield, we thank you for your concern for Oregon's forest wilderness.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Herring follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
LYNN HERRING
OREGON REPRESENTATIVE
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES SENATE

HEARING ON H.R. 1149
THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

JULY 21, 1983

My name is Lynn Herring and I am here today on behalf of the National Audubon Society as its Oregon representative to speak in behalf of Oregon's remaining forest wilderness. The National Audubon Society has over one-half million members, including 10,000 members in twelve state-wide chapters in Oregon. We are concerned about the demise of our wild forests and the resulting loss of habitat upon which wildlife depends.

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Moreover, this legislation must be viewed as the last chance to preserve a rapidly disappearing resource of low-elevation, old growth forest habitat - - - a commodity that Oregon cannot afford to lose - - - one that should never be evaluated in terms of board feet. The areas represented in this bill include large, undisturbed ranges for animals such as elk, deer, cougar, and wolverine; snag habitat for rare species like the bald eagle and northern spotted owl; wild runs of salmon and trout; unique plant communities; and rare plant species that may depend upon old growth for their continued existence. Short-term timber rotations ultimately destroy this type of ecosystem.

Remnants of old growth habitat occur throughout the state. Some examples include the following:

In the Coast Range, an excellent example of old growth Douglas fir, cedar, and hemlock is in Drift Creek in the Siuslaw National Forest. This type of forest offers optimum habitat for at least 30 secondary hole nesters dependent upon 14 primary excavators, who in turn have minimal range and territory requirements. Drift Creek features the largest concentration of the northern spotted owl in the Coast Range. Bald eagles also live here.

In the Cascades, the Middle Santiam in the Willamette National Forest contains the best example of low elevation, old growth Douglas fir and hemlock left in Oregon. Wildlife includes the pine marten, bald eagle, northern spotted owl, and other old growth dependent species. We urge the addition of 2500 acres of critical old growth to the 19,000-acre proposal in H.R. 1149.

In the Siskiyou-Klamath Mountains, the only coastal wilderness left is Grassy Knob, which contains an island of old growth forest that has disappeared from adjacent lands. Wildlife includes the northern spotted owl and other old growth dependent species.

In the Lava Uplands, Deadhorse Rim contains the only remaining old growth habitat in the Fremont National Forest. There are several old growth ponderosa pine stands and dense stands of whitebark and lodgepole pine. Dependent wildlife species include the pine marten, fisher, and pileated woodpecker among others.

In the Blue Mountains, the largest remaining wilderness area is the North Fork of the John Day. It has incredible diversity of habitat and wildlife. The area includes isolated old growth tracts, which each have some 50 dependent species, including the rare pine marten.

In conclusion, the National Audubon Society believes that the preservation of the areas in H.R. 1149 is essential for the protection of the multiple use values of wildlife, watersheds, research and education, and the maintenance of the overall genetic stability of the forest ecosystem. Our concern is for those candidate areas that may not receive Wilderness designation and that will join the 30 million acres of forested land to be altered by logging, road construction, and the use of pesticides resulting in the demise of habitat and wildlife.

While we endorse H.R. 1149 as a major step toward preserving wild forest habitat in Oregon, we believe that many important habitat areas not included in this bill deserve protection and submit for the written record a descriptive list of recommended area additions and boundary modifications.

Senator Hatfield, we thank you for your concern for Oregon's forest wilderness.

END

Statement by:

Lynn Herring
Oregon Representative
National Audubon Society

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NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

AREA ADDITIONS AND BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS FOR HR 1149 IN THE SENATE

AREA ADDITIONS

COAST RANGE:

Drift Creek, 11,260 acres, in the Siuslaw National Forest contains the finest example of old growth of Douglas fir, cedar, and hemlock in the Coast Range. Elevations range from 20 to 2,500 feet. Wildlife includes the largest concentration of the northern spotted owl in the Coast Range, bald eagles, and other old growth related species. The creek itself contains wild anadromous salmon and trout. The Corvallis-to-the-Sea Trail goes through Drift Creek.

BLUE MOUNTAINS:

Wapiti, 51,904 acres, on the Umatilla Naional Forest and the Burns District of the BLM, contains a variety of habitats and serves as an important winter and summer range for elk. 3000 of 4000 elk in the area directly depend on this proposed wilderness area. The terrain includes meadows, canyons, and scabland. Forest communities include dense stands of lodgepole pine, western larch, white fir, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and juniper. Its streams support anadromous salmon and steelhead and serve as a water source for the John Day and Columbia River systems.

Chief Lookingglass, 6000 acres, on the Umatilla National Forest, contains the upper watershed of Lookingglass Creek, an important anadromous fishery for salmon and steelhead. The north slopes are heavily forested and the side slopes are covered with bunchgrass, all steep slopes.

Grande Ronde Canyon, 22,978 acres, in the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests, includes 20 miles of steep river canyon. Forest species include white fir, ponderosa pine, larch and lodgepole pine. The Bear Creek drainage contains some of the largest larch and lodgepole in the state. Bear Creek and the Grande Ronde River support anadromous fish. The river is part of a House-passed State Scenic Waterway bill.

Lookout Mountain, 15,577 acres in the Ochoco National Forest, includes habitats of park-like stands of ponderosa pine and range grass on rugged terrain with elevation ranges from 4,700 to 6,400 feet. Wildlife includes mule deer, elk, bear, and grouse.

Murderers Creek, 30,683 acres, is in the Malheur National Forest and on adjacent Burns District (BLM) lands in the Aldrich Mountains. It includes a state-owned wildlife management area and includes a BLM WSA. With steep slopes and rugged terrain, the area is good habitat for bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, elk, deer, black bear, and mountain lion. The creek supports native steelhead and is a major source of water for the South Fork of the John Day River.

LAVA UPLANDS:

Deadhorse Rim, 13,615 acres, in the Fremont National Forest, along with Coleman Rim in HR 1149, would comprise the proposed Fremont Rims Wilderness. It contains the only remaining old growth habitat for marten, fisher, pileated woodpecker, and other dependent species in the Fremont National Forest. Forest species include several old growth ponderosa pine stands and dense whitebark and lodgepole pine. Elevations range from 2,100 to 8,134 feet.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

AREA ADDITIONS AND BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS FOR HR 1149 IN THE SENATE

BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS

CASCADES:

Salmon-Huckleberry	Mount Hood NF	Add 2000 acres
(Add 2 miles of lower Eagle Creek)		
Mount Jefferson	Mount Hood, Willamette, & Deschutes NF	Add 5681 acres
(Add important low elevation habitat)		
Middle Santiam	Willamette NF	Add 2500 acres
(Add important old growth forest stands)		
Old Cascades	Willamette NF	Add 22,500 acres
(Add the Pyramids, Jumpoff Joe, Browder Ridge, and Moose Creek for habitat diversity; Give wilderness designation)		
Three Sisters	Willamette, Deschutes NF	Add 38,000 acres
(Add western forested areas of the Waldo Country; Add lower elevation areas on east side in addition to outer Squaw Creek Falls and Rainbow Falls)		
Mountain Lakes	Winema NF, Medford BLM	Add 1500 acres
(Add important habitat areas of Little Aspen Butte and BLM WSA)		
Sky Lakes	Rogue River, Winema NF	Add 12,000 acres
(Add lower elevations for habitat diversity)		

SISKIYOU-KLAMATH MOUNTAINS:

Grassy Knob	Siskiyou NF, Coos Bay BLM	Add 13,030 acres
(Add Copper mountain for watershed value)		

BLUE MOUNTAINS:

North Fork John Day	Malheur, Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman NF; Vale BLM	Add 94,000 acres
(Add Elkhorn Range, Battle Creek, Squaw Creek, South Ireland, and Beaver Creek)		
Eagle Cap	Wallowa-Whitman NF	Add 35,000 acres
(Add Boulder Park and Wing Ridge for lower elevation habitat)		

LAVA UPLANDS:

Gearhart Mountain	Fremont NF	Add 770 acres
(Add important portions of the Sprague River Canyon)		

* * * * * * * * * * * *

STATEMENT OF DAVE WILLIS, TREK, INC.

Mr. WILLIS. I'm Dave Willis. Senator, you and I both believe that the Creator of the universe became one of us, washed our feet, died for us, rose from the dead, and is coming back. You've been on the forefront of exploring what this should mean for us socially and politically. But what are the environmental implications of servant leadership, the politics of the cross, and the Kingdom of God?

Do stewardship and ecological liberation have only to do with human distributive justice and pollution which harms humans? Is human use the primary purpose of the Earth—overriding all other purposes?

Why did God command Noah to take all those animals onboard—both the clean and the unclean? Why, when He angrily spoke to Job out of the whirlwind, did God forensically bludgeon Job with wonders of creation that were beyond Job's utilitarian grasp?

Perhaps God wanted to remind us that there is more to His world than we can possibly understand. That the diversity of creation gives God a Creator's delight that we can't begin to realize. Perhaps God wanted to humble us into recognizing that nonhuman creation has value to Him totally apart from our self-seeking human designs on it. To remind us that if we seek to serve and preserve creation for Him first, he will more than supply our needs through it.

Many Oregonians ignore this. Several decided that the overriding value of a forest is growing certain trees for lumber profit. If this is not true, then why has 94 percent of Oregon's forest productivity been given over to what has become that single use? Why, when H.R. 1149 gives the timber industry 98 percent of that productivity, are they here to push it to 99 percent?

I've heard of multiple use. I'm not sure the Forest Service has. Their idea of balance seems to be a teeter-totter with a bulldozer on one end and a spotted owl on the other. Can you believe that John Crowell is bemoaning the financial interest he's losing for not having money in the bank from cutting remaining old growth that supports spotted owl populations? Even with 94 percent of Oregon's timber productivity in timber production, he says we cannot afford to support existing levels of spotted owls—and all the other old growth species and habitat they represent.

Senator, if the richest nation in the world cannot afford to care for the diversity and integrity of God's creation, then who can?

Spotted owls are indeed an indicator species. More than in the forest, they tell us what is happening in the Forest Service and our own hearts. What they symbolize wounds me. What they symbolize is that we are arrogant enough to proclaim to the world that we would rather put more money in the bank than care for what precious little real forest we have left to care for.

The situation calls not for more Oregon forest to be put on the block. It calls for repentance.

What might repentance mean for our wilderness bill? What biblical concepts might be helpful?

Can we leave for God the first fruits of His forest? No; we squandered those long ago. How about leaving Him a tithe of the timber productivity? That would be 10 percent—but all we've got left is 6 percent. Or, since the tyranny of economic efficiency squeezes all it can from the forests' productivity, perhaps Oregon wilderness could reflect the sabbath year—the respite that the rest of the forest productivity never gets. One-seventh would be 14 percent.

No matter what biblical concept we use, we have failed miserably to serve and care for the integrity of God's Oregon forest creation. We treat it as ours, for our purposes, whenever we can.

You and I believe that, though creation now groans, one day God will deliver it. Your bill should point to that deliverance by proclaiming release to some captive forest land.

Repentance means a change of direction—a turning. In this case it means not just a freeze on the cutting of old growth, but replenishing the forest ecosystems that we have reduced to monocultural plantation. It means readjusting our voracious lifestyles and instituting a Roaded Area Review and Evaluation.

Senator, you have said that "Nothing short of a spiritual revolution nurtured by faith is required as humanity's deepest need * * *" The rest of creation awaits that revolution, as well. You have led us before. We and the rest of God's Oregon forest creation wait for you to lead us again.

I will continue to pray for you as you write your wilderness bill. And, I both welcome and desire further discussion.

STATEMENT OF BRIAN HEATH

Mr. **Heath**. Senator Hatfield, I'm Brian Heath and I'm from the Forest Service and former farmer. I find this a good occasion for the gods of material comforts, security, and power. My God is quieter. He is a God who spoke in a still, small voice in the wilderness, to Alijah, Moses, David, and to Jesus. The dense, ancient cathedral forest of places like the Middle Santiam and old Cascades, are for meeting places to commune with my Creator.

The gods of materialism claim that these forests should meet man's material, rather than his spiritual needs. My God said, that these forests were created, the trees were created and plenty to look at, that man and woman were placed among those trees, that they were placed in a Garden of Eden, which means delight.

They were provided with food and they walked with God in the cool of the day. Isn't that the Kingdom of God? To commune with your Creator? Trusting Him to provide. Your gods of comfort cried that your lifestyles would not be high enough for only 95 percent of Linn County's timber, for example. But, my God said man's life does not consist on the abundance of his possessions.

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. The gods of security cried that workers will starve, if 99 percent of the land productivity is not turned into bread.

Jesus was on the verge of starvation through a fasting period wilderness trip, when he likewise was tempted to turn stones into bread. He answered: "Man shall not live by bread alone."

The gods of power claimed that because they were born here, because they work here, they have a right to cut down 500-year-old forests. But, the land is not theirs. The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof.

Yes, God gave his people a promised land. But, they gained field to field until there was no more room. We join clearcut to clearcut until photos show vast areas of materialism covering Oregon. We join road to road until the red density of the Willamette National Forest is dwindled to Central Park.

The question is not which God shall we serve; 94 percent is already dedicated to materialism and comfort. The question is, shall man live by bread alone?

Senator HATFIELD. We would now like to welcome the second panel.

STATEMENT OF R. E. WORTHINGTON, PRESIDENT, WILD LAND EVALUATION, INC.

Mr. WORTHINGTON. Thank you, Senator Hatfield and fellow members of the U.S. Senate Subcommitttee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. It is a privilege to appear before you this morning. Thank you for your many courtesies in honoring my request for time.

My name is R. E. Worthington. I appear here today before you as a third-generation native Oregonian who has been using wilderness areas off and on since before 1930. I also am one who had much to do with development of the management techniques and policies used on today's national forests. At this point, I wish to emphasize that I retired from the Forest Service at the end of 1981. As a retiree, I no longer speak for the Forest Service. I am not up to date on current issues, and I do not appear here with Forest Service support.

First and paramount I would like to indicate that the main thrust of may presentation is to indicate opposition to H.R. 1149, the Oregon wilderness bill, or any other legislation which seeks to lock up more national forest lands in our great State, than already recommended to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture following the Forest Service's RARE II study. And, while most knowledgeable folks recognize that there are specific weaknesses in the RARE II study, it is the best comprehensive review that has ever been made of the unroaded lands on the national forests. The criteria was agreed to by many spokesmen for the environmental movement of the time and the study cost the Government millions of dollars.

To lay the findings aside now with sweeping additions of large amounts of acreage to the Nation's wilderness system would, in my view, be a major mistake for the citizens of the United States. For those who enjoy the use of the national forests in Oregon or will in the future and for those who make their livelihood there, such additions would border on a disaster.

It is important to point out that it is not well understood by the general public that the lands being proposed for wilderness classification under this bill are and have been well managed for almost

80 years. There is no danger of the lands being mistreated. It is also important to say that significant portions of the acreage in question will remain unroaded with or without wilderness classification.

Senator Hatfield and other members of this committee, in the days ahead as you further deliberate and come to terms with this and other wilderness legislation I urge you to remember that:

One. United States now has close to enough acreage classified as wilderness. Instead of looking at just the acreage on the national forests, you should look at proposed wilderness acreages as a whole managed by all agencies.

Two. Like all issues involving large numbers of people, the position of people regarding wilderness can be plotted on a graph to represent a bell-shaped curve. The Congress and many others have been hearing for many years from those folks in the extreme group advocating wilderness.

However, we don't hear much from their counterpart on the other end of the scale—those against wilderness. Unfortunately, quite often the timber industry has been painted into the corner of the antiwilderness extremist. However, I have been associated with members of the industry for more than 50 years. I have yet to find any objective person in the industry who is against wilderness or for that matter, wishes to destroy the environment.

Three. There are many high-priority things that need to be dealt with in the management of this Nation's natural resources. Classification of additional areas as wilderness should not be one of them because we already have so many acres so classified.

However, the decisions of the ninth circuit court concerning the RARE II process in California casts a cloud over similar decisions all over the United States. Because of the implications for those who contract to do work in these supposedly freed-up areas, it is important that the Congress sustain Forest Service recommendations on specific areas to receive no further wilderness consideration.

I recognize that H.R. 1149 is an effort by one group in the Congress to do this. However, if the issues cannot be settled without exceeding the Secretary of Agriculture's recommendation for wilderness by more than 10 percent, I suggest that the nonwilderness areas be sustained through legislation.

Four. Every acre of land added to the wilderness system not needed puts added pressure on nonwilderness lands for nonwilderness use. Considerations for good land husbandry require that the Congress restrain itself.

Five. Finally, I would like to point out that some of Oregon's great scientists have found proof that mankind has been in Oregon for more than 10,000 years. During that period, major changes have occurred in climate, vegetative types, and some topography. We also know that before mankind, the environment was destroyed thousands of times by natural catastrophies.

Those who think these incidents are a thing of the past need only to look at Mount St. Helena for cause to wonder. In my view, the best that mankind can do is to use the resources God gave us as wisely as possible and leave this planet on worse for our use of it. Of course, this in no way means that the hand of humans should not be apparent.

In regard to H.R. 1149, there is no question that never have so few asked so many for so much.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to be here.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Worthington follows:]

WILD LAND EVALUATION, INC.
CONSULTING FORESTERS
503/659-6013
9826 S.E. KING WY
PORTLAND, OR 97266

July 21, 1983

Senator Hatfield and fellow members of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, it is a privilege to appear before you this morning. Thank you for your many courtesies in honoring my request for time.

Today I appear before you as a third generation native Oregonian who has been using wilderness areas off and on since before 1930. I also am one who had much to do with developement of the management techniques and policies used on today's National Forests. At this point I wish to emphsize that I retired from the Forest Service at the end of 1981. As a retiree I no longer speak for the Forest Service, I am not up to date on current issues, and I do not appear here with Forest Service support.

First and paramount I would like to indicate that the main thrust of my presentation is to indicate opposition to H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness bill, or any other legislation which seeks to

Presented by R.E. Worthington, President of Wild Land Evaluation, Inc., before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, at July 21, 1983 field hearings on H.R. 1149.

lock up more National Forest lands in our great state, than already reccommended to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture following the Forest Service's RARE II study. And while most knowledgeable folks recognize that there are specific weaknesses in the RARE II study, it is the best comprehensive review that has ever been made of the unroaded lands on the National Forests. The criteria was agreed to by many spokesmen for the environmental movement of the time and the study cost the governement millions of dollars. To lay the findings aside now with sweeping additions of large amounts of acerage to the Nation's Wilderness System would, in my view, be a major mistake for the citizens of the United States. For those who enjoy the use of the National Forests in Oregon or will in the future and for those who make their livlihood there, such additions would border on a disaster.

It is important to point out ~~at this point~~ that it is not will understood by the general public that the lands being proposed for Wilderness Classification under this bill are and have been well managed for almost 80 years. There is no danger of the lands being mistreated. It is also important to say that significant portions of the acerage in question will remain unroaded with or without Wilderness Classification. One of the needs on the National Forests over the years has been a way to define management of lands in a roadless state but with man-made improvements to take care of a visiting public that needs facilities such as rest rooms, tables, fireplaces and stratigically located overnight shelters. Such areas have long existed in many places on the National Forests, but their existence within any Wilderness is improper by the wording of the 1964 law. I do not propose to change the wording in the Wilderness law. I do propose to limit further additions to Wilderness Classification so that wildlands can be managed in a roadless state but with some of the ammenities that might attract people into a semi-wilderness experience that is less demanding and more forgiving for those with little time or with little or no experience.

Senator Hatfield and other members of this committee, in the days ahead as you further deliberate and come to terms with this and other wilderness legislation I urge you to remember that:

1. United States now has close to enough acerage classified as wilderness. Instead of looking at just the acerage on the National Forests you should look at proposed wilderness acerages as a whole managed by all agencies.

2. Like all issues involving large numbers of people, the position of people regarding wilderness can be plotted on a graph to represent a bell shaped curve. The Congress and many others have been hearing for many years from those folks in the extreme group advocating wilderness. However, we don't hear much from their counterpart on the other end of the scale - those against wilderness. Unfortunately, quite often the timber industry has been painted into the corner of the anti-wilderness extremist. However, I have been associated with members of the Industry for more than fifty years. I have yet to find any objective person in the industry who is against wilderness or for that matter, wishes

to destroy the environment. They represent a larger number of people on their end of the scale than do the exteme wilderness advocate.

3. There are many high priority things that need to be delt with in the management of this nation's natural resources. Classification of additional areas as Wilderness should not be one of them because we already have so many acres so classified. However, the decisions of the ninth circut court concerning the RARE II process in California casts a cloud over similar decisions all over the United States. Because of the implications for those who contract to do work in these supposedly freed-up areas, it is important that the Congress sustain Forest Service reccommendations on specific areas to receive no further wilderness consideration. I recognize that H.R. 1149 is an effort by one group in the Congress to do this. However, if the issue cannot be settled without exceeding the Secretary of Agriculture's reccommnedation for wilderness by more than 10%, I suggest that the non-wilderness areas be sustained through legislation.

4. Great strides have been made in recent years in the developement and application of scientific principles to the management of our nation's National Forests and other wild lands. We now know that it is absolutely not true that the standard of living in the United States is too high to be maintained in perpetuity. What is true is that we cannot maintain our standards without managing the great bulk of our lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield and both under the umbrella of environmentally

sound practices. Every acre of land added to the Wilderness system not needed puts added pressure on non-wilderness lands for non-wilderness use. Considerations for good land husbandry require that the Congress restrain itself.

5. Wilderness Classification has become an emotional issue. So emotional in fact that it is very difficult for any legislative body to deal with it in a rational and objective manner. It would be well to let the wilderness issue lie fallow for at least a decade - to defuse it and to get things into perspective. The reason for wilderness is twofold, both in the interest of mankind. The first is to provide a representative of a relatively undisturbed ecology. The second is to provide a place for people to go to achieve solitude. Considering that on even the heaviest used wilderness areas less than 10% of the acerage ever gets used, there is now more land already so dedicated than will be used for as far ahead as can be seen.

6. Finally, I would like to point out some of Oregon's great scientists have found proof that mankind has been in Oregon for more than 10,000 years. During that period major changes have occurred in climate, vegetative types and some topography. We also know that before mankind the environment was destroyed thousands of times by natural catastrophies. Those who think these incidents are a thing of the past need only to look at Mt. St. Helen's for cause to wonder. In my view, the best that mankind can do is to use the resources God gave us as wisely as possible and leave this planet no

worse for our use of it. Of course this in no way means that the hand of humans should not be apparent.

In regard to H.R. 1149, there is no question that never have so few asked so many for so much.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to be here.

Sincerely,

R.E. Worthington
President

STATEMENT OF LORENE ALLEN, GRANT COUNTY JUDGE

Mr. ALLEN. I am Lorene Allen. I an county judge in Grant County, Oreg.

H.R. 1149 speaks of "subject to valid existing rights," and references the Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577, which says, under section 4: "Nothing in this act shall be deemed to be in interference with the purpose for which National Forests are established * * * and the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of June 1960."

There are two things that have happened. First, we have let emotional appeals and unrealistic ideas of what constitutes wilderness override the multiple-use management of forests, in which our goal is total resource management. Second, it is only by recognizing and following sound management principles that we can address the economic stability of dependent communities.

I am a county judge—an elected person—a politician, if you will, however small a frog in a small puddle that may be. The people who elected me thereby placed in my lap the reponsibility to be aware of needs, to be responsive to those needs, and to act to meet those needs. This is true of every elected official, on whatever level they serve.

Basic human needs—food, shelter, clothing, can only be supplied in a fairly stable community, with a reasonable job market, and a reasonable unemployment rate. We have had a grim foretaste of what life is like in a sick economy with high unemployment. With an unemployment rate that still stands, in May, at 18 percent, our communities do not need the problem of long-term erosion of our resource base.

Through the RARE II process, conducted by the agncy entrusted with management of these lands, we have the determination of proper wilderness designation. We have the economic impact on our economy, both by county and statewide. Believe it.

We have the criteria for wilderness from Governor Atiyeh's office. Even more that the WARS rating, this points out the discrepancy between wishful thinking and a realistic evaluation of lands for wilderness designation. In a survey conducted by Congressman Bob Smith, the poll ran 2-1 against more wilderness All that Congress need do is to act on this credible body of evidence, resolve the question, and release the nonwilderness areas for multiple-use management.

We need this issued resolved. We need to declare wilderness what is wilderness, and get the rest of the forest out of the limbo of nonmanagement. Our industries and communities need to get on with positive planning.

Our forests can support our communities, without endangering either the forests or the communities. We can have wilderness, in areas that are truly wilderness, without declaring wilderness in areas that are not. We need a more reasonable wilderness bill.

An ad hoc group of resource users are in the process of carefully and conscientiously examining those areas within our several counties designated for wilderness, applying the criteria of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the WARS rating, and Governor Atiyeh's criteria. All the data is not yet available, but we would like to work with you, Senator Hatfield, and this subcommittee in recommending boundaries that will increase wilderness, but will not cripple our resource management nor the stability of our communities.

[Material submitted by Mr. Allen follows:]

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH

Results of 1983 Congressional Questionnaire

Question	YES	NO
Do you support a Constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget?	28,989 (75.92%)	9,193 (24.08%)
Do you favor an across-the-board freeze on federal spending until the budget is balanced?	27,862 (72.77%)	10,428 (27.23%)
Would you favor more reductions in federal spending even though they might involve programs which affect you?	31,854 (83.67%)	6,219 (16.33%)
Would you favor a freeze on defense spending?	21,518 (56.64%)	16,472 (43.36%)
Do you favor repeal of the withholding tax on interest and dividend income?	33,316 (85.31%)	5,736 (14.69%)
Do you think the federal government should create temporary public service jobs to employ those who are now unable to find work?	19,412 (50.44%)	19,070 (49.56%)
Would you favor a reduced minimum wage for part-time and youth workers?	25,159 (64.55%)	13,819 (35.45%)
Do you favor adding new federal employees to the Social Security system?	25,416 (66.30%)	12,920 (33.70%)
Would you support a limitation on the import of foreign goods to save American jobs even if it meant those goods might cost you more to purchase?	23,734 (61.94%)	14,585 (38.06%)
Should Oregon have more designated federal wilderness areas?	10,333 (26.80%)	28,219 (73.20%)

VICTOR ATIYEH
GOVERNOR

1859

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SALEM OREGON 97310

March 15, 1983

The Honorable Les AuCoin
United States Representative
2446 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Les:

Resolving the outstanding issues concerning Oregon wilderness areas should be a high priority for all statewide elected officials. We must stabilize the land use decisions not only to resolve the controversy but to define our timber base, recreational opportunities, and mineral availability. I pledge my support to assist you in this effort.

My staff and I have spent the last several months talking with a number of varied interest groups concerning Oregon's wilderness designations. We have discussed the specific areas and more importantly the basis for designation of areas. I have come to the conclusion that Oregonians expect any additional areas that we determine suitable for wilderness to be based on standards and criteria that reflect common sense and our understanding of varied needs, economic, ecological and biological. The following pages contain criteria and standards that I believe address these three critical elements.

This document is rather lengthy because I have included not only the standards and criteria but also how the particular criteria would be applied. I hope this information will be useful to you as you move to resolution of this very contentious and very important issue.

It is also my firm hope that decision-makers look at the wilderness issue in the context of all the state's land resources. I am firmly convinced that wilderness designations must be viewed not in a piecemeal context or one governmental unit operating independently from another but, rather in the context of all our lands regardless of ownership.

Honorable Les AuCoin
March 15, 1983
Page 2

It is also my hope that any final legislation that passes through Congress contain two important provisions -- sufficiency language and release language. Oregonians whether they be environmentalists, recreationalists, timber interest or representatives of local counties and school districts all agree that we must resolve this issue this Congressional session. We need to know what the future holds for Oregon lands once and for all. The adoption of both sufficiency and release language as well as the designation of individual areas on a case-by-case basis founded on agreed upon criteria will be the stabilizing influence.

I ask you in the final analysis to make sure that your wilderness decisions are based on logic rather than emotion. Such designation should meet economic, ecological and biological criteria. Areas to be designated for wilderness must satisfy, I believe, the following criteria.

Ia. BENEFITS. The areas identified wilderness values, together with the full range of public benefits which wilderness designation would provide to multiple resource values and uses over time must be sufficient to offset the benefits of other resource values and uses which may be foregone due to wilderness designation.

Ib. MANAGEABILITY. The area must be capable of being effectively managed to preserve its wilderness character in perpetuity.

II. LOCAL AND REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS. In determining whether an area is suitable or nonsuitable for wilderness designation, special attention will be given to any significant socio-economic effects. Wilderness designation of an area must clearly provide the potential for local dependent communities and the region to gain economic and social benefits.

III. ENERGY AND CRITICAL MINERAL RESOURCE VALUES. Areas to be designated as wilderness must not have identified, or high potential energy and critical mineral resources present. In addition, there shall be no existing commercial mineral claims or active mining where machinery is necessary to accomplish the mining activity.

IV. CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANS. For an area to be identified as suitable for wilderness designation, the management system necessary for preserving its wilderness character must be compatible with an overall Comprehensive Land and Resource plan for the geographical area that could be impacted by activities or natural phenomona occuring within the wilderness area.

V. IMPACTS ON OTHER RESOURCES. For an area to be identified as suitable for wilderness designation it must be possible to manage the area in a manner that will protect adjacent ownerships, other resource values and provide for the control of insects, disease, fire and other natural phenomona.

VI. SPECIAL FEATURES. For an area to qualify for wilderness designation it must possess special and unique features that could not be protected by other designation or management, or not possess natural resources of commercial value and be of the ecological status that insect, disease, fire control and other natural phenomona that can be controlled by management are not likely to occur.

EXPLANATION

CRITERION No. 1. REQUIREMENTS FOR AREAS AS SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

Areas recommended as suitable for wilderness designation must, at a minimum, satisfy both of the following factors:

a. BENEFITS: The area's identified wilderness values, together with the full range of public benefits which designation would provide to multiple resource values and uses over time, must be sufficient to offset the benefits of other resource values and uses which could be foregone due to wilderness designation; and

b. MANAGEABILITY: The area must be capable of being effectively managed to preserve its wilderness character in perpetuity.

APPLICATION: This criterion is presented first because it specifies the minimum requirements which a wilderness study area (WSA) or roadless area (RA) must meet in order to be recommended as suitable for wilderness designation. No area will be recommended as suitable for wilderness designation unless it meets these two criteria. Criterion No. 1 should actually be applied after the other planning criteria have been applied through the planning process. The application of the other criteria will help to determine whether the requirements of Criterion No. 1 can be met by each WSA.

CRITERION No. 1a: The primary intent of this criterion is to ensure that wilderness designation is recommended only for those areas for which it has been determined, through careful multiple resource analysis and public involvement in the pla g process, that wilderness is the most appropriate alternative r the use of the land.

This criterion contains two key concepts which can usefully be clarified here. The first is the reference to "* * * benefits * * * to multiple resource values and uses over time * * *". The inclusion of this phrase recognizes that the benefits of wilderness designation to other multiple resource uses (such as watershed protection, scenic quality, etc.) must be considered in a long-term perspective which recognizes the accumulation of benefits which could accrue as a result of permanent wilderness management. The phrase "over time" is critical, indicating that the long-term benefits on either side of the comparision (wilderness vs. nonwilderness) must be considered, as well as the short-term benefits. *For example, an area might involve a tradeoff between local short-term uses under nonwilderness, as contrasted to maintenance and enhancement of long-term resource productivity under wilderness management.

The second concept for clarification is the "wilderness values and *** benefits *** must be sufficient to offset is critical, indicating that the benefits of wilderness management must be enough to make up for all other resources or uses of the area which could be adversely affected by the area's management as wilderness.

The multiple use management concept mandates that consideration must be given to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic and social benefits to the public. Such considerations should not be limited to the relative value of any one resource when considered individually.

In summary, this criterion requires that for an area to be suitable for wilderness designation, the planning process must have identified the resources which would be adversely affected by wilderness designation, and after giving full consideration to all effects, it must have been determined that the favorable effects of wilderness designation can balance the adverse effects in the long-term perspective.

CRITERION No. 1B: The primary intent of this criterion is to ensure that those areas suitable for wilderness designation can be managed as wilderness in a manner which enables the entire area designated to remain as wilderness in perpetuity. The area must be capable of being managed over the long run to preserve its wilderness character -- both to maintain the quality of its wilderness characteristics and to ensure continuation of its uses and multiple resource benefits.

Attention should be given to means for protecting all wildernss characteristics (including special features) and for dealing with specific management problems anticipated as a result of permissible special uses within the areas or other conflicting uses outside of the area.

Two key items in this statement are "effectively managed" and "in perpetuity". "Effectively managed" means that an area can be managed to maintain the public benefits which justified wilderness designation under Criterion 1a. The term "in perpetuity" ties the manageability criterion to the basic principles of ecology and vegetative succession and current management and production technology. The public should not view wilderness designations as a form of temporary resource management. Only those areas which are in an ecological state that will permit them to be managed as wilderness in perpetuity should be so designated.

The Wilderness Act provides for exercise of existing private rights and for certain special uses that are not necessarily consistent with preservation of wilderness character existing at the time an area was designated wilderness. This creates the potential for some impairment of an area's wilderness character which is acceptable under wilderness management. Therefore it is seldom possible to be absolutely certain that an area can be managed in perpetuity without some degradation due to uses permitted by the law. To satisfy Criterion 1b, it must be reasonably certain that the area can be managed as wilderness over the long run, based on present knowledge of the resources and private rights in the area, and recognizing congressional intent regarding allowed uses. On the other hand, if the allowed uses are certain to destroy the wilderness character of the area or a significant portion of it, then it must be concluded that the affected portion cannot be managed in perpetuity as wilderness.

A thorough determination and documentation of the land status of the wilderness study area (WSA) or Roadless Areas (RA's) must also be considered in determining the manageability of an area as wilderness. Subsurface rights in a WSA or RA's may be owned by a party other than the Federal Government, thus limiting the government's ability to preserve wilderness character on the surface. In examining the degree of government control over the surface of the WSA or RA's, the extent to which each of the following is present will affect the area's suitability for wilderness designation: private inholdings, State lands, valid mining claims, mineral leases, rights-of-way, and the overall pattern of land status.

CRITERION No. 2. LOCAL AND REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS.

In determining whether an area is suitable or nonsuitable for wilderness designation, special attention must be given to any significant socio-economic effects, as identified through the wilderness study process, which designation of the area would have on local communities or surrounding regions.

APPLICATION: This criterion further emphasizes the government focus on local and regional concerns by undertaking a thorough consideration and documentation of any significant favorable or adverse socio-economic effects which wilderness resignation would have on local communities or surrounding regions.

"Significant Effects" for the purpose of this criterion will utilize the economic and social evaluation methods and procedures developed by Oregon State University Agricultural and Resource Economics Department.

The three levels of economic activity; local, regional and national shall be weighed with greatest consideration given to the local economic implications, intermediate consideration to regional levels and the least consideration to the national level because wilderness designation and the subsequent economic impacts will be least at the national level and most at the local level. At the local level jobs will be lost and income shifted as a result of wilderness designations. These effects will be identified and analyzed through the government planning process and subsequently documented and summarized for review by decision-makers.

CRITERION No. 3. ENERGY AND CRITICAL MINERAL RESOURCE VALUES.

Recommendations as to an area's suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness designation will also reflect a thorough consideration of any identified or high potential energy, and critical mineral resource values present in the area which are capable of contributing to domestic energy and critical mineral production needs, and the extent to which wilderness management of such areas would be in the public interest.

APPLICATION: This criterion reflects the needs and attitudes of a society that must conserve its critical mineral and energy resources while making sure they are available for future use. This position is consistant and complimentary with the National goals of decreasing reliance on foreign production through increased domestic development of energy resources. It also reflects the National need for those minerals that are critical to the economy and security of the United States and for which we are now dependent on potentially unreliable foreign sources.

To identify critical minerals, field officials may refer to those minerals listed in the National Defense Stockpile Inventory of Strategic and Critical Materials (Federal Emergency Management Agency: Stockpile Report to the Congress, October 1979 - March 1980).

Energy and critical mineral resource values and potential in a study area will be identified by government mineral resource specialists and/or through mineral surveys conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the Bureau of Mines (BM). Section 603 of FLPMA requires USGS/BM mineral survey reports only for those areas recommended as suitable for wilderness designation. However, there may be other areas for which the government will request USGS/BM mineral surveys so as to provide this specialized information to decision-makers. Where conducted, the results of the mineral survey reports will be fully considered by Congress in arriving at wilderness designation. Mineral surveys and studies will be readily available for public review and comment prior to the transmittal of the agency preliminary wilderness recommendations to Congress.

For all wilderness study areas the government will use its established minerals inventory and identify the potential of the area, or specific portions thereof, for occurence of energy or critical mineral resources, specifically identified. Special provisions will also be made in each wilderness study to ensure that the energy and mineral industry has an opportunity to provide the government with its estimate of the energy and mineral resource potential of WSA or RA's. All persons and organizations knowledgeable of the energy and mineral resources of WSA or RA's will be invited to submit this information.

CRITERION No. 4. CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANS.

In determining whether an area is suitable or nonsuitable for wilderness designation, the government will fully consider and document the extent to which the recommendation is consistent with officially approved and adopted resource-related plans of State and local governments, and Indian Tribes, as required by Congress.

APPLICATION: FLPMA, NEPA and NFMA require that government agencies plans, to the maximum extent consistent with Federal laws and purposes, be complimentary to the planning of local governments, State and Indian Tribes. In addition they shall be consistent with National goals and officially approved and adopted resource-related plans of other Federal agencies. It is imperative that all government agencies; local, State and National and Society unite in developing Comprehensive Land and Resource Plans for the conservation and utilization of our nations land and natural resources. Where such plans do not currently exist, they must be developed. In areas where Comprehensive Land and Resource Plans have been developed and implemented or will be implemented, wilderness designation of an area must be consistent with such plans.

CRITERION No. 5. IMPACTS AND OTHER RESOURCES.

For an area to receive wilderness designation, it must be in ecological status that allows for the lack of management or preventive action to protect flora or fauna from insect, disease, fire and other natural phenomona that could be controlled or compensated for utilizing present management and production technology.

APPLICATION: Each area considered for wilderness designation must be evaluated according to its current ecological status and the resistance of the flora and fauna within the area to insect, disease, fire and other natural phenomona that can be controlled or compensated for by utilizing present management and production technology. Without such control, adjacent resources and values are potentially endangered.

The probable impacts on other resource values and uses present in the area must be identified. These other resources and uses to be addressed in this regard include energy, forestry, minerals, rangeland, recreation, wildlife and any other form of resource use practices on public land and the adjacent ownerships.

The extent to which wilderness designation may cause adverse impacts on other resources will vary from area to area depending on the ecological status of the area and the following factors:

(a) The degree to which the resource is present in the WSA's on RA's areas of adjacent ownership.

(b) The realistic potential for development of resources within the WSA's or RA's on adjacent lands.

(c) The economic dependence of adjacent local communities on resource within the WSA's or RA's.

(d) The degree to which use or development of other resources is compatible with or conflicts with the management of the area as wilderness in perpetuity.

Please contact me directly or a member of my staff if we can be of any further assistance to you in this very important effort.

Sincerely,

Victor Atiyeh
Governor

VA/ac

STATEMENT OF DR. FREDERICK W. OBERMILLER, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS AND EXTENSION REGIONAL RESOURCE ECONOMIST, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

Dr. OBERMILLER. Senator Hatfield, ladies and gentlemen, in the course of my comments, if I appear nervous, please forgive me. I am.

My name is Fred Obermiller and I'm a faculty member at Oregon State University. I'm appearing here as an expert witness at the request of Judge Allen. The purpose of this testimony is to neither oppose H.R. 1149 or propose it. It is to simply clarify some of the economics that surround it. The major points I would like to make are as follows:

One, the Wilderness Act of 1964 doesn't explicitly state that economic criteria should be considered in designated areas as wilderness.

However, welfare criteria are best examined through the medium of economics.

Two, with respect to the welfare criteria, two kinds of economic impacts must be considered. Most monetary impacts as well as nonmonetary impacts or generalizations association with wilderness areas or additions or deletions.

Three, in any wilderness decision, there will be both gainers and losers, as long as the decision is not compensated. The reason for that is because the wilderness decision is partially exclusionary.

Four, the currencies gained and lost are different; meaning that it is practically impossible for gainers to actually compensate losers for the benefits losers forgo as a consequence of changes in the scope of the wilderness system.

Five, finally, the gainers and losers that are associated with wilderness are concentrated in various areas of the State in a measurable way. It is possible to anticipate before the fact how a majority of citizens in a given locale will react when faced with proposed change in the sope of the wilderness system.

I would like to emphasize that these points apply equally to additions as well as deletions from the wilderness system. However, practically speaking, here we are considering possible additions to the wilderness system. In that instance, the gainers primarily gain nonmonetary satisfaction. Losers primarily forgo nonmonetary income. Because the location of the wilderness area is fixed, the monetary income losses tend to be concentrated locally. In other words, what we have is a basic issue of distributive equity or lack of equity inherent in wilderness decisions.

At the university, we have examined the local economic impacts of proposed or hypothetical additions to the wilderness system. Local costs, as distributed among sectors of a county's economy, have been emphasized because it is consideration of these distributive effects which, together with accompanying national gains in social welfare, are at the root of the wilderness debate.

I would note that neither the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management provided alternative local impact projections. There are at least two reasons for this apparent omission. First, neither aency does local economic impact analysis for proposed legislation. Second, neither agency projects the local economic impacts of wilderness, per se, as a matter of practice. Rather, they are blended in the analyses of forest and management plans.

In the studies we have done at the university, we acknowledge that wilderness, just as other land use allocations, directly affects the supply of resources available for consumptive or nonconsumptive use—not demand. To allocate land to wilderness is to increase the availability of land for wilderness use. This means the supply of land resources available for nonwilderness uses is diminished, assuming no offsetting increase in intensified timber or forage management.

Given this logic, asuming no compensatory increase in timber management, we examine the forgone local monetary costs. They generally, have not been found to be negligible. The relative magnitudes of income losses have been found to be greatest in local areas characterized by: (1) sparse population, (2) timber and/or livestock industries most dependent on the use of Federal land resources, and (3) lowest levels of natural resource productivity.

Granted, these costs must be nonmonetary gains at the national/regional level of satisfaction if viable solutions to the wilderness debate are to be reached.

Quoting from a recent document:

> Although the benefits of additional designated wilderness are sometimes difficult to quantify, the costs in terms of forgone Federal, State, and local receipts and tax revenues are more easily identified . . . Social concern can be expected as long as the opportunity to expand or reduce the National Wilderness Preservation System is a viable option to consider.

An additional but not explicitly recognized tradeoff is that, as commercial forestlands are added to the wilderness system, timber supplies will be reduced leading to increased pressure on stumpage prices and consumer costs of timber products. These tradeoffs are not inevitable. In some areas it may be possible to compensate for timber supplies forgone as acres are added to the wilderness system by intensifying timber management on the surrounding commercial forestlands. The attractiveness of such an approach is that in situ compensating management restores benefits forgone to the same parties experiencing the initial loss.

There is precedent for it in the compensatory issue in the existing H.R. 1149 with respect to existing timber contracts. However, what might be required is longer-term compensatory language requiring a statutory authorization of near-term accelerated harvests that depart from nondeclining even flow, accompanied by concurrent, statutory and budgetary authority to intensify timber management on adjacent national forest lands.

Were such measures to occur, cost-effectiveness goals could be expected to lead to wilderness designations in national forests with highest potential yield relative to programed harvest, and of scales limited by the potential for maintenance of the status quo in historical stumpage supplies.

In Oregon, such national forests generally are located in the southwestern counties. They generally are not located in those sparsely populated, narrowly based, rural areas with limited productivity potentials where the relative opportunity costs of wilderness area additions have been found to be greatest.

In summary, I have argued here that the basic economic issue in the wilderness debate is fairness, or distributive equity—not economic efficiency. The challenge is to seek a balance between commodity and amenity uses of our Federal lands that is fair to all interested parties. Efficiency, or cost effectiveness, does have a legitimate place in resolution of the wilderness debate, however. Its appropriate roles is in the selection of areas for inclusion in or exclusion from the wilderness system based on opportunities, in the national forest within which the wilderness area is located, for compensating intensification in timber and forage management.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Obermiller follows:]

ECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE WILDERNESS DEBATE

Written Testimony Prepared for Delivery at the
Congressional Hearing on Oregon Wilderness Legislation

Conducted by

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
of the
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
in

Bend, Oregon, July 21, 1983

I am Dr. Frederick W. Obermiller, Associate Professor of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Extension Regional Resource Economist, Oregon State University, testifying as an expert witness on the subject of economic issues in the wilderness debate at the request of The Honorable Lorene Allen, Grant County Judge.[1] My testimony is intended to clarify some of the economic issues pertinent to proposed additions to or deletions from the National Wilderness Preservation System as authorized by Public Law 88-577, the "Wilderness Act of 1964."

My identification as an expert witness is due to the research and extension programs dealing with economic issues in the wilderness debate for which I have been responsible as an Oregon State University faculty member. Publications stemming from these program responsibilities are referenced where relevant in the following testimony; and copies of those publications are included as addenda.

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[1] This testimony is offered pursuant to 18 United States Codes 1913, Section 6, as further authorized by the Office of the Governor, State of Oregon, and by the administration of Oregon State University. It is intended to neither support nor oppose the proposed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983," H.R. 1149, or any alternative legislation forthcoming as a consequence of this and subsequent hearings conducted by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The views and statements contained in this testimony solely reflect my professional opinion and in no way are intended to reflect, nor should they be interpreted as reflecting , the views of my professional colleagues in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, the College of Agricultural Sciences, or in any other administrative unit at Oregon State University.

The major points I would like to make are as follows. (1) The "Wilderness Act of 1964" does incorporate implicit welfare criteria best examined through the medium of economics, although economic impacts are not explicitly recognized decision criteria in that Act [see Obermiller, Frederick W. and Kevin J. Boyle, "The Local Effects of Wilderness Area Additions: Distributive Equity Implications," Discussion Paper Presented at the 1981 Western Forest Economists Meeting, Wemme, Oregon, May 1981]. (2) These welfare criteria must account for both the monetary income as well as the nonmonetary social welfare impacts of wilderness area additions or deletions if they are to constructively add to the wilderness debate [see Obermiller, Frederick W. and Linda E. Wear, "National Economic Efficiency Versus Local Community Stability Goals in Public Land Management: A Review of Relevant Literature," Final Report to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, October 1982. See also Obermiller, Frederick W., "Economic Efficiency Versus Distributive Equity: The 'Sagebrush Rebellion'," Western Journal of Agricultural Economics, 7:2 (December 1982)]. (3) There will be both gainers and losers in any uncompensated decision affecting the scope of the wilderness system, since designation of a land area as wilderness is a partially exclusionary land use decision. (4) In a practical sense, the currencies gained and lost are different; meaning that it is practically impossible for gainers to actually compensate losers for the benefits losers forego as a consequence of changes in the scope of the wilderness system.[2] (5) The substate regions within which these differently valued gains and losses are concentrated vary in a measurable way; meaning that it is possible to anticipate before the fact how a majority of citizens in a given locale will react when faced with a proposed change in the scope of the wilderness system.

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[2] The currencies in question relate to observed market transactions measured in monetary terms on the one hand, and theoretical but not observed measures of willingness to pay for nonmarket or extramarket amenities on the other.

It should be emphasized that each of these points applies equally to additions to as well as deletions from the National Wilderness Preservation System. We are, however, here considering only possible additions to the wilderness system.[3/] Hence, gainers are identified, primarily but not exclusively, as those potential users who acquire increased nonmonetary satisfaction from their knowledge of the existence of or from their access to additional wilderness. Losers are identified, primarily but not exclusively, as those who forego monetary income as permitted commodity uses are reduced or eliminated. Because the location of land is fixed, additions to the wilderness system will tend to generate national gains in satisfaction or nonmonetary social welfare at the expense of local loss in monetary income.[4/] The basic economic issue thus becomes the distributive equity, or the lack thereof, inherent in the wilderness decision.

In Oregon, both Oregon State University researchers and others using the researchers' methodology have examined the local economic impacts of proposed or hypothetical additions to the wilderness system [see Obermiller, Frederick W., "The Local Costs of Public Land Use Restrictions," in Beef Cattle and Range Resources, Special Report 583, Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis, May 1980; Obermiller, Frederick W., "A Local Perspective on Wilderness Economics,"

[3/] For example, H.R. 1149 would add about 1.26 million acres of land located within the State of Oregon and administered by either the USDA Forest Service or the USDI Bureau of Land Management to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Of those 1.26 million acres of federally managed forest land, slightly over half are located in the 18 Eastern Oregon counties, with the remainder located in the 18 Western Oregon counties. Of the 656,000 acres in Eastern Oregon, a little over 70 percent (470,000 acres) currently is classified as commercial forest land with an accompanying programmed harvest level of about 75 million board feet. For additional information see Williams, King, "Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of the Oregon Wilderness Bill, 1983, H.R. 1149," Report Prepared for the Counties and Industries of the State of Oregon, April 1983.

[4/] In some cases, increased local expenditures by recreational wilderness area users may more than compensate for foregone local commodity uses and values. However, very large increases in recreational use are required to offset relatively small reductions in available National Forest stumpage and/or livestock forage. See Obermiller, Frederick W. and Peter G. West, "The Structure of a Resource Dependent Economy, Wallowa County, Oregon," Final Report to the Wallowa County Court, April 1983.

Forest Planning, June 1980; and Obermiller Frederick W., "Economic Evaluation of the Oregon Range and Related Resources Validation Area Project," Final Report to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, April 1982]. Local costs, as distributed among sectors of a county's economy, have been emphasized because it is consideration of these distributive effects which, together with accompanying national gains in social welfare, are at the root of the wilderness debate.

Neither in Oregon nor elsewhere have either the USDA Forest Service or the USDI Bureau of Land Management provided alternative local impact projections. There are at least two reasons for this apparent omission. First, neither agency does local economic impact analysis for proposed legislation. Second, neither agency projects the local economic impacts of wilderness per se as a matter of practice. Rather, both agencies blend wilderness allocations with other proposed management actions in projecting the cumulative effect of alternative forest or rangeland management plans.

Assuming normal prices and traditional trading patterns, the local economic impact analyses conducted by Oregon State University researchers acknowledge that wilderness, just as other land use allocations, directly affects the supply of resources available for consumptive or nonconsumptive use — not demand. To allocate land to wilderness is to increase the availability of land for wilderness use. This in turn means that the supply of land resources available for nonwilderness uses is diminished, assuming no offsetting increase in intensified timber or forage management.

Following this logic, local economic impact analyses done by University researchers examine the supply-induced income effects of losses in programmed timber harvest, assuming no compensatory increase in timber management intensity or departure from nondeclining evenflow. The dollar values of foregone income to local households, local governments, and local merchants are estimated. In existing applications, these foregone values have not been found to be negligible.[5] The relative magnitudes of income losses have been found to be greatest in local areas characterized by (1) sparse population, (2) timber and/or livestock industries most dependent on the use of federal land resources, and (3) lowest levels of natural resource productivity.

As stated earlier, consideration of these local costs of additions to the wilderness system is relevant to resolution of the wilderness debate but these local costs must be weighed against accompanying gains in social welfare or satisfaction at the national level. The processes and procedures incorporated in the Resources Planning Act and RPA Program provide one means by which such comparisons may be accomplished.

The Forest Service has estimated that demand for stumpage will double by the year 2030, while supplies will increase less rapidly, leading to real price increases and rising consumer costs of timber products [Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, "Alternative Goals: 1985 Resources Planning Act Program," Program Aid Number 1307, December 1981]. While acknowledging that it is less easy to quantify, the Forest Service also estimates that demand for wilderness will increase over the same time period, although less rapidly. Tradeoffs are recognized: "Although the benefits of additional designated wilderness are sometimes difficult to quantify, the costs in terms of foregone Federal, State, and local receipts and tax revenues are more easily identified ... Social concern can be expected as long as the opportunity to expand or reduce the National Wilderness Preservation System is a viable option to consider" [ibid., p. 38]. An additional but not explicitly recognized tradeoff is that, as commercial forest lands are added to the wilderness system, timber supplies will be reduced leading to increased pressure on stumpage prices and consumer costs of timber products. The reverse also holds.

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[5] Magnitudes of gross and net local income foregone are specified in various addenda to the testimony, and may be referenced in testimony offered by subsequent witnesses.

These tradeoffs are not inevitable. In some areas it may be possible to compensate for timber supplies foregone as acres are added to the wilderness system by intensifying timber management on the surrounding commercial forest lands. The attractiveness of such an approach is that "in situ" compensating management restores benefits foregone to the same parties experiencing the initial loss. Hence, the distributional impacts of the wilderness decision with respect to cost-bearers are eliminated, or nearly so. The relevance of the compensatory issue with respect to existing timber contracts is recognized in H.R. 1149, Section 2(b). However, the proposed statute does not address the compensation issue over the longer term. To do so ultimately might require statutory authorization of near term accelerated harvests that depart from nondeclining evenflow, accompanied by concurrent statutory and budgetary authority to intensify timber management on adjacent National Forest lands.

Were such measures to be adopted, cost effectiveness goals could be expected to lead to wilderness designations in National Forests with highest potential yield relative to programmed harvest, and of scales limited by the potential for maintenance of the status quo in historical stumpage supplies. In Oregon, such National Forests generally are located in the southwestern counties.[6/] They generally are not located in those sparsely populated, narrowly based, rural areas with limited productivity potentials where the relative opportunity costs of wilderness area additions have been found to be greatest.

[6/] The Eastern Oregon counties generally contain National Forest lands with lower levels of natural productivity. For example, the Eastern Oregon commercial forest lands tentatively identified for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation system under H.R. 1149 are characterized by an average harvestable growth rate of approximately 160 board feet per acre per year [see Williams, King, op cit.]. In this substate region, the difference between annual programmed harvest and annual potential yield on National Forest lands tends to be small, leaving little margin for increased harvest as a consequence of intensified timber management. In fact, commercial forest lands with this level of average productivity generally are not cost effective with respect to the intensified timber management.

In summary, I have argued here that the basic economic issue in the wilderness debate is fairness (or distributive equity) — not economic efficiency. The challenge is to seek a balance between commodity and amenity uses of our federal lands that is fair to all interested parties. Efficiency (or cost effectiveness) does have a legitimate place in resolution of the wilderness debate, however. Its appropriate role is in the selection of areas for inclusion in or exclusion from the wilderness system based on opportunities, in the National Forest within which the wilderness area is located, for compensating intensification in timber and forage management.

STATEMENT OF JOE SANDBERG, PROJECT MANAGER, IBEX/BALD MOUNTAIN PROJECT, REPRESENTING NERCO MINERALS CO., NERCO, INC.

Mr. SANDBERG. Senator Hatfield, my name is Joe Sandberg. I manage a gold and silver project near Sumpter for NERCO Minerals Co.—one of the country's top producers of precious metals. Our parent company, NERCO, Inc., is headquartered in Portland.

I am not here today to argue against wilderness—but to argue for wilderness designations that make sense for all of Oregon's resources—including minerals.

Mineral values were not seriously considered when the boundary lines in H.R. 1149 were drawn. Consequently, several of the areas proposed for wilderness include prime mineral resource lands. In some cases, the proposed wilderness is adjacent to or very close to on going projects such as ours, with no buffer zone provided. Wilderness restrictions could make these projects uneconomic and preclude other development opportunities.

In 1980, NERCO Minerals acquired formerly productive gold and silver mines in Baker and Grant Counties. Since then, we have invested in excess of $6 million on exploration, mine development and property acquisition. If continued exploration is successful, production could begin as early as 1985. Other companies also have plans for long-term major mineral production in the area.

We believe H.R. 1149 should be revised to account for mineral interests, especially where significant investments have already been made. Mining can be done in an environmentally sound way, and benefit the local and State economy.

I have some maps that show the impact of H.R. 1149 on minerals. If we take Minerals Industry Location System data for 1982 showing active exploration sites and mines, and overlay it on a geological map of the State, you can see that the activity is concentrated in southwest Oregon and northeast Oregon. This overlay of unpatented mining claims again shows that the most activity is concentrated in the two regions. As you can see from overlaying the proposed wilderness additions, large areas are within prime mineral activity and mineral potential areas.

Although Oregon's gold rush days are long gone, improved technologies and sophisticated new geological techniques are helping industry to find additional mineral deposits near old mine sites and in areas previously thought to be mined out. Several areas in eastern Oregon have yet to be explored, but past mining and geologic characteristics suggest that economic mineral deposits do exist.

Exploration activity in the State has jumped dramatically in recent years. The reason is quite simple: Until several years ago, the prices of precious metals were artificially depressed. With these controls lifted, and the resulting market adjustment, the economics of precious metals are again attractive.

A healthy minerals industry in Oregon would benefit State and local economies through employment, purchases and taxes. For example, if our Ibex project goes through at full capacity as planned, employment could be as high as 80. Annual gross production value, at today's metal prices, would total approximately $14 million. Much of this would pay production costs in the form of wages and materials purchases. In addition, we expect other secondary benefits to occur in the service sector of the economy.

Although mining has taken a heavy toll on the environment in the past, current mining and processing technologies, reclamation improvements, and new legislative safeguards have minimized the environmental impact of mining. Our project, for example, is subject to a strict set of Federal and State environmental protection requirements. These include controls to protect water quality and new State reclamation and bonding requirements.

In summary, we believe there's a lot of potential in eastern Oregon for a viable, long-term minerals industry. We're committed to our project—but we are concerned that the wilderness boundaries as proposed in H.R. 1149 will seriously limit our ability to go forward with it.

Nerco is a favor of wilderness preservation. We would be happy to work with you, Senator Hatfield, and the interests represented here today to come up with wilderness designations which encourage the wisest possible management of Oregon's lands and resources. From our perspective, your previous bill would be an excellent place to start.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF CLAIR MORSE, LPIW

Mr. MORSE. Senator Hatfield, the debate on wilderness issue has gone on for some 12 years. RARE II was supposed to have resolved the entire wilderness issue a couple of years ago. Over a 10-year period, both sides had many debates and more than ample time and opportunity to affect the final outcome on RARE II.

Many of the LPIW workers were involved in the debates and many of those people took time off work and lost money to try and protect the timber supply for the wood-products industry.

While we didn't particularly like the final RARE II outcome—427,000 more wilderness acres—we accepted it because the process was conducted democratically.

Apparently however, the preservationists do not feel bound by the RARE II decision in which they took part and which was supposed to have released nonwilderness land for multiple use, that is, cattle grazing, timber, mining and recreation. These lands have not been released yet and now the preservationists are attempting to double Oregon's current wilderness acreage through legislative efforts.

The preservationists have the best of two worlds. On one hand, those lands which they have succeeded in having declared wilderness are lockedup forever. On the other hand, they are free to challenge and rechallenge lands that are supposed to be released to multiple use.

The Oregon wilderness bill if passed as wilderness, will eliminate between 1,400 and 1,600 jobs. That is what is of great importance to the LPIW. This wilderness bill will reduce the State's annual timber harvest by nearly 200 million board feet per year. This would be a slap in the face to Oregon's woodworking industry. The woodworking industry is only now coming out of a depression; many of the workers have been unemployed for long periods of time.

The Oregon wilderness bill may close mills in towns where the entire community is dependent upon the mill for employment and income, that is Bend, John Day, Baker, Pilot Rock, and other areas close by. Wilderness being set aside will cause timber companies to expand to areas that they have not depended upon in prior years to acquire timber base to run on; known as competition bidding. Will wilderness support these towns and counties? Will the preservationists support all unemployed families?

Just recently there has been a painful experience in trying to draft timber-contract relief. Legislation suggests that we should avoid anything that leads to excessively high timber prices.

Timber companies are already moving to the South because of high timber prices and Government forest regulations in the Pacific Northwest. Additional wilderness would only make things worse.

Since the mid-seventies, the LPIW woodworking industry has been losing an average of over 1,000 members per year in Oregon due to plant closure—this is not counting the job-related jobs lost. We cannot stand to see our working people of Oregon decimated any further.

I say to you, Senator Hatfield, this land proposed as wilderness is not the type of land set out and described under the Wilderness Act and wilderness criteria. There has been too many hands on this area to be considered wilderness. We, the workers, dependent on timber products, feel this wilderness proposal should be declared for multiple-use concept as it has been the past century.

We would further lose the ability of the Forest Service employees, the right to manage this land. This, too, would reduce the forest crews and revenue to the community, city, county, and State. We would further lose revenue for schools and colleges. How can the people of Oregon pay taxes if we don't have a job?

Please don't let Oregon dry on the vine. We already have more wilderness than most States. We want to live in Oregon and work in Oregon. But that would be impossible if Oregon becomes one big wilderness.

STATEMENT OF SUE JOERGER, FOREST PLANNER, ASSOCIATED OREGON LOGGERS

Ms. JOERGER. Senator Hatfield, my name is Sue Joerger. I am the staff forest planner for Associated Oregon Loggers. I am here today representing our 750 members, who are independent contract loggers or associates.

It would be easy to stand before the citizens of Oregon today, and spend hours critiquing Representative Weaver's wilderness bill, H.R. 1149.

But frankly, the independent contract loggers of Oregon do not believe Representative Weaver or his bill deserve that much attention.

The decade-long controversy over the fate of 3 million roadless areas in Oregon must end now and in an equitable manner.

We oppose H.R. 1149.

The independent contract loggers of Oregon are a unique group; and we at AOL are proud of our individuality.

Our members spend more time in the woods working with the resource than most Oregonians. Our members are environmentalists in the true sense of the word; they know what happens to the resource if they don't do their jobs right.

Because of their expertise, desires for recreation and social responsibility, our members believe there is a need for wilderness in Oregon.

Since it has long been the philosophy of AOL to act on issues, rather than react, in February 1982 AOL members after months of study, created, and unanimously approved our wilderness proposal.

Needless to say, we shocked many with our foresight and willingness to support wilderness designations. But our expertise also dictated that we support the release of millions of acres for multiple-use management. We believe in above all, the management of our forest resources.

In our proposal we attempted to forge a reasonable position based on Senator Hatfield's wilderness bill of 1979, Governor Atiyeh's proposal, the final RARE II EIS, and the regional forester's recommendations. Our members in the east, west, north, and south joined in support of AOL's proposal.

The criteria used to select our proposed areas included timber supply, management feasibility, fire hazards, wilderness qualities, and impact to local communities.

Our proposal would add 95,590 acres to the existing eastern Oregon wilderness and 211,911 to three national conservation areas of NCA's. Our offering focuses on the national conservation area concept, which you designed in 1979, Senator Hatfield. It is a designation which allows recreational and management options not available under the restrictions of the Wilderness Act.

Conservation areas are managed to enhance scenic and watershed values, wildlife habitat, and dispersed recreation. They are not managed for timber production although harvesting may be permitted when necessary, to control insects and disease or to protect our conservation area values. Activities necessary for resource protection, management, and visitor safety and comfort are permitted.

However, these activities are limited where necessary to prevent and control wildlife, insects and diseases, soil erosion, and to maintain or improve wildlife habitat, water yield, and quality, and dispersed outdoor recreation opportunities. Low-impact roads deemed as necessary for proper administration, protection of resources values, and management of the NCA may be permitted by the Secretary of Agriculture. Use of motorized recreation vehicles may also be permitted in designated areas within the conservation area.

All valid mining claims within the NCA will be subject to reasonable regulations to insure that mining will be consistent with the purposes of the NCA.

We feel strongly that sufficiency language is imperative and release language of permanent duration is essential. The language must be found in all wilderness legislation.

And, perhaps, this language is even more important than the acreage designations for wilderness and nonwilderness.

While we feel strongly that our plan is reasonable, well documented, and in the public interest; the No. 1 priority of AOL is the end of the debate and a reasonable resolution of the issue.

And, Senator, knowing of the hours you have devoted to finding a united and equitable solution among the many parochial interest groups, AOL believes it is time to leave the quibbling over sites, acres, and boundaries behind us. In that spirit, we stand ready to abdicate our firm position we have held confidently for 18 months and cooperate with you in solutions which will remove us all from the rhetoric which has grown to preempt the issue.

AOL appreciates and supports your many attempts at resolving Oregon's wilderness issue and as I have said, we are willing to support you again. We are convinced our plan is reasonable, but we stand ready to join in a concensus.

Why? Because all sides are being hurt politically, socially, and economically by continuing indecision.

AOL, rather than be put on the defensive by H.R. 1149, prefers to take the offensive and in that spirit, act with you and others to form a coalition of public interest rather than special-interest groups. We must form a coalition that truly reflects the opinion of the majority of Oregonians who live, work, and contribute to our State and its economy. We must join together in our common cause.

I submit to you that our obligations and resoponsibility are no less.

STATEMENT OF ARLEIGH G. ISLEY, CENTRAL OREGON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Mr. Ilsey. My name is Arleigh Isley and my academic training includes a bachelor of science degree in range management and a master's degree in resource and agricultural economics. I have also studied ecology extensively and practical resource management for many years.

What I would like to address to today is the ecological implications of wilderness designation. First, I would like to say that from current testimony, it is apparent that the ecological implications are not well understood. First, there are a few pristine areas that are bad. This is because of our activities in fire control; it's because of foreign species that have been imported into the areas with the help of transportation; it's because of removal of the native Americans from the areas that they formerly inhabitated and the practices that they engaged in during the time that they were in those areas.

In short, I think we cannot return to the stage of succession or that chronologic era that was present when white man came to North America.

The landscape has changed dramatically. As a consequence, animal species have changed to fit into vegetation. That includes the foreign species. Foreign species are not limited to plants, but they also include insects and animal life.

All of the technological and management concepts known to man are needed, and needed to be available to the resource manager if he is to stabilize the stays of succession; from control of fire, which caused the change in plant and animal life and have destabilized a formerly natural system of control. This is one of the things that we have not recognized today.

Removal of the native Americans and restrictions on their activities have disrupted the past natural circumstances that were in place when the Europeans arrived.

The society has placed heavy demands on us as a consequence of these. And, we are now faced with an entirely different situation than the condition when the white man arrived.

There is only one resource management concept or approach that is effective today and that is comprehensive resource management. Before we place any new areas under wilderness designation, we must restore the circumstances that prevailed before the white man. In reality, this is impossible. We cannot return the foreign species to the areas from whence they came. It's nearly impossible to return the native American to their houses and allow them to pursue the activities they did before we arrived.

It's impossible to restore the plant communities in the same condition they were in before, and have all the different kinds of animal life that was present or not with us in the same quantities as they are today.

As we look toward the future, we need to recognize that management agencies are responding to new management concepts.

If we look at species richness, that kind of management which will provide the greatest number of species, we see that in North American Oregon, 160 years is the maximum rotation period. If we look at maximum species population, we see that our forest needs to be in the first 50 years of a new forest.

These issues, the water cycle, nutrient cycle, biological activity and the consequences of single use management will be discussed in other panels that will follow, by people with expertise in that area.

Mr written comments have the information that I wish to provide you with, in relation to this.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Isley follows:]

TESTIMONY TO:

U. S. SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER and
U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD, CHAIRMAN

ON

HR 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL

by

Arleigh G. Isley

at

Central Oregon Community College
Bend, Oregon
July 21, 1983

FOR
THE OFFICIAL RECORD

My name is Arleigh Isley and my academic training includes a bachelor of Science Degree in Range Management and a Master's Degree in Resource and Agricultural Economics. I have also studied ecology extensively and practical resource management for many years.

I appreciate this opportunity to address this body and present the ecological concepts that should appropriately be considered in these deliberations.

In any decision of this magnatude involving natural resource and well-being of this generation and future generations, careful consideration of all pertinent facts is imperative. The natural resources within an area coupled with their management dictates the social and economic structure and the well-being of the people in the area affected.

Ecology is the very foundation of all other subsciences dealing with the study of nature and the management of natural resources. Therefore, an ecological approach is indespensable in the management of natural resources and native plant or animal species. A great many problems and indeed most of those involving conservation can be resolved by employing ecological principles. The study of ecology provides basic information to all fields of nature. All ecosystems are dynamic. They are increasing in vigor and biological activity, at a mature plateau, or in a stage of deterioration. As an example, old growth forests cannot be maintained for lang periods of time. Such forests naturally deteriorate because of insect attack, disease or simply old age. Most usually one of two alternatives prevail. Either excess dead and dying material is removed by fire, or it is harvested by man and hauled from the forest. As this deterioration process is happening in one area, another area is becoming old growth. Thus, in a natural situation, old growth forest prevails at all times, but at different times it is in different locations. Through careful management, a mix of forests with a predetermined amount of old growth can be maintained although it will still be in different places during different time frames. Attempting to maintain a particular plant community into perpetuity is hazardous at best, particularily in a set location. During my lifetime, pine forests have changed from pine to mixed conifer forests and mix conifer forests to almost pure stands of whitefir. In addition, open grasslands are now dense thickets.

All factors of the environment have a potential to influence ecological succession, but all factors are not equally important at any given time. Each factor becomes more limiting in effect whenever or wherever it begins to exceed the ability of the ecosystem either to tolerate it in greater intensity or for the ecosystem to survive under a lower intensity. The rate of change, the duration of particular intensities, and extreme values are all ecologically important aspects of the environment. Ordinarily the combination of factor intensities most favorable to the welfare of an ecosystem differs at different stages in succession. The minimal, optimal, and maximal intensities of any factor is not fixed, but varies according to other conditions under which the ecosystem exists.

These concepts are particularily important relative to introduced species from other parts of the world. In today's world with modern transportation, plant or insect species are often transported to new areas. The introduction of foreign species, plus fire control has nearly eliminated pristine areas.

Usually when a species is released without biological controls present, and in a favorable environment conditions, it becomes a pest. Because natural control is not present, man must become the control species. The large number of European pest species present in northeastern Oregon is ample evidence of this phenomena. Entire plant communities have been wiped out by these foreign species.

The study of ecology has proven that those things in nature which appear as the obvious are often composed of subtle complexities, very different from those apparent and involve staggering complexities. Most plant-animal communities are not stable; this is, they do not remain the same but are constantly evolving or devolving. One plant community succeeds another until a final stable climax community is reached. Any change in climatic conditions, management practices, or the introduction of new organisms, plant, animal, insect or disease can dramatically change the ecosystem. Ecosystems have three catogories of behavior:

1) Those not closely related to environmental conditions that run their course largely uneffected by external factors.
2) Those triggered by some environmental condition, and once the process starts, it continues to conclusion.
3) Those induced and sustained by an environmental factor or factors. If the intensity of such a factor or factors is changed the related responses will change accordingly.

The third category is the most obvious and by the untrained is assumed to be the only type of behavior.

The sum total of factors influencing the environment or ecological succession of an ecosystem may be either greater or less than the sum of such factors considered individually. Thus the separate action of two or more factors do not have the same influence when they are combined as they have when consdiered individually. The effect may exceed the impact of either factor by itself or they may counter-balance each other. In addition, any combination of the above may occur.

The above facts show that not only are the factors of the environment interrelated, and the functions of the organisms within the ecosystem interdependent, but the two complexes are practically inseparable.

Eastern Oregon's natural resource base is in a constant state of change. Vegetative succession is continuing at a rapid pace, although it may appear static to the untrained observer. As vegetative succession progresses, all animal species, including micro-organisms are also changing. The resource manager with a thorough understanding of ecology and the ability to analyze management alternatives can manipulate environmental conditions so as to provide optimum species richness and optimum species populations at the same time. However, this management approach will not provide maximum population or maximum species richness.

Any management scheme favors some species over others, but prudent management with specific goals can provide society with the optimum package of amentities and commodities while maintaining or enhancing our natural resources.

Current research, new technology and new management concepts combine to make setting aside an area composed of many natural resources for a single use, an outdated concept.

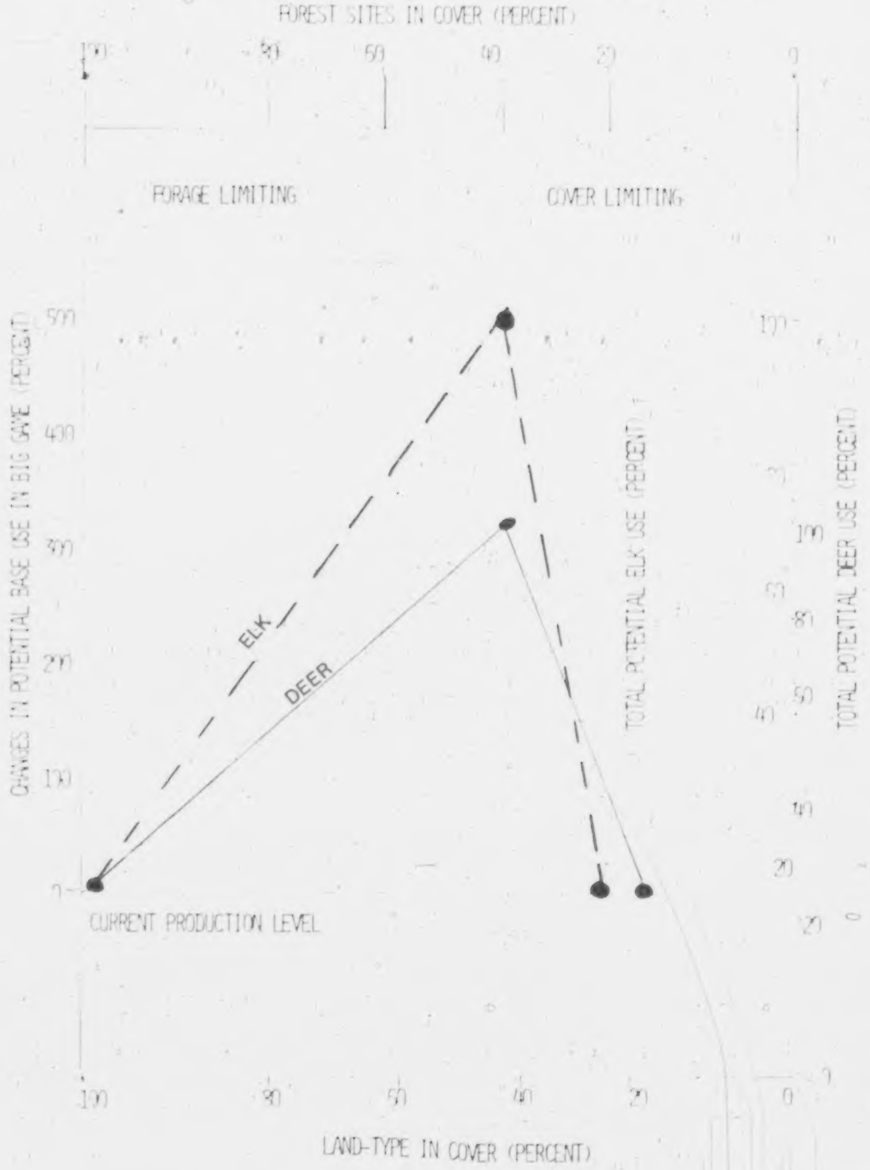
Management agencies such as the USFS are already responding to new research and management concepts. A comprehensive list of wildlife species and their habitat needs are discussed in the publication "Wildlife Habitat in a Managed Forest", authored by Thomas et. al. at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. The tables in appendix 1 through 10 deal with species needs. Close examination of these tables reveal that a 100 to 160 year harvesting rotation in eastern Oregon and Washington forest will provide maximum species richness. At less than 100 years some species will not be present and at over 160 years we will lose species. Timber management plans for these areas indicate the shortest rotation period in 80 years for lodgepole pine and 260 years for old growth. The average is 160 years, the maximum for species richness. However, total wildlife populations could be substantially increased by a shorter harvest rotation period.

The first fifty years of a new forest will generally provide maximum populations of wildlife because of the cover to forage ratio. Ungulates such as deer and elk require abundant forage for maximum production. Many song birds require grasses and herbs for their habitat. Only a few species of wildlife in eastern Oregon benefits from forests older than 160 years.

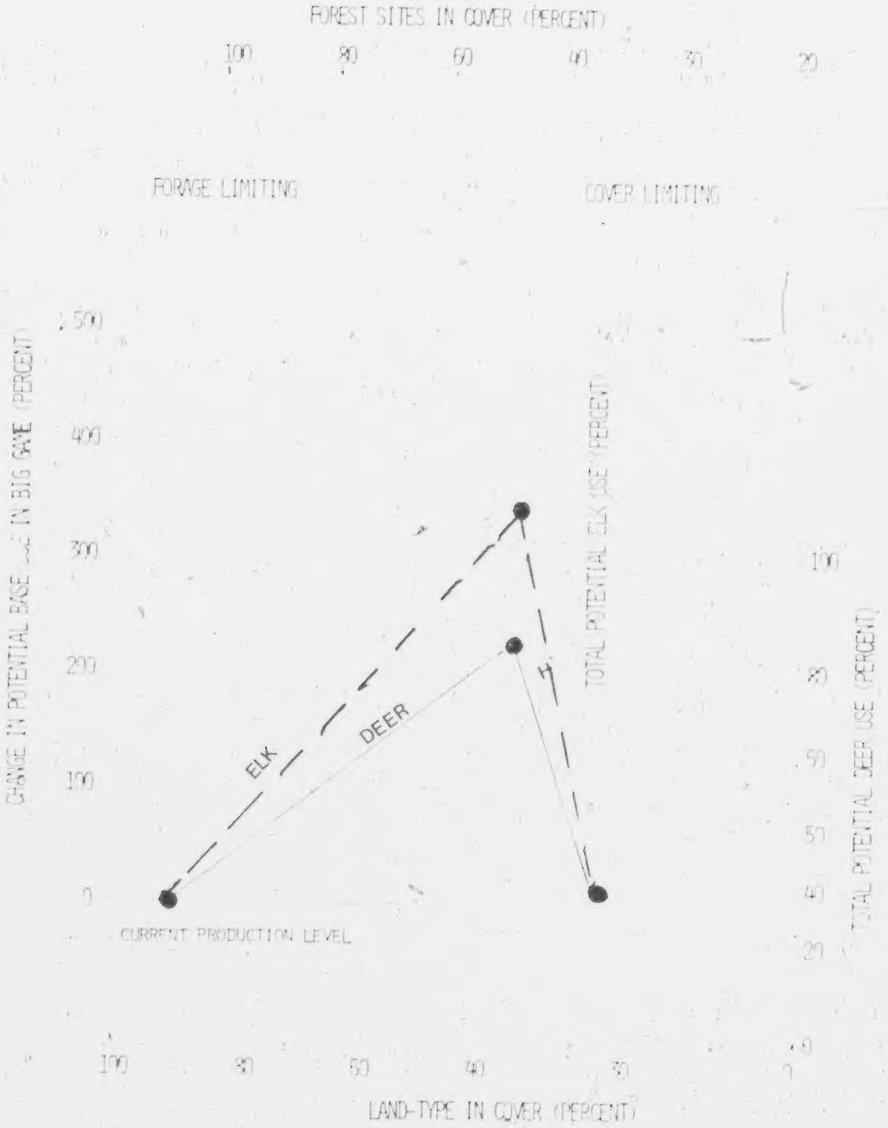
In areas such as the North Forest of the John Day, removing excessive trees and proper watershed management could increase deer populations by two to three hundred percent and elk population by as much as five hundred percent in some areas.

Catastrophy fire under severe conditions with excessive fuel loads can be devastating to the basic resources of soil plus all life that inhabits the burned

LAND-TYPE 14. DEER AND ELK USE RESPONSE TO ALTERATION IN COVER-FORAGE AREA RATIO.



LAND-TYPE 15. DEER AND ELK USE RESPONSE TO ALTERATION IN COVER-FORAGE AREA RATIOS



area. As wild fire sweeps through an area, most animal life must flee, find shelter or be burned. Most plant life is either killed or severely damaged. Unless the area is treated to stabilize it immediately, the watershed will suffer. Erosion and excessive overland flows of water will deposit soil particles and ashes throughout the streams and rivers. The deposition of these materials in spawning beds are very damaging to anadromous fisheries plus many fish may be lost in the flooding that results from excessive runoff from snowmelt or intensive storms. These floods not only damage fisheries but they also erode away farmlands from the bottoms below the damage watershed. The farmlands are essential for viable agriculture which is currently Oregon's number one industry.

Wilderness designation of a forested area where fire has been effectively controlled for nearly eighty years, presents some major problems, especially when fire was a major factor previous to such control. We see fuel loads increase from a maximum of thirty tons per acre to as much as one hundred tons per acre. Under extreme conditions, fire is uncontrollable with the current fuel loads. Two hundred thirty acres of dead lodgepole, where fuel loads equal 100 tons per acre, produce as much heat as the first atomic bomb dropped on Japan. If these areas are to be designated wilderness, an intensive effort will be needed to restore the area to prefire control conditions. This is especially important in the areas where western bark beetles have killed thousands of acres of lodgepole pine. Examination of the Dixon Bar fire on the North Fork of the John Day, reveals that in the areas producing fir or pine, little damage was done to the basic resources. Good grass stands are established and unless there is a reburn in the near future, these areas are stabilized. The areas where lodgepole pine burned, is a different situation. The fire burned much hotter in these areas removing all of the forest duff and most of the organic matter from the top two inches of soil. Only a small lichen, a primative species is available to protect the soil. Soil creep is already appearing in these areas. Stabilization treatment is needed in these areas now.

Natural phenomena such as fire, insect and disease are major concerns of the Natural Resource manager and a thorough understanding of ecology and recent research will do much to help conserve natural resources.

Eastern Oregon is essentially dependent on the use of natural resources to maintain a viable economy and a desirable living environment. These resources when considered separately, are not highly productive in comparison to those in other areas. However, under prudent management, these resources provide food and raw materials in excess of the need of the area and are supportive of the national and world economics.

The very nature of the area requires multiple use of all natural resources and a management system that produces the optimum benefits from all resources for society. There is only one current management system that will, when properly applied, consistantly provide the optimum benefits to society while conserving or enhance the natural resource base. This system is Comprehensive Resource Planning and Management. It is based on the application of ecological and economic principles and designed to meet the needs of today's society. This management system properly applied, will automatically place each area and resource in the complex in the best position to conserve or enhance the resource while providing the optimum benefits to society over time.

In conclusion, single use designation is an outdated concept. Today's Natural Resource Management with the technology available plus current policies and regulations can better manage our resources for the optimum benefit of society through Comprehensive Resource planning and management.

The necessary details for Comprehensive Resource Management are included in my written testimony along with supportive data relating to the ecology of eastern Oregon and current research.

Careful study will convince enlightened resource managers that single use designation of an area only restricts management alternatives, the use of modern technology and new resource management concepts.

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The overall premise underlying Comprehensive Resource Planning and Management is:

> All resources must be considered, both individually and collectively, relative to the interactions among and between resources and the impacts of resource allocations on society.

The only current procedure for developing and implementing Comprehensive Resource Plans is outlined below.

I. A complete and factual inventory of all resources must be accomplished to provide a realistic planning base. Resources inventoried must at a minimum include natural resources, human resources, available finances for capital investments, environmental values and cultural values.

II. An analysis of the economic structure of the area dependent on the resources involved. This study must be complete in identifying and measuring both the direct and indirect economies of each community, county or region involved.

III. Historical and cultural studies relating to past activities of prehistoric man, native Americans and early settlements of the white man.

IV. Social studies that identify the needs and desires of the people within the area involved as well as the desires of the nation or society as a whole.

V. Resource management techniques based on scientific facts and proven production technology must be identified and employed in a manner that will result in optimum benefits for society considering people's economies and environmental needs.

VI. From the studies outlined above a comprehensive resource plan can be developed that will give due consideration to each resource, each component of society and their needs, and the balance of commodities we need and the amenities we enjoy.

What is Comprehensive Resource Management and where does it apply in managing our resources for the future? Comprehensive Resource Management includes all the biological, social, cultural, environmentl and economic considerations needed to plan and manage a set of resources that occur within a specific area.

What does this mean? It means resource managers must consider the biological and physical relationships between and among resources before management practices are adopted. Because management practices impact both target and non-target resources, it is important that all impacts are considered on all resources. Managers must also consider the social and culturel impacts of resource management on the people in the area and those in the surrounding areas. The quality and lifestyle people will have in the future will be determined by resource management decisions made today. Therefore there must be a balance between the amenities we desire and the production of commodities we must have to meet our future needs.

These lines of logic lead us to consider the last two items included in Comprehensive Resource Management - environment and economics. The lifestyle and setting of our community, the surrounding area and how our leisure time will be spent depends on the quality of our environment. However we will not have much leisure time if we must spend all of our time trying to provide for ourselves and our families. This is where economics enters the picture.

The economic base of rural communities is directly dependent on natural resources and those of metropolitan areas are indirectly dependent on these same natural resources or the commodities they produce. The production of many commodities and various activities including recreation are often possible from one geographic area because of the many ecosystems or different types of landscape that occur. When we begin two or more activities and their production within a variety of ecosystems they are usually complimentary. That means the production of each activity or commodity is enhanced up to a certain level. Then they become compatible until we reach a higher level where the increased production results in conflicts between uses and activities.

Resource managers must be able to determine the productive capabilities of the landscape through recognition of all the ecosystems it contains. An inventory of the physical properties of the landscape and of the ecosystems it contains is used to determine the productive capabilities of each area. This inventory must include all the plants and animals within each ecosystem plus the soils, water and minerals. The wildlife within the area and the recreational opportunities as well as the minerals that may be developed must also be inventoried.

Using the inventory information resource managers can evaluate the present production of the area, its future potential and develop the management strategy necessary to meet that potential.

From this basic information the resource managers must develop a management plan. This management plan must result in the optimum production of resources, commodities and uses according to the needs of society, the capabilities of the land, the economics necessary for our culture and the environment we need for our physical and mental health.

7/27/81

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE PLANNING

INTRODUCTION

During recent years diverse groups of resource users have increased their demands from natural resources. As a result issues facing both public and private resource managers have become much more complex. During the same period the need for efficient and equitable resolution of these common issues has become increasingly urgent. Withdrawals of areas rich in natural resources and increased demands by an affluent society have compounded the problem. This situation is further aggravated by a growing social concern for the environment single use concepts and a general lack of knowledge.

Western rural societies find themselves in a difficult position. They are expected to act as guardians of our remaining natural resources while their survival individually and as a community depends on the economic strength of local industries that use the same resources they are expected to preserve. There is an urgent need for a process that can be used to develop plans that will result in the best or optimum management of our resources which will most nearly approximate the needs of society.

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

One process that has shown the greatest promise of meeting this need is Comprehensive Resource Management. The primary goal of Comprehensive Resource Management is to obtain the optimum social economic and environmental values from a given resource base within a sustained yield program that will not permanently alter or change the potential productive capabilities of the resource base.

Several objectives are involved in reaching the primary goal. They include a complete inventory of all renewable and non-renewable resources within a specific geographic area a recognition of the inter-relationship between resources to identify All feasible resource development alternatives and select the most optimum alternative of those available considering social economic and environmental values and to inform society to recognize and appreciate fundamentals of resource management and their importance to the public.

Comprehensive Resource Management is the result of developing and implementing a resource plan based on biological economic social and cultural principles and such management cannot be implemented without the proper plan. Therefore Comprehensive Resource Management has two major components. One the development of the resource plan and secondly the implementation of the plan.

To accomplish this goal comprehensive resource plans must be based on scientific facts ecological and management principles and concepts. Sound planning requires the evaluation of facts and the application of scientific principles to develop potential alternatives that can reach the desired management objectives. From the feasible alternatives one plan of action must be selected and implemented.

Comprehensive resource planning and management is a result of several activities that provide the basis for the plan and it's implementation. These activities are a stated goal a complete inventory precise mapping to show resource location recognition of the inter-relationships between resources recognition of the opportunity to develop resources selection of an inter-disciplinary team of specialists to develop the plan and a forum for public review and input.

The biological and environmental aspects of resource management is only part of the entire process of Comprehensive Resource Management. The economic relationship among resources and the inter related relationships among economic sectors of the county's economy structure are equally important. For resource managers and others to adequately plan a complete study of the county's economic structure is necessary. This includes an input-output study for the area in question and related information about trade areas, leading industries and revenues or taxes to support local government and community services. All industries and sectors of the economy must be included to provide an adequate picture for rational planning.

Who or what part of society pays for resource developments and who reaps the rewards is also important. Unfair relationships seldom have lasting value because as soon as one party finds out they are being treated unfairly they will begin negotiating for a different position and the conflict is renewed. Therefore, good planning requires those who benefit pay the associated costs of the product.

In addition, resource planning and management must be done with people (resource users and the general public) not for them. Facts about resources and the principles of nature and management are the key to sound planning. Therefore the role of specialists should include that of a helper, educator and leader. The public will support and assist in the implementation of plans they have helped develop.

Good plans begin with appropriate goals and objectives that are feasible considering the resources available. A broad based goal that is appropriate for most renewable resources management is, To manage those renewable resources in a manner that will optimize both short term and long term social, economic and environmental benefits to society without permanently altering the options for future use or changing the resource base.

INVENTORY

Comprehensive Resource Plans are by necessity based on a very complete inventory of all resources, natural and human, within a given geography area or region. The completeness of the inventory determines the overall value of the resulting Comprehensive Resource Plan because of the inter relationship between and among the resources present. The impacts of management decisions on the designated resource and the secondary impacts that result from the inter relationships with associated resources are of great concern to resource managers and users.

To be adequate the inventory must identify and locate all vegetative eco types, wild life habitat, soils, available water, minerals, scenic and special recreation areas and recognize potentials for development along with critical and fragile resources that must be managed with great care. All of these data must then be assembled into a useable form.

PLANNING

From this type of inventory base resource managers can begin to evaluate development and management potentials according to the inter-relationships between resources and the social, economic and environmental consequences that may occur in given various management alternatives. Out of this complex and complicated mass of information resource managers must assemble and package the facts and management principles in a way that all resource users and the public can fully understand. In addition, all feasible alternatives should be available for consideration by resource managers, resource users and the general public.

The general planning process must start with an orientation session for resource managers so the entire inter-disciplinary team is aware of all the resources, the inter-relationships between resources and the management potentials available. Next the teams must identify alternatives to be presented to the resource users and the public.

At this point a general orientation session for all resources users, interested groups and the general public should be conducted. It is important that no special interest or user group is left out of the planning process. After a complete and thorough orientation process the resource managers, users and public are ready to begin the development of the Comprehensive Resource Plan for a specific set of resources in a specific geographic area.

The planning process requires certain fundamental attitudes from those people involved. They must first of all have a commitment to develop a rational comprehensive resource plan and implement it. Next they must come prepared to communicate with other users and interest groups. This means to listen and try to understand others needs and desires. There must also be a recognition that compromise will likely be necessary and that special interest groups may gain more than they lose through compromises that can result in better plans. Each member of the team must also be prepared to facilitate the planning process as much as possible and still meet the goals and objectives of the group. Most of all each member of the planning group needs to recognize his greatest benefits will accrue if he approaches the planning process with the attitude that he should make the greatest contribution he can, given his experience and resource management capabilities, and not have the attitude that his only reason for participating is to get the largest slice of the resource pie.

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

A Comprehensive Resource Plan is of little use unless it is implemented. The objective of the entire planning process and all the related activities is getting the plan implemented and the resources under management. The time frame and manner of implementing management often has much to do with the success of the program.

Adequate economic, resources, technology and management must be available to meet the needs for implementation. This may require additional public funds to accomplish management activities on both public and private lands. Capital investments in the resource base is often necessary if increased values are desired and development is necessary. Increased costs may also be associated with the protection of aesthetics or environmental values.

No plan is ever complete or will always remain current. This means plans and management must repeatedly be reviewed and updated. The complete planning process need not be repeated but all concerned interests need to be kept aware of changes and to have an opportunity to contribute their thoughts and desires.

6/21/81

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you. We'll take the next panel.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN E. THOMPSON, JR., EAST CASCADES ACTION COMMITTEE

Mr. THOMPSON. Good morning, Senator Hatfield. My name is Stephen E. Thompson, Jr. I am a lifelong resident of Oregon and have been ranching in Deschutes County for the past 15 years. I am pleased to have an opportunity to testify at this hearing on behalf of wilderness values as they relate to the wildlife resources on our national forests. I am a nongame wildlife biologist with a doctoral degree in zoology. I manage 640 acres of private wildlife sactuaries and am presently developing a program for the promotion of wildlife management on private lands.

There are a number of concepts and concerns I have relating to wilderness and wildlife values that I want to present here today, but before I do so, I would like to take this opportunity to discuss a related development and share with you the perspective I have from serving on the Deschutes County Planning Commission for the past 2 years. The changes that have taken place in this county since the last round of wilderness hearings are so dramatic that I feel this information is vital in the present discussion of an Oregon wilderness bill. Furthermore, I submit that what we are observing here in Deschutes County today may well prove to be a microcosm of the State of Oregon as a whole tomorrow.

Recently, the position of the planning commission regarding wilderness and wildlife as well as the record of the elected county officials have been repeatedly put to the test. For example, last year an attempt to begin mining for gold in roadless areas met with the following response:

> Whereas, the Deschutes County Planning Commission views with concern the potential long term and irreparable damage that would occur to important resources in Deschutes County—such as recreation, tourism, scenic qualities, watershed, soils, and wildlife—should conflicting uses and/or activities be permitted in sensitive alpine or riparian areas; and
>
> Whereas the Deschutes County Year 2,000 Comprehensive Plan calls for the protection of important natural resources, such as watersheds and wilderness areas;
>
> Now, therefore, the Deschutes County Planning Commission unanimously resolves that the U.S. Forest Service not permit mining in those areas of Deschutes County contained within congressionally designated Wilderness Areas, RARE II Roadless areas, domestic watersheds, or other fragile riparian or alpine areas.

This resolution was forwarded to and adopted by the Board of County Commissioners, our elected representatives. Since then, two of the three board members retired and two new ones were elected by the complexion of the board and the feeling in the county has not diminished in terms of protecting natural resources.

Early this year, the Deschutes National Forest draft management plan came up for public review and unlike some boards in the past, our commissioners not only had no objection to the proposed wilderness areas, but requested further protection in terms of wild and scenic river status for the Deschutes, restriction of geothermal drilling in the scenic Newberry Crater Area, enhanced visual management "because of the importance of forest's visual qualities to our local economy; and a reduction in proposed winter motorized recreation."

Most recently, the issue of hydroelectric generating facilities has arisen locally and the language of the board of commissioners' resolution on that subject similarly reflects the overriding interest in recreation, tourism, scenic values, and wildlife.

The American people and their Government are committed to the protection of wildlife and for this reason, I feel that it is absolutely essential to maintain the critical balance of wildlife that inhabit our wilderness areas.

I have more, but I'm out of time, so I would like to have it included in the record.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Thompson follows:]

Good morning, Senator Hatfield. My name is Stephen E. Thompson, Jr. I am a lifelong resident of Oregon and have been ranching in Deschutes County for the past fifteen years. I am pleased to have an opportunity to testify at this hearing on behalf of Wilderness values as they relate to the wildlife resources on our National Forests. I am a non-game wildlife biologist with a doctoral degree in zoology. I manage 640 acres of private Wildlife Sanctuaries and am presently developing a program for the promotion of wildlife management on private lands.

There are a number of concepts and concerns I have relating to Wilderness and Wildlife values that I want to present here today, but before I do so, I would like to take this opportunity to discuss a related development and share with you the perspective I have from serving on the Deschutes County Planning Commission for the past two years. The changes that have taken place in this county since the last round of Wilderness Hearings are so dramatic that I feel this information is vital in the present discussion of an Oregon Wilderness Bill. Furthermore, I submit that what we are observing here in Deschutes County today may well prove to be a microcosm of the State of Oregon as a whole tomorrow.

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Whereas the Deschutes County Year 2000 Comprehensive Plan calls for the protection of important natural resources, such as watersheds and wilderness areas;

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Most recently, the issue of hydroelectric generating facilities has arisen locally and the language of the Board of Commissioners' Resolution on that subject similarly reflects the overriding interest in recreation, tourism, scenic values and wildlife. I quote as follows:

"Whereas, the Deschutes County Year 2000 Comprehensive Plan and Bend Area General Plan are intended to implement Statewide Planning Goal 5 which requires users of land within the state to conserve open space and protect natural resources and

Whereas, the Plans provide that tourism and recreation are critically important components of the local economy and

Whereas, the Deschutes River, conserved as open space and protected as a natural and scenic resource, is critically important to the tourism and recreation industry in Deschutes County and

Whereas, hydroelectric generating and diversion facilities impact open space, natural and scenic resources, and recreational opportunities which are among the basic elements of a successful tourist industry...

Be it resolved by the Board of County Commissioners...

To declare a study period for all hydroelectric projects...

To pursue designation of the Deschutes River as a Wild and Scenic River

To petition the Oregon Department of Water Resources together with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to establish minimum streamflows for the Deschutes and its tributaries...and

To examine the acquisition of all unappropriated water rights for the protection of the scenic and recreational values, and fish and wildlife."

So, as you can readily discern from this sample of issues among many others too numerous to mention, both the Deschutes County Planning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners recognize the importance of non-consumptive, esthetic values and ammenities for the long term economic health of the county.

Although I have cut into the time I have to disuss wildlife by citing these examples, I feel that these developments are indicative of a dramatic and irreversible trend in Deschutes County and should be considered on a statewide level. Clearly the Wilderness Resources are becoming more and more appreciated.

I plan to submit a detailed written discussion of the importance of Wilderness for wildlife for you and your staff to review. Let me just summarize a few importan points as follows:

Wildlife species are valuable in and of themselves in a variety of contexts including philosophical, ecological, genetic, and a number of other biologically related areas involving the diversity, stability, and interdependence of organisms.

Wildlife also provides direct commercial, recreational, social, cultural, esthetic, spiritual and scientific values.

The American people and their government are committe to the perpetuation of wildlife species and will go to enormous expense and efforts to save a species once it is threatened with extinction. Witness the whooping crane, whistling swan, peregrine falcon, California condor, bald eagle, timber wolf and bison. In some cases whole refuges or preserves are dedicated to the survival of a single species of entire research programs are built around such an effort at great cost.

The main reason for the decline in the diversity and abundance of wildlife is loss of critical habitat.

The last remaining habitat for many of the species of greatest concern in Oregon are the Wilderness and Roadless Areas being discussed here today. These are animals that require large contiguous areas of undisturbed, natural habitat or old growth vegetation and an absence of intrusion by roads or motorized vehicles.

If a strong, comprehensive Oregon Wilderness Bill is not passed, the last remaining habitat of species such as wolverine, cougar, fisher, marten, elk, flying squirrel, spotted owl, pileated woodpecker, peregrine falcon, goshawk and others will be significantly reduced, in some cases below survival threshhold levels.

A number of these species are Threatened or Rare and Endangered at the State or National level already.

In conclusion, as regards the Wildlife Resources of the State of Oregon, I submit that by exercising foresight now we can preserve what is left of our valuable natural heritage while providing a number of associated ammenities and economic benefits at the same time. This is far superior to the desperate attempts to save species hovering on the brink of local or national extinction once their habitat has been severely diminished. We are privileged here in Oregon to have these species still with us and owe this fact to our expanses of Wilderness and roadless areas. I feel that we have a moral responsibility to these animals and consider the acreage in the House Bill to be a minimum allocation for their protection. Thankyou.

Stephen E. Thompson, Jr.
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Sisters, Oregon 97759
(503)-389-1314

STATEMENT OF ROD MUNRO, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. MUNRO. My name is Rod Munro. I reside in Portland, Oreg., and have for 56 years. I want to thank you for being here. The Oregon division reiterates its support for additional wilderness in Oregon and resolutions passed at it's annual State convention in Dallas, May 15, this year. More specifically, the area division supports those issues proposing H.R. 1149 forest bills of 1983.

The main reason we support this wilderness bill are as follows: We thought the bill was a fair, compromised balance, beneficial to the timber industry as well as those of us, who are interested in personally protecting those beautiful and unique lands.

We did not think the bill was biased against jobs for the passage of the bill, which caused great hardship to Oregon's depressed economy. Rather, failure to pass the bill would keep many Oregonians from working for us, because 3 million acres would be in a holding pattern until the issue was decided.

Also, the passage of this bill would mean jobs for Oregonians in the fishing and sports fishing areas, hunter related activities, and jobs for Oregon's tourism industry.

Section 4H of the recently passed Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Act requires Federal concern for other natural resources. The act requires the Northwest Power Planning Council to protect, mitigate and enhance fish and wildlife resources of the Columbia River base.

We thought the passage of the wilderness bill will give the best of all possible effects of these resources.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF RICK CRAIGER, IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT, UNION COUNTY CHAPTER IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. CRAIGER. Wilderness resource dedication is essentially a determination of individual values. I find it to be a sad commentary on our perceived place in the natural scheme of things that we should be holding hearings to determine that which shall be left in a natural state rather than what we will alter out of necessity. However, to support my values. I offer the following toward the support of wilderness designation for the North Fork John Day River Complex, the Grande Ronde Canyon, Hardesty Mountain, and the Sky Lakes Area.

Areas receiving wilderness classification up to this point have largely been high elevation sites, relatively inaccessible, expensive to log, and not very productive. The inclusions I support are lower in elevation and more productive. The mixed conifer and lodgepole ecosystem supports 142 species of wildlife compared to the subalpine and alpine ecosystems supporting 92 species of wildlife in the Blue Mountains of northeast Oregon. The single most important factor controlling the distribution of elk is weather. The second is roading and logging. The North Fork John Day River Complex and the Grande Ronde Canyon offer winter range critical to big game herd survival.

In the Wickiup timber sale of the Heppner Unit in northeastern Oregon where 3,200 acres were harvested in 1972, elk numbers dropped 92 percent and hunter recreation days dropped from 950 to 105 man days. This resulted in an estimated $2 million revenue loss during the 20 years the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife anticipates it will take to produce elk in that area. The environmental analysis stated the elk impact will be minimal and kept to an acceptable level.

In order for an area to offer effective habitat for elk, it must consist of 60 percent to 40 percent cover-forage ration. These wilderness inclusions can help achieve that balance if those ratios are not going to be maintained under multiple-use management.

The Oregon Wildlife and Commercial Fisheries Code ORS 496.435 states, "Consistent with other provisions of law, it is declared to be a goal of the people of the State of Oregon to restore native stocks of salmon and trout to their historic levels of abundance." Millions of dollars are spent annually to enhance Oregon's fisheries. This summer a $6 million fish hatchery was completed on the Grande Ronde River system. Extensive timber removal by ususl methods changes water temperature, sediment loads, flow rates, aquatic habitats, food sources and anadromous fish populations. The capability of producing anadromous fish populations directly affects Oregon's commercial fisher. The North Fork of the John Day River produces $4 million of commercial and recreational fishing resource annually.

There were 395,889 hunter days spent in 1982 hunting elk in eastern Oregon. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife conducted a survey in 1981, which indicated over 70 percent of the respondents desired more remote hunting opportunities for big game. Wilderness areas provide that quality experience.

In summary, I endorse these wilderness inclusions because of their ecological richness, their importance to big game, their contribution to Oregon's fisheries and the way in which they compliment established alpine wilderness designations by their diversity.

I would also like it understood, as I stated at the beginning, that I prefer better management of our consumptive resource activities.

Environmental analysis of timber sale alternatives have not been adequate. Cooperation between public resource managers has not been fully realized. New technology and research are slow to be applied to resource management allocations. We are only beginning to understand the full environmental implications of action. The result of this wilderness bill cannot be the final word in maintaining our heritage of natural diversity.

STATEMENT OF JEAN L. SIDDALL, DIRECTOR, OREGON RARE AND ENDANGERED PLANT PROJECT

Ms. SIDDALL. Senator Hatfield, My name is Jean Siddall. I am the director of the Oregon Rare and Endangerd Plant Project, a volunteer effort which, in cooperation with Dr. Kenton Chambers of Oregon State University, began in 1973, to determine which native plants in Oregon were rare, threatened or endangered. There are now over 300 participating botanists across the State who are sending in information about our native species.

Over the years, much has been written about the recreational and spiritual values of wilderness, and about its importance as wildlife habitat, but very little about the intrinsic values of the undisturbed, naturally evolving plant communities which are wilderness. I appreciate the opportunity to testify and the few minutes available to me, I shall try to point out why these values also are important and in need of protection.

Oregon is botanically rich. With 4,000 species of plants, we are third in the country behind Texas and California, and not nearly as large as either of them. Over 400 of these plants are now considered to be rare, threatened or endangered in Oregon, and another 200 are still under study to determine their status.

Some of the highest concentrations of these species are in our designated and de facto wilderness where the plant communities of which they are a part, have not been disturbed. Spotted owls, for instance, have been singled out as a reason to protect old growth habitat, but there are other plants and animals which are dependent, at least in part, on this community.

In addition to endangered species habitat, wilderness provides a large enough area to maintain naturally evolving, dynamic, native plant communities. These are needed (a) as baselines against which to measure the management of similar areas; (b) as genetic reservoirs and a source of seed for all species in a given plant community; (c) an opportunity to study the complex interrelationships between the species within the community, about which so little is yet known, but which is so vital to intelligent land management. It was not until 1973 that a concerted effort was made to identify the ecosystems native to the Pacific Northwest and give them names. That same year work began on a list of the endangered plants in Oregon. Much has been accomplished, but there is still much to learn, and we cannot afford to lose the study areas.

Less than 150 years ago, Oregon was 96,000 square miles of wilderness. In seven generations, we have roaded, plowed under, or cut over 95 percent of it, until today, only 5 percent remains intact as wilderness. This is all we have to study, or to pass on to future generations to meet their needs. At the present time, the only means we have of assuring that these important areas will be protected for their natural values, is through designation as wilderness.

There are many dedicated and concened citizens in this State who sincerely believe we have the responsibility to assure future generations that the remnants of our rich botantical legacy will not be lost. As a representative of this community of citizens, I recommend that all 3.4 million acres of de facto wilderness recommended for addition, be designated as wilderness and added the national wilderness preservation system.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to testify.

STATEMENT OF MIKE WEAVER, SANCTIONED OUTERS SERIOUS COMMITTEE

Mr. WEAVER. My name is Mike Weaver. I am an Oregon resident and I am representing the Sanctioned Outers Serious Committee.

I am giving testimony today in support of adding wilderness areas in Oregon public-land, with special emphasis on those areas where wildlife would benefit most. In the Fremont National Forest, the Yamsi Mountain Wilderness, Gerhart Mountain Wilderness addition, and the Coleman Rim Wilderness are the homes of about 250 heads of elk. These elk have recently moved into this area from the Cascades and are living in these areas because they are secluded.

The Oregon Game Commission recently gave 1,000 either sex tags in these three areas, although there are only 250 animals. The Klamath Indians can now legally kill a bull or a cow in these areas during any time of the year. It these areas are allowed to be excessable, then where will the elk find safety and solitude from year round hunting?

The Sanctioned Outers have done much research into these elk herds and strongly feel these new immigrants must have the range they have naturally sought in its present state, or they will disappear.

Our position on other proposed wilderness areas throughout the State that are used by large wildlife populations, is the same.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. We'll now take the next panel.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS LAMB, LAKE COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Mr. LAMB. Ladies and gentlemen, some years back, Congress created within Lake County the Federal sustained yield unit. Commonly known within Lake County as the Working Circle Agreement whereby the timber harvested within this unit would be manufactured within Lake County, thereby creating a stable basis for the economy of the community. We, the people of Lake County, feel this was a very wise and foresighted decision. Since that time, the amount of allowable cut within this unit has been maintained at a constant level of about 65 to 68 million board feet.

According to the Forest Service's study and biological analysis and reassessment, the allowable cut within the unit may be reduced from 10 to 12 percent. This, coupled with the Coleman Rim designation and taking another 5 percent of the annual programed harvest will have a devastating effect on the citizens of Lake County.

On that basis, we strongly object to the inclusion of Coleman Rim in wilderness bill H.R. 1149.

Also, the Forest Service did not recommend this area for wilderness in their Rare II study.

The two areas most directly affected by the 5-percent loss of timber harvest would be county roads and county schools. With the loss of revenue, this will put an even greater burden on property taxes for the operation of county schools.

County roads will also have to reduce services with the reduction of funds.

The reduction of available timber is going to mean a loss of jobs within an already economically depressed area. This creates a chain effect to the business of the county with less income for purchasing of goods and services.

We have five sawmills in Lake County and each one is operating at about 50 percent of capacity. Any further loss of timber could mean the loss of one more of these plants, which would mean an even greater loss of jobs.

It is quite clear that Coleman Rim does not have any unique or wilderness characteristics.

There is a small percentage of old growth pine in the area which does not qualify it for wilderness.

We believe the multiple-use concept of management that the Forest Service uses is the proper use. It provides a use the benefit to everyone.

We already have the Gearhart Wilderness area which is very close to Coleman Rim, which is the least used wilderness in the Country.

We are taking about the livelihood of a county and two communities and continued existence of the communities of Lakeview and Paisley. Therefore, we can ill-afford the inclusion of Coleman Rim as a wilderness area.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL L. RICE, RESOURCE MANAGER, LAKEVIEW LUMBER PRODUCTS CO.

Mr. RICE. Senator, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am here to voice my opposition to the inclusion of the Coleman Rim Area in the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 or H.R. 1149. I base my opposition on the grounds of misuse of public property.

My professional qualifications are as follows: I am a graduate forest engineer from Oregon State University in 1966. I have practiced forestry in Oregon and California for the past 17 years. I am a licensed professional forester in the State of California. I have helped develop and manage extensive land and timber holdings in northern California. I am currently the resource manager for Lakeview Lumber Products Co. in Lakeview, Oreg.

I am in complete agreement with the staff of the Fremont National Forest regarding their position on the Coleman Rim Area. They have inspected the Coleman Rim Area and other roadless areas within the Fremont National Forest under the RARE I and

RARE II programs. This study took more than 8 years and many, many thousands of dollars.

Their professional staff concluded that the Coleman Rim Area did not meet the criteria necessary for a wilderness designation. The regional forester, Dick Worthington, after reviewing RARE II assessments of the Coleman Rim Area, concluded that the Coleman Rim Area did not meet the criteria necessary for a wilderness designation. The Carter administration, in their review of the same area, concluded that the Coleman Rim Area did not meet the criteria necessary for a wilderness designation.

There are no pristine lakes within the area, in fact, there are no lakes at all. There are no snail darters, no majestic waterfalls and very little that would set it apart from many other areas within the Fremont. It is just an area that has not yet been roaded. But, more than that, using USFS figures and I have those figures here with me and appended to this paper, it is potentiallly one of the most productive timber growing areas within the Fremont National Forest.

This area has no insurmountable problems that would make it impossible or even very difficult to road it or to manage the various resources within the area. It is too bad that the area wasn't roaded before it became a political controversy.

Professionally, I would equate making the Coleman Rim a wilderness area to a farmer fencing off his best bottom land and watching his crops within, mature and eventually become overripe, drop to the ground and rot, unused. Thus, he would not be able to remove diseased plants that endanger the rest of the stand, nor have quick access to combat wildfires or any income from this land to feed and clothe his children or money to pay taxes.

In conclusion, I hope you and other members of your committee will remind the other Members of Congress that a tree is an agricultural crop and needs to be harvested to allow for the establishment of new vigorous growth. I urge you to oppose inclusion of the Coleman Rim Area into the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. We connot afford to lockup anymore of our most productive land.

[Attachment to Mr. Rice's Statement follows:]

THE FOLLOWING WAS OBTAINED FROM THE TIMBER STAFF, U.S.F.
FREMONT NATIONAL FOREST

U.S.F.S Rating system for growing ability of lands in Cubic feet of volume per year per acre.

LOW	20 - 50 cu. ft./year/acre.
MEDIUM	50 - 85 " " "
HIGH	85 - 120 " " "
VERY HIGH	120+

Coleman Rim Area (percent of land within rating.)

LOW	8%
MEDIUM	1%
HIGH	40%
VERY HIGH	38%
nonforest	13%
	100%

Land Rating within the entire Fremont National Forest

LOW	23%
MEDIUM	20%
HIGH	27%
VERY HIGH	1%
nonforest	29%
	100%

STATEMENT OF VERN STORY, SECRETARY/TREASURER, LAKE COUNTY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Mr. STORY. Senator Hatfield, I'm Vern Story, and I'm here to speak for the Lake County Search and Rescue Units.

We, of the Lake County Search and Rescue, are in opposition of the Coleman Rim Area in Lake County being included in the wilderness bill H.R. 1149.

We feel that if Coleman Rim was ever designated as wilderness, it would cause peoples' attention to be focused on the area and attract more traffic than what is in the Coleman Rim country now.

We are not a group of complainants and habitual bitchers. We are the do'ers of the community, people with positive attitudes. We don't look forward to retrieving people and bodies out of the existing wilderness in our county because of the added hazards of no roads or trails. It takes more manpower to conduct a search or retrieval out of a wilderness thereby raising the risk of having our own people lost or injured.

You people, of all the people, should be aware that those making the most noise are not always the majority.

Including Coleman Rim in the wilderness would be of benefit to so few people, yet adversely affect so many people, our schools and our roads.

The effects would not stop with the timber industry, it would ripple through our whole community.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HAL BRAYTON, PRESIDENT, LAKE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. BRAYTON. Senator Hatfield and colleagues, I am Hal Brayton, and I am here today on behalf of the Lake County Chamber of Commerce to say that we oppose Coleman Rim in western Lake County being included in the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

The primary reason for our opposition is the financial impact the designation of Coleman Rim as wilderness will have on Lake County and everyone in it.

The wood products industry is the largest private employment sector in our county. As the economic recession has hit the wood products industry especially hard the last couple of years, so has it hit and hurt Lake County. Our unemployment rate has gone as high as 17½ percent during this time. And at one point during the past 2 years has been designated an economically depressed area. We have lost many businesses. Others have been forced to curtail operations for periods of time. Even sound businesses were in a fragile postion and are still fighting for their economic lives.

Coleman Rim is unique. Not because it has unique wilderness characteristics. It doesn't. The U.S. Forest Service has analyzed the Coleman Rim area in the RARE II process and did not recommend it for inclusion as a wilderness area.

Coleman Rim is unique because it is located inside the Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit. The Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit is the only Federal Sustained Yield Unit in Oregon and only one of five in the United States. It is the only one which is still functioning well and meeting the original need of the policy and the two communities it serves, Lakeview and Paisley, Forest Service officials tell me.

Five mills operate in the Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit. According to the latest documented evidence, the 1979 Beuters report, approximately 500 persons are employed in the lumber and wood products industry. While the policy of the unit keeps mills outside the unit from bidding into the unit, as a practical matter, it also keeps our five local mills from going outside the unit to bring Federal timber in. Consequently, once the approximate 153 million board feet on the 6,620 acres of commercial forest land in Coleman Rim becomes wilderness and is lost to commercial cutting, it is lost forever from the unit and cannot be made up. Lake County cannot afford this.

When one considers this fact along with the probable reduction in the allowable cut in the Lakeview Federal Unit because of the Forest Service's recently completed biological potential inventory, losing the Coleman Rim timber to commercial operation may be the straw which breaks the back of a mill or two in Lakeview.

The mills have the capacity to handle nearly 110 million board feet each year. Currently, the yearly allowable cut is approximately 68 million board feet. The new biological potential levels will reduce that to approximately 60 million board feet per year, nearly 50 percent below capacity. Right now the Forest Service has plans to put up 42 mmbt over the next 9 years for sale from the Coleman Rim area. As one can see, not having the timber from Coleman Rim can have a disastrous impact on Lake County.

The area can be logged. It can be economically reached either through tractor logging or high lead operations. Lake County should not be penalized for good Forest Service management practices.

Additionally, the need for more wilderness in our area has not been demonstated. The present Gearhart Wilderness Area is within a few miles of the proposed Coleman Rim area. Gearhart is one of the least used wilderness systems in the United States. With such light use at Gearhart Wilderness Area, it seems the overwhelming need for Coleman Rim is to be kept as multiple-use land so Lake County resident can continue to have jobs and support their families.

The loss of the Coleman Rim timber will have what I call a "ripple effect" through Lakeview, Paisley and the rest of Lake County. Local financial institution leaders tell me that a dollar spent in Lakeview, for instance, will turn a minimum of four times through the community. The loss of Coleman Rim timber to commercial operations will affect everyone in Lake County, either directly or indirectly.

One should also consider the timber severance fees lost to county roads and county schools.

While the loss of timber and related job is our primary concern about Coleman Rim becoming wilderness, other operations may possibly be affected, too. I include potential mineral and ranching operations.

Therefore, Senator, the Lake County Changer of Commerce strongly urges you to delete Coleman Rim in western Lake County from the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 and keep it in its present multiple-use concept. By doing so, you will help Lake County be a place in which its citizens can live and function economically.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF PETER A. CREBBIN, NEWMAN & CREBBIN LOGGING

Mr. CREBBIN. My name is Pete Crebbin from Newman & Crebbin Logging in Klamath Falls. I have worked as a logger, road builder and businessman on the Winema National Forest for 15 years.

I am here today representing the 750 members of Associated Oregon Loggers, an association of independent contract loggers throughout Oregon.

Associated Oregon Loggers does not support the addition of any more wilderness to the Winema National Forest. We do not support Representative Weaver's wilderness land grab.

Don't get me wrong. I and other contract loggers in Oregon support additions to Oregon's existing wilderness area, but only where appropriate and after detailed study.

I have spent a lot of time around the Sky Lakes and Windigo-Thielson County. On the Eastside, this country doesn't have much timber value, but it has many other values. At AOL, we believe these areas should and need to be managed for a variety of uses including recreation, scenic quality, wildlife habitat, grazing and other valuable uses. We believe that people who prefer motorized recreation, like snowmobiling, would be allowed access to these areas.

If these areas are preserved for wilderness, the Forest Service could not prevent or control fires unless lives or property were threatened. Also, of timber salvage was prohibitied, millions of board feet of timber would be wasted if fire, insects or disease killed valuable trees in these areas.

Enough of this type of waste is now occurring in the adjoining Crater Lake National Park where timber salvage and fire control are prohibited.

In 1979, Senator Hatfield developed a legal classification which AOL believes is appropriate for Sky Lakes and Windigo-Thielson. Is called a national conservation area. The philosophy of a conservation area is that it is manage in its unroaded status except where low impact roads are deemed necessary for proper administration. Timber harvesting is not permitted except where necessary to control insect and disease and salvage fire killed timber to protect other conservation area values. All types of recreation is permitted including motorized recreation. Each designated conservation area would be administered by an approved, integrated resource management plan.

The main purpose of such a designation is to "enhance scenic and watershed values, wildlife habitat and dispersed recreation" and to "conserve and protect, in a substantially undeveloped condition, an area within the national forest system which has unique resource features and value."

Wildfire prevention and control activities are permitted in a conservation area. Activities to enhance wildlife habitat, water yield, healthy silvicultural conditions, forage production, and dispersed outdoor recreation opportunities are also allowed. Visitor facilities and livestock grazing are also permitted.

Our main concern is that Sky Lakes and Windigo-Thielson be managed to enhance the qualities of our area and permit access to these areas for a cross-section of the populus who wish to recreate there.

I think it is important to emphasize the number one priority of AOL, is to see the wilderness issue resolved now in a equitable manner.

AOL is ready to join with this committee, the mills, the recreatonists. county courts and others in developing a reasonable solution to the wilderness issue.

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. TRITCH, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, COLUMBIA PLYWOOD CORP., KLAMATH PLYWOOD DIVISION

Mr. Tritch. My name is John Tritch. I am vice president and general manager of Columbia Plywood Corp., Klamath Plywood Division located in Klamath Falls, Oreg. I am testifying on behalf of not only Columbia Plywood but also the following Klamath County wood products firms all of whom are dependent on publicly owned timber. These firms are: Modoc Lumber Co., Jeld-Wen Inc., Alpine Veneers Inc., Loveness Lumber Co., Chiloquin Forest Products, Inc., D. G. Shelter Products, Maywood Industries of Oregon, and Gilchrist Timber Co.

Wood products manufacturing constitutes the major source of employment and income within Klamath County. Collectively the above mentioned firms employ approximately 1,500 employees and generate an approximate $43,000,000 annual payroll. Our firms generate $290,000,000 annually within Klamath County when considering additional service and support jobs created as a result of forest products manufacturing and a five time ripple effect on income.

We wish to testify against the 1983 Oregon wilderness bill, H.R. 1149. We are opposed to addition of existing wilderness as proposed in this bill. Klamath County historically has been and remains highly dependent on receipts generated from public forest lands. Loss to Klamath County alone from H.R. 1149 in 1983 is approximately $153,000 in county receipts due to loss of 4.5 million board feet of programed timber harvest with a potential annual loss of over one half million dollars based on allowable cut. Many other Oregon counties will be affected to even greater extent.

As forest products manufacturers, we are additionally concerned that given further withdrawal of multiple use forest land to a single use category, we will experience increased demand for a declining timber base. This could lead to renewal of speculative bidding damaging not only to our industry here in Klamath County and throughout the West, but throughout the entire country.

We strongly support and endorse the local recommendations generated by the Klamath County RARE II Task Force Committee in September 1978, and the RARE II recommendations coming from the U.S. Forest Service region VI headquarters. However, we emphatically do not support the revised RARE II recommendations coming from the Carter administration in 1979.

In closing, we strongly urge that the original Klamath County RARE II recommendations coming from region VI be accepted and that the Oregon wilderness bill, H.R. 1149 be defeated. We further urge that the entire RARE II issue be finally resolved by your committee or whatever legislative body and be permanently put to rest.

A decision must soon be forthcoming in other for the Forest Service to resume orderly forest land planning and management after 10 years of study and indecision regarding roadless area review and evaluation. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on behalf of Klamath County forest products manufacturers.

STATEMENT OF DON R. STONEHILL, DIRECTOR, DISTRICT 5, OREGON SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Mr. STONEHILL. I respectfully address this committee with the following comments, representing the Oregon State Snowmobile Association as director of district 5, and speaking for the total membership of the State association. I also represent those people in Klamath County who choose recreation in the high "snow country" as their form of relaxation and enjoyment.

We oppose any further wilderness in the State of Oregon in any form for any reason.

Wilderness discriminates against the elderly, the handicapped, and the working man.

There are those in this wonderful State of Oregon who cannot see, sense and enjoy the out-of-doors in winter without the aid of a snowmobile. We have members in our organization over 70 years old who simply cannot hike into the wilderness, nor ski there either.

Snowmobiles provide that enjoyment of multiple-use lands. The majority of our work force does not have the time to take 4 days to trek into wilderness country. Those confined to a wheelchair or crutches can appreciate our beautiful "high country" via snowmobile. Wilderness locks them out. A snowmobile can cover 10 times the land area covered by nonmotorized travel.

If the Oregon Wilderness bill, H.R. 1149 passes, much of the high country where our only snow falls, would be eliminated to snowmobile travel. Most of the High Cascades and eastern Oregon, where snow is available is our only area to enjoy our chosen sport. H.R. 1149 would further add to our disappointment for winter-time enjoyment.

Any additional wilderness would add financial restrictions as well.

As a past president of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce and a present small businessman, I can attest to the value I, as well as many other business people place on a viable economy. Additional wilderness slows down economic growth and hurts the entire area.

It seems the Eastern establishment wants to use our area as a once a year playground at the expense of our daily and weekly livelihood.

Much of our snowmobiling area in the State of Oregon would be eliminated with passage of H.R. 149. Some areas would require a complete rerouting, resigning and huge waste of already many hundreds of donated man hours. We presently work extremely close with the U.S. Forest Service districts in the State, as well as the Oregon State Highway Department, in developing many hundreds of miles of marked snowmobile trails. We have given up and had a lot of area taken away from us already by RARE II and wilderness. We want no more wilderness. As many of our lapel signs already state, "Enough is enough."

Adding wilderness takes away more open country above the treeline, where safer trails can be built. Many skiers, backpackers, and snowshoers can and do use present snowmobile trails. When our tracks melt in the spring, there is no evidence we have even been there. More wilderness serves a very few at the expense of many.

There is no sound reason for additional wilderness. Multiple use lands has proven to be the experience far better than "lock it up and look at it". We do not need a zoo in every town and hamlet in Oregon. We also do not need a wilderness on every high mountain top either.

I speak for the nearly 32,000 snowmobilers in Oregon, when I say we want no more wilderness, period. I also represent many of the residents of Klamath County, and business people who reside there, who need financial help, and not additional economic road blocks, which additional wilderness would encourage. Timber is our life, our resource and our recreational enjoyment. Don't take it away. Continue to allow us to manage it, enhance it and enjoy it, for the betterment of the majority, not the select few.

All of Oregon's outdoor recreation, including snowmobiling, is a family activity, enjoyed by ages 3 to 83. We are ecology minded too. We want to keep our forest lands enjoyable and usable for future generations also, but wilderness add-on is not the answer. It's a problem.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF KURT SCHMIDT, ASSISTANT MANAGER, MODOC LUMBER CO.

Mr. SCHMIDT. In this last six minutes, we would be happy to answer any questions.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you. I appreciate your panel very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Schmidt follows:]

Statement of

Kurt Schmidt, Assistant Manager, Modoc Lumber Co.
President, 13th Mountain Corp.

Before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on HR 1149, The Oregon Winlderness Bill

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

My name is Kurt Schmidt, Assistant Manager of Modoc Lumber Co. located in Klamath Falls. Thank you for this opportunity. Generally if elected representatives in Washington D.C. wish to know the thinking of the informed residents of Eastern Oregon concerning Jim Weaver's Wilderness Bill, they need only to ask Representative Bob Smith of the 2nd District, where the vast majority of the lands in question are to be found.

During this last decade of dealing with roadless areas that has led to Rare I and Rare II and this hearing today has been most frustrating to all who depend on the natural resources in Oregon for their livelihood.

The concerns of Modoc Lumber Co. will be well addressed by Winema panel member John Tritch.

The 13th Mountain Corp. of Klamath Falls provided a snow cat touring service on Pelican Butte, a 4,000' mountain, in the southern Cascades south of Crater Lake National Park near the roadless area known as Sky Lakes.

For over twenty years this area has been studied and suggested to be a developed recreation site for skiing. The last decade dealing with the roadless classification has for a large degree prevented this natural resource to be available to the private sector, thus preventing a winter recreation experience to the general publis.

The more specific problems of not knowing the proposed boundaries of Sky Lakes, a recommended new wilderness area in HR 1149 plus the threats of law suits and injunctions has made determining the economical feasibility of the project impossible.

The Klamath County Chamber of Commerce has long been interested in the proposed ski area as all other roadless areas in Mr. Weaver's bill that are in Klamath and Lake Counties and have asked that I represent their position.

STATEMENT OF SALLY BOURGEOIS, FREMONT FOREST COUNCIL

Mr. BOURGEOIS. Senator, I'm Sally Bourgeois, and I live in Lakeview and I'm a member of the Fremont Forest Council.

The areas of the Fremont that we will be addressing today comprise about 6 percent of the total forest acreage. Over 93 percent of the Fremont is in timber management today, and we are in trouble; there's no arguing that. It's the kind of trouble you have when you've logged a forest for over 20 years, and then you look at aerial photographs and discover you have about 35 percent less timber than you thought you had. This kind of trouble isn't going to be resolved by going into the last 6 percent of your marginal lands, which is just what the North Warner Wilderness Area is from a commercial timber production standpoint.

From the standpoint of recreation and wildlife habitat, however, this area is absolutely first quality. It has all eleven wilderness associated species, including Bighorn sheep. It is a major deer fauning ground, and I believe it is the only roadless area in Oregon, in which both the western ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forest exist. It also incuded Crane Mountain, which is the highest peak in the county, at 8,500 feet. With the completion of the trail system in the North Warners, it would be a natural compliment to the South Warner Wilderness, in northern California. This area is also heavily used for hunting in the fall.

The reason the North Warner Wilderness is still intact, is because of obvious forest regeneration problems. I'd like to give you an example: This spring we had an unusual snow pack. When the spring melt came, massive amounts of soil became unstable and we had slides that took out fences and inundated roads. If we had been logging in that area, it would have been a disaster.

We need ongoing timber production in the Fremont and logging the North Warner Wilderness won't give us that. What it will do is destroy a natural resource that is singular in south central Oregon and leave us to deal with the real problems on the Fremont a few years from now.

I implore your inclusion of the North Warner Wilderness Area in H.R. 1149, the Oregon wilderness bill, and I wholeheartedly support the inclusion of the remaining recommended 3.4 million acres proposed by conservationists.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE PLATT

Mr. PLATT. Senator, my name is Larry Platt. I and my family are residents of Lake County, Oreg. and have been for 9 years. I an currently employed within the woodworking industry with a total envolvement spanning 7 years. Apart from this occupation, my wife and I own and operate a 140-acre grain farm in Lake County. I woull like to state for the record that the content of this testimony does not represent the views of my employer either expressed or implied.

It is evident to me that there are several good, substantial reasons why the Oregon land being considered here should fall under the classification of wilderness. These reasons are economic and aesthetic by nature and difficult to disassociate.

By direct observation, knowledge and understanding of the areas involved, it is evident that the greatest percentage of the proposed wilderness area has only limited commercial timber potential when compared to areas currently being harvested. This fact is largely due to terrain, elevation, and specie considerations, which have made these areas to date infeasible to harvest.

By accepted sustained yield figures for the total proposed wilderness areas in Oregon, the impact on potential employment is in no way comparable to the impact of the ebb and flow of our overall economy on our industry. This effect—that is lending rates—has had and will continue to have enormous consequences within the construction industry. From my point of view, I have witnessed a high and low-production cycle period of aproximately 6 months duration for the previous 4 years affecting 50 percent of our labor force. What are the assurances of a substained demand for timber products in the future that may even remotely necessitate harvesting these proposed wilderness areas?

Since 90 percent or more of Oregon's original timber potential will still exist after these areas are designated as wilderness, I strongly believe that conscientious, responsible management of our remaining harvestable stock will insure a consistent volume of high grade timber products in the future.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HUGH BUNTEN, JR.

Mr. BUNTEN. My name is Hugh Bunten, Jr. I am an archaeologist, and I reside, work and own property in Lakeview and Lake County, Oreg. I have worked in government service for 11 years.

On behalf of my wife and daughter, and many others not able to be here, I have come to represent the Coleman Rim and Yamsay Mountain areas for inclusion in H.R. 1149, the Oregon wilderness bill.

I am not a member of any group or organization, and while I apreciate the support given by the ONFC, I am not here at their request, although I do support their aims and goals. I came to Pendleton for the same reasons 4 years ago that I have come to Bend today. I am very concerned that all too few people are aware of how little of a very valuable resource we really have left. I worked on the inventory process for all of the roadless areas on the Fremont National Forest and am familiar with all of them.

I have become convinced that the trees and the forest have become lost in a numbers game, in which the American public will be the losers. Coleman Rim is an outstanding example of what is going on. In a public document entitled, RARE II, issued as part of the third phase of the RARE II process, July 11, 1978, Fremont N.F., Lakeview, Oreg.—herein after referred to as Fremont RARE II—the Coleman Rim Roadless Area was identified as 10,800 acres of National Forest lands. There were 81 mmbf on 7,279 commercial forest land acres, and the annual programed harvest was 1.58 mmbf in Lakeview working circle and .07 mmbf in the Klamath.

In the fact sheet on Coleman Rim and wilderness bill, H.R. 1149, being distributed by the Lake County Board of Commissioners and Chamber of Commerce, the total acres have been eroded by 3,000 acres to 7,825 and CFL has been reclassified to 6,620 acres, but in the last 5 years, 153 mmbf have have somehow been identified, and just as importantly, the annual programed harvest has risen to 3 mmbf for Coleman Rim. But, simple math shows the some bottom line no matter which set of figures are used. A clear-cut condition will be arrived at in 51 years

However, a typical timber sale, currently being advertised for sale, adjacent to the Coleman Rim Area covers over 8,960 acres to obtain 8.1 mmbf. That is 1,000 acres more than Coleman Rim itself and indicates the true nature of the available sawtimber. A further indication of the true nature of this area, are the road costs in this already roaded sale area. Road costs are expected to be $219,311 but road credits of $208,747 are being offered to make this sale possible. However, it should be clearly stated that the eastern Coleman Rim Area has already been declared unsuitable for any type of logging operation except helicopter.

Why then is there the resistance by the Forest Service and special interest groups to the saving of the last representative sample of the ecosystem? By the Forest Service' own statements, erosion and water runoff will increase to high levels if any development occurs. But, if in wilderness status the water quality for three major drainages—Goose Lake, Chewaucan, and Sprague River—would improve and spring flows would be increased and extended.

While the Forest Service does expect recreation visitor days to increase from 100 to 3,100 if logged, they only believe 1,000 road hunters would not enter the area if it was wilderness, for a total of 2,000 RVD's. The addition of these 1,900 recreation visitor days would more than offset 4.5 temporary jobs in the timber industry.

I have more testimony and I would like it to be added to the record.

Senator HATFIELD. We'll add it to the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bunten follows:]

My name is Hugh Bunten, Jr. I am an Archaeologist, and I reside, work and own property in Lakeview and Lake County, Oregon. I have worked in government service for eleven years.

On behalf of my wife and daughter, and many others not able to be here, I have come to represent the Coleman Rim and Yamsay Mountain areas for inclusion in H.R. 1149, The Oregon Wilderness Bill.

I am not a member of any group or organization, and while I appreciate the support given by the ONRC, I am not here at their request, although I do support their aims and goals. I came to Pendleton for the same reasons four years ago that I have come to Bend today. I am very concerned that all too few people are aware of how little of a very valuable resource we really have left. I worked on the inventory process for all of the roadless areas on the Fremont National Forest and am familiar with all of them.

I have become convinced that the trees and the Forest have become lost in a numbers game, in which the American public will be the real losers. Coleman Rim is an outstanding example of what is going on. In a public document entitled "RARE II" issued as part of the third phase of the RARE II process, July 11, 1978, Fremont N.F., Lakeview, Oregon (herein after referred to as Fremont RAREII), the

Coleman Rim Roadless area was identified as 10,800 acres of National Forest lands. There were 81 MMBF on 7279 CFL (commercial forest land) acres, and the annual programmed harvest was 1.58MMBF in the Lakeview Working Circle and .07 MMBF in the Klamath. (page 10) In the "Fact Sheet on Coleman Rim & Wilderness Bill (H.R.1149)" being distributed by the Lake County Board of Commissioners and Chamber of Commerce, the total acres have been erroded by 3,000 acres to 7,825 and CFL has been reclassified to 6,620 acres, but in the last five years 153 MMBF have somehow been identified, and just as importantly, the annual programmed harvest has risen to 3MMBF for Coleman Rim. But, simple math shows the same bottom line no matter which set of figures are used. A clear cut condition will be arrived at in 51 years.

However, a typical timber sale, currently being advertized for sale, adjacent to the Coleman Rim area covers over 8960 acres to obtain 8.1 MMBF. That is 1,000 acres more than Coleman Rim itself and indicates the true nature of the available sawtimber. A further indication of the true nature of this area, are the road costs in this already roaded sale area. Road costs are expected to be $219,311.oo, but road credits of $208,747.oo are being offered to make this sale possible. However, it should be clearly stated that the eastern Coleman Rim area has already been declared unsuitable for any type of logging operation except helicopter. (Final Environmental Statement, Timber Resource Management Plan, Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield

Unit, Fremont N.F., Feb. 23, 1979, pp. 96-97, and Fremont RARE II, p. 10)

Why then is there the resistence by the F.S. and special interest groups to the saving of the last representative sample of the eco-system? By the F.S. own statements, erosion and water runoff will increase to high levels if any development occurs. But, if in Wilderness status the water quality for three major drainages, (Goose Lake, Chewaucan, and Sprague River) would improve and spring flows would be increased and extended. (Fremont RARE II, p. 11) While the F.S. does expect recreation visitor days to increase from 100 to 3,100 (potential) if logged, they only believed 1,000 road hunters would not enter the area if it was Wilderness, for a total of 2,000 RVD's. (Fremont RARE II, p. 11) The addition of these 1,900 recreation visitor days would more than offset 4.5 temporary jobs in the timber industry.

The real reason for the opposition lies in the numbers game I referred to. It is part of why the "Fact Sheet" has to parly a 3 MMBF/yr cut to represent 144 jobs in the Lakeview Working Circle. Between 1962 and 1973, 75,758 acres of CFL had to be dropped from the timber base because of regeneration problems. "These same type areas that have been harvested in the past have experienced very difficult regeneration problems. Precommercial thinning in the identified unproductive areas has resulted in very little residual tree growth." (Final Timber Management Plan, Feb 23, 1979, App. R. p. 235)

Coleman Rim represents an outstanding example of the type discussed. However, due to the RARE process, most, but obviously not all, of the identified areas have been in a de facto Deferred status since 1972. Deferred status means: "Areas that are temporarily withdrawn from management because of possible pending legislative action that would affect the status as timber producing land. Land under study for possible Wilderness classification. This land can not be included in the land base used for calculating sustained yields." (T M Plan, p. 168) However, when the plan was written, 15 acres of unproductive deferred and 128 acres of productive deferred were all that was allocated for the entire Lakeview Sustained Yield Unit. (T M Plan, p. 38)

> All or parts of some presently roadless lands may eventually be managed for conventional multiple-use purposes. However, until land management plans are completed, the inventoried Roadless Areas are included in the land base for timber production. The cutting of trees and construction of roads within these roadless areas would result in an irretrievable loss of suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. To ensure that the potential loss of wilderness values is duly considered, development will not occur within any of these areas until they are further analyzed in the continuing Forest Service land management planning process and an Environmental Statement is filed. If the decision is made to remove all or part of the inventoried Roadless Areas from the Commercial Forest Land base, the Timber Management Plan will be adjusted to reflect the reduced harvest level available. (T M Plan, p. 117)

This then is the reason for the nervousness in the Lakeview Sustained Yield Unit. It has been business as usual for the past 10 years. It should be evi-dent that it is to count the trees, not necessarily to cut the trees that is the issue on Coleman Rim. Unfortunately, for Yamsay Mountain I was not able to obtain the same documentation. However, the Antler Roadless Area, evaluated separately from its logical inclusion in a Yamsay Mountain wilderness area, supports a unique stand of mountain hemlock. "However, since regeneration of this species is extremely difficult, it probably will not be harvested under any circumstances for some time." (Fremont RARE II, p. 19) The watershed from Yamsay Mountain supplies considerable water for Fort Rock and Silver Lake Valleys, and, very unstable soils preclude logging over most of the Yamsay Mountain area. (Fremont RARE II, p. 19-20, and Soil Resource Inventory, Fremont N.F.)

Due to time constraints I can not cover other aspects of number games entered into with regard to the trees and the Forest.

Because of their uniqueness, fragile condition, and usefulness to future generations I respectfully request that you consider Coleman Rim and Yamsay Mountain for inclusion in a wilderness bill strictly on their own merits.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear.

STATEMENT OF GINO MENANNO, KLAMATH GROUP SIERRA CLUB

Mr. MENANNO. Hello. My name is Gino Mennano, and I'm an unemployed Weyerhaeuser employee, living in Klamath Falls. I work for the forestry service, when the work is available.

The House passed Oregon Forest Wilderness bill, H.R. 1149, which is the most patriotic gesture to date Unfortunately, it falls short of the 3.4 million acres proposed for wilderness designation by conservation and sportsmen organizations in our area.

These are the places of America in our neighborhood we feel should be part of an Oregon Wilderness bill:

On the Winema, at the Mountain Lakes Additions, which would hopefully include Little Aspen and Spotted Owl nesting grounds; The Brown's Mountain area and the Sky Lakes area, which hopefully would include the lower acreage and Cherry Creek, which were omitted; Diamond-Thielsen area; the Gearhart and Fremont Mountain Additions; the Dead Horse Rim Wilderness and the Coleman Rim and Yamsey Mountain area; the North Warner's Wilderness and Chewacuan Wilderness.

On the Fremont National Forest, as much as 90 percent of the Forest Service land has been dedicated to the timber industry. She cannot employ us with this large amount of timbering and it seems to me the small percentage left, I don't see how they can employ us, if they can't employ us on 90 percent or 60 percent.

My son will be 21 years old by the year 2000 and I don't see how developing these small amounts will guarantee him a job at that time, with the timber industry. They can talk about Coleman Rim and it seems to have lowered its value and I've been to Coleman Rim. It's quite spectacular. They try to paint it up as a "Plain-Jane" type of place, when it's not. It's great for cross-country skiing, for it's accessibility.

The people of Lake County need these areas to diversify their economy. One of our biggest problems in Klamath County and Lake County is lack of diversity.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Menanno follows:]

Hello, I'm Glen Menadon. I live in Klamath Falls. I am a reforestation technician, currently unemployed. I am representing the Klamath Group Sierra Club, which I am currently serving as chairman. I personally feel I am an American patriotically representing the last remnant pieces, historic museums, of our Wilderness American heritage.

The House passed Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill (HR 1149) which is the most patriotic gesture to date. Unfortunately it falls short of the 2.5 million acres proposed for Wilderness designation by conservation and sportsmen's organizations in our area. There are many mill workers in the Klamath Falls area who share the same patriotic feeling. Due to fear of losing their jobs they fail to participate in exercising their freedom of expression on Wilderness.

As an American citizen, I feel I have nothing to lose but America herself. These are the pieces of America in our neighborhood we feel should be part of an Oregon Wilderness Bill:

"Mountain Lakes Additions"

This is a 5,797 acre wilderness addition on the Winema National Forest which includes a small portion of the Medford District BLM. This proposal would result in a more definable and manageable boundary and would protect the critical lower elevation wilderness resources. The area would be expanded to include 7 miles of trail on Little Aspen Butte. A prominent [illegible] landmark for Klamath Falls. Currently the Mountain Lakes Wilderness is a six mile square.

The additions would bring the wilderness boundaries out to existing trail heads which users perceive as within the wilderness already. Important marten habitat in the northern additions would be protected.

Also two of my families favorite weekend barbecue pits are located in the lower elevations of these additions.

HR 1149 contained three thousand acres of proposal, but that boundary should be expanded by 1500 acres to include Little Aspen Butte and the BLM study area on the east side of the area. The Aspen Butte addition includes important nesting area for spotted owl and provides shelter and habitat for wildlife in an area surrounded by barren clear cut Weyerhaeuser land, and cut over Forest Service and State Forestly land.

Sky Lakes - 145,000 Acre

The proposed 145,000 Sky Lakes Wilderness extends southward from Crater Lake National Park to Oregon Highway 140 and includes lands on two National Forests, The Rogue River and Winema. The area is dominated on the south by 9,495 foot Mt McLaughlin and 8,036 foot Pelican Butte. Also, my favorite, Devil's Peak (7,582')

The major threat to Sky Lakes, like so many proposals which straddle the Cascade Crest, is that of logging along the lower elevation corridors. The ecological integrity of the Sky Lakes Country, including habitat for diminishing old growth dependent spicies and fragile portions of the Rogue River headwater tributaries, is dependent on the area remaining intact. "Skinning" the Sky Lake Wilderness proposed by trimming at the nominally commercial forest edges would severely reduce its value and its integrity.

Sky Lakes serves as important elk and other wildlife habitat, and is used by the famous Union Peak herd, which I my self have sighted as far south as the Cherry Creek drainage on the east side and the South Fork Rogue River on the west side. My families favorite day-use picnic spot is located on Cherry Creek by the little known Cherry Creek Falls. Both Sky Lakes and Mountain Lakes are our favorite economical cross-country ski areas for back-country winter recreation. The acreage omitted by HR 1149 on lower Red Blanket Creek and Cherry Creek should be added to the bill, along with the north slope of Pilican Butte to include Cloud Lake Group and Lake Francis as were the boundaries in the forest service wilderness study area.

DIAMOND-THIELSEN

We would like to see 161,971 acre wilderness in this isolated spot in the Cascades. The proposed wilderness is in two units. A northern unit consisting of additions to the existing Diamond Peak Wilderness and Cowhorn Mountain Country, and a southern unit centered around Mount Thielsen. It includes spectacular portions of the Willamette, Deschutes, Umpqua and Winema National Forests. Over 300 fish and wildlife species exist here. Important low elevation forest lands, which my family enjoys visiting are on Cottonwood Creek. The cottonwood falls which flow from the east face of Thielsen are spectacular as they seen from the high country. We also enjoy climbing Thielsen and Cowhorn Mountain at least once a year. As with Sky Lakes, the Pacific Crest Trail traverses the entire length of the area.

YAMSAY MOUNTAIN

We support a 41,413 acre proposal for this 8,196 foot relic volcano which offers beautiful views of Cascades and desert, exciting cross country skiing, little known by recreationists, good trout fishing, good wildlife habitat. Yamsay is a small sea of green surrounded by barren cut over Weyerhaeuser land. It offers the only intact housing shelter for [illegible] in that part of the Winema and Fremont National Forest. Yamsay has been and still is spiritual holy ground for the Klamath Indians, who would turn to the mountain for its healing powers. Today Yamsay will heal anyone who will visit the area and let the energy flow into their spirit. As Waldo Emerson put it, In the woods we return to reason and faith. Yamsay is a fun cross country ski spot in the spring.

DEAD HORSE RIM WILDERNESS

The proposed Deadhorse Rim Wilderness on the Fremont National Forest is one of two units comprising the proposed Fremont Rims Wilderness. Deadhorse Rim is 11,515 acres in size and is a distinctly different formation from Coleman Rim (10,[illegible] acres), most of which is presently included in HR 1149. Coleman Rim is a typical long fault block type, while Deadhorse Rim may the eruptive center of the Gearhart volcano and is also influenced by glacial action. Elevation ranges from 21000 to 8,134 feet.

Vegetation includes dense whitebark and lodgepole pine and several important old growth ponderosa pine stands. The area is the only remaining habitat for marten, fisher, pileated woodpecker and other old-growth dependent species on the entire national forest. The rest has been roaded and logged. The rims have outstanding recreational values, and are one of the few opportunitiee for these kinds of backcountry experiences in South Central Oregon. Recreational activities include hunting, fishing, hiking, backpacking, photography and wildlife and wildflower viewing. Lower Deadhorse creek and Augur Creek offer some of the last old growth ponderosa pine forest large enough for weekend hiking.

COLEMAN RIM WILDERNESS

HR 1149 only covers 7,825 acres of this 10,885 acre wilderness proposal leaving out 3,000 acres of valuable old growth ponderosa pine, which is too valuable to be used for short term clear cutting. The area lies along part of a long block zone in south central Oregon's Fremont Nationsl Forest. It is bisected by Coleman Rim, a large basaltic rock out-cropping . The proposed Coleman Rim Wilderness is relatively low in elevation, representing an outstanding example of a ponderosa pine ecosystim. It is one of the last typical undeveloped, old growth forest areas inthe Fremont. Coleman Rim provides an important habitat for several wildlife species, including marten, fisher, and pileated woodpeckers. Numerous springs, whcih start at the base of the rims, from freeks throughout parts of the area. On the west side they form one of the many headwaters for the Klamath River, in the south fork fo the Sprague River. Its ecological diversity, along with high recreation potential excellent hiking and camping. Also great cross country skiing due to its close proxcimity to Highway 140 and Quartz Mountain pass, make this area will worthy of wilderness designation .

GEARHEART MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

The proposed 4,730 acre addition to 950 acres omitted in HR 1149. 770 critical acres on the lower North fork Sprague River need to be included on the bill. The North fork is my favorite wildest entry into the Gearheart Wilderness. The additions will provide for a manageable boundary while protecting key resource values outside the existing wilderness area.

Several miles of the north fork Sprague River and two other stream drainages would be protected by this addition. One of the outstanding features is the North Fork of the Sprague River Canyon and the forested area to its east. Gearheart addition will offer the wildest hiking in the wilderness.

BROWNS MOUNTAIN

This 9,337 care proposas has interesting geologic formation **with** extensive lava flows, eight miles of Pacific Crest Trail, rare plant habitat and the largest block of old growth douglas fir in the area. Browns Mountain is at its best in winter. Teh lave flows provide some of the closest downhill runs for the local telemark skiers, shich is a form of fross country dowhnill and needs no lifts. Its close approximity to Highway 140 makes it an excellent overnight ski touring area.

CHEWAUCAN WILDERNESS

This 10,720 acre area includes several miles of Chewaucan River and good fishing habitat. The vegetation shows an abrupt transition from forests of white fir and quaking aspen to desert sagebrush and juniper and mountain mahogany. Bald eagles have been sighted. Indian artifacts and campsites make this area good for scientific and educational studies.

NORTH WARNERS WILDERNESS

A 39,766 acre proposal features rugged terrain, talus slopes, cliffs and lava flows. The forest types are ponderosa pine, white fir, subalpine fir, quaking aspin and mountain mahogany. This is an under-represented Basin and Range Physiographic Province where the desert meets the trees. The North Warners is Lakeview's only econamically close by backyard wilderness

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM WOOD

Mr. Wood. We have been in the process, as I'm sure you're aware, of developing a wilderness bill for several years. But, the passage of H.R. 1149 at least, had the basis for a final wilderness bill. H.R. 1149 contains the minimum of acreage that we can't accept.

I would like to urge you to use H.R. 1149 as a beginning for a large and more prehensive bill. There are three areas in Winema National Forest that should be added to the wilderness bill; Aspen, the Mountain Lakes Wilderness, to protected Spotted Owl and woodpeckers habitat, as well as to round out one of the three oldest wilderness areas in the Pacific Northwest, the Sky Lakes Wilderness.

Cherry Creek should also be added to the bill. the Cherry Creek Trail is a favorite to all ages. We have heard city people tell us—snowmobilers especially—that old people cannot go into wilderness. But, the trails in the Cherry Creek Area and many of the trails on the boundaries of Sky Lakes, are easliy accessible trails for older people, as well as children and young people.

And, for this reason, I urge you to include the lower Cherry Creek and the lower Red Blanket Falls to the Sky Lakes Wilderness Area.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wood follows:]

For over a decade people have been involved in the wilderness issue, through imput to RARE I and II and by writing to their legislators. A good deal of time and money has been expended by both industry and conservationist during the last three years in an effort to shape and pass a wilderness bill. The present bill is a compromise and as such is not satisfactory to either the timber industry nor environmental groups. But since it is a compromise and probably the best that either side can hope for at present, I am urging you to support it and to help move it through the Senate.

There are several wilderness areas in particular that I am urging you to support. The Mountain Lakes additions, Sky Lakes, Diamond-Thielsen, Gearhart Mountain additions, Fremont Rims and North Warner are important wilderness areas in south central Oregon which should be included in the wilderness bill.

The use of National Forest lands for wilderness purposes is not a new idea. The concept of wilderness in the National Forest began in the early 1920's. In 1930, Mountain Lakes was established as one of the first three primitive areas in the Pacific Northwest Region. The original 13,000 acres was increased to the present 23,071 acrea in 1940. With the signing of the Wilderness Act of 1964 the Mountain Lakes became part of the National Wilderness system. It is time to make the final additions to the Mountain Lakes Wilderness. The North Boundary and West Boundary additions will provide protection to the trail system entering the present wilderness area from the north and west. The Aspen addition joins the southeast edge of the Mountain Lakes Wilderness. Aspen Butte at 7,240 feet in elevation is the area's prominent topographic feature providing scenic views. The vegetation in the area provides diverse bird and deer habitat. It is a summer range for woodpeckers and occupied spotted owl habitat has been found in the area. The Mountain Lakes Wilderness receives heavy use from the residents of southern Oregon and northern California, it is a very popular area for groups of all ages. For the reasons I have mentioned I hope that you will include all of the Mountain Lakes Additions in your final Wilderness bill.

Sky Lakes Wilderness sets atop the Southern Oregon Cascades from Crater Lake National Park southward to the Lake of the Woods. It is about six miles wide and twenty-seven miles long, with elevations ranging from 3800 feet in the canyon of the Middle Fork of the Rogue River, to 9495 feet at the top of Mount McLoughlin. More than 200 ponds and lakes are scattered throughout the Sky Lakes area. The great variation in elevation and topography in the Sky Lakes Wilderness produces a wide variety of plant and animal species within its' boundaries. Nearly two dozen tree species exist, ranging from Pacific Yew in the lowlands to the mountain hemlock and subalpine fir in the higher elevations. Lodgepole pine and mountain hemlock are the dominant species in the higher elevations which make up much of the Sky Lakes Wilderness. A large number of smaller plants and shrubs make up the understory of the ares. A wide variety of mammals and birds can be found in the Sky Lakes. Deer, procupine, black bear, marmot and pine martin are some of the common animals to be found. Eagles, Osphrey and other large hawks are found on the edge of the wilderness area. Like the Mountain Lakes Wilderness the Sky Lakes receive heavy use from the residents of southern Oregon. Many miles of well maintained trails, ranging from easy to strenious, wind through the area. The Pacific Coast Trail follows the summit of the Cascade Mountains for thirty five miles through the Sky Lakes Wilderness. Two important areas that have been left out of the Sky Lakes Wilderness under H. R. 1149 are the lower portions of Cherry Creek and Red Blanket Creek. Both of these areas are very popular with day hikers of all ages since they have relatively flat easy trails for hiking. The low quality of the timber along with the rough terrain and high recreation and watershed values should lead to formal wilderness designation for this area.

The Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness runs north from Crater Lake National Park to the existing Diamond Peak Wilderness. The wilderness area straddles the crest of the Cascade Range in this region. Several miles of the Pacific Crest Trail wind through the Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness. The area receives heavy use by day hikers and backpackers from south and central Oregon. Fantastic views stretch in all directions from the peak of Mt. Thielsen and from many points along the trail system which winds through this wilderness area. Many plant and animal species inhabit

This part of the Cascade Range. The Diamond-Thielson area also has a very high value as watershed. The headwaters of four major river systems originate in this wilderness area.

Gearhart Mountain additions, Fremont Rims and the North Warner Wilderness areas are all part of the Fremont National Forest. Man has had a heavy impact on the Fremont National Forest. Only 7% of the area remains in a roadless condition. A great deal of wildlife habitat has been lost due to man's intrusion. The roadless areas must receive protection if we are to save the habitat necessary for the survival of species such as the martin, fisher and pileated woodpecker. Removal of most of the old growth ponderosa pine from the rest of the forest has reduced habitat boundaries until the wilderness areas alone offer protection for these species. The additions to the Gearhart Mountain Wilderness area include several miles of the North Fork of the Sprague River canyon. The additions will also protect scenic geologic formations and fragile areas in the existing wilderness. These wilderness areas should be included as part of the final Oregon Wilderness Bill.

William M. Wood
William M. Wood

4643 Peck Drive
Klamath Falls, Or., 97603

STATEMENT CHRIS PLATT

Ms. Platt. Senator Hatfield, my name is Chris Platt. I'm a resident of Lake County and currently live in the Lakeview Area on the Westside of Goose Lake Valley.

I would like to share with you my thoughts about two areas I feel need wilderness protection.

The proposed Dead Horse Rim Area is geologically interesting because it is the eruptive center of the Gearhart volcano. Identified as having some of Oregon's oldest land formations—12 million years old—this area contains some of the older growth type forests in the Fremont. This area will benefit the timber industry by providing superior seed stock material for future reforestation programs.

The steepness of this area's rugged slopes as well as the unstable volcanic soil characteristics, make this area impossible to log using conventional logging techniques. Evidence of this fact is demonstrated by the soil and revegetation problems associated with the Old Ingram timber sale that took place in the mid-1060's.

On the eastern slopes of the rims are numerous stringer meadows which are fed by highly fragile networks of springs and streams. These streams drain into several creeks which flow into Dairy Creek to the south and into the North Fork of the Sprague River to the northwest. The potential impact from logging activity here could seriously affect stream flow characteristics as well as fish populations.

A large portion of the timber in this area is in high elevation lodgepole. Other timber types found in these steep mountain areas include white fir and at lower elevations several old growth ponderosa pine stands. There is 830 acres of high altitude white bark pine that has been identified by the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service as having value in the wilderness system. These unique stands of trees are codominate with the lodgepole pine and show measurable growth potential as it is now occurring.

The Dead Horse Rim area is the only remaining habitat for marten, fisher, pileated woodpecker and other old growth species in the entire national forest. A rare and endangered plant life, the blue-leafed penstemon, has been identified in this area.

This area is unique in its ecological evolution and has proved to be a haven for not only wildlife but the recreationalists as well. The existing trail system, built by the U.S. Forest Service is one of the finest ever build in our forest; providing access to both Campbell and Dead Horse Lakes.

GEARHART MOUNTAIN ADDITIONS

Adjacent to the Dead Horse Rim area and well worth mentioning are the Gearhart Mountain additions. With this addition added to the existing wilderness area, I believe a more manageable boundary will be established and at the same time, provide protection for key resources. This expansion of these borders will benefit several miles of the north fork of the Sprague River and two other drainages, Wagonwheel and Dairy Creek, that currently provide some of the best trout fishing in these mountains. Other animal habitat that will also be preserved will be that of the beaver marshes.

Just recently, my family and I visited this area and we were astonished at the amount of logging activity that has moved into this region. The borders of this magnificant mountain are becoming ever so noticeable from this activity. Acceptance of this area into wilderness designation is the only way to preserve the fragile ecological system for future generations to enjoy and marvel at.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JOE KNOTTS, OREGON CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. KNOTTS. Senator Hatfield, my name is Joe Knotts, and I'm from Grants Pass, Oreg. I'm here representing the Oregon Chapter of the Sierra Club, a statewide organization of more than 6,600 members.

The Oregon chapter of the Sierra Club agrees with the timber industry—the issue of Oregon wilderness lands should be resolved. And, the Oregon Chapter of the Sierra Club agrees with the House of Representatives of the United States in their passage of H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness bill of 1983 at approximately 1.2 million acres.

We have previously submitted to the Oregon delegation in Congress, a proposal to include 1.9 million acres in an Oregon Wilderness bill. Clearly, H.R. 1149 is a compromise for us, and additional acreages designated wilderness, we cannot help but think of the other side of the coin—H.R. 1149 allows too much of Oregon's wilderness heritage to be developed. If H.R. 1149 becomes law, it would allow 96 percent of the State to be roaded and logged—with only 4 percent of the State to remain as roadless wilderness for all future Oregonians to enjoy.

Individual members of the Oregon chapter will be testifying and submitting comments on individual areas. Although a native Oregonian and lifelong resident of this State, I can speak most specifically on the areas of southern Oregon, near where I have resided the past 10 years.

The Sky Lakes Area, to the east of us, is a Pacific crest land of many small lake basins. It extends along the summit of the Cascades from the southern Crater Lake boundary to Highway 140. The Sky Lakes Area, which was included in Senator Hatfield's last wilderness bill, is the major watershed for the Klamath, the Rogue, and Umpqua Rivers. From Devil's Peak in the north, to Mt. Thielson in the south, the Sky Lakes area should be protected on the merits of its watershed importance alone.

The Mountain Lakes Wilderness additions are beneficial to the integrity of this unique geologic area. Composed of three small lake basins nestled within more recent volcanic activity, the area is a watershed for Butte Creeks and the Klamath Basin.

Of major importance to southern Oregon, is the majestic ridgetop area of the Red Buttes. Of the southern Oregon areas, I personally have spend the most time among these marvelous mountain peaks, secluded lakes, and crystal streams. Spring in the mountains, which comes in July, puts forth one glorious bouquet after another. From the thick brushy south facing slopes to the bare rock exposures, this area hosts, a number of unusual plant and animal life.

The Rogue-Umpqua Divide, to the north of us, provides additional critical watershed protection for the Rogue and Umpaqua Rivers. It must be mentioned that anytime we protect watershed, we also support the anadromus fish runs of this State, which are very important to both sport and commercial fisheries.

Finally, wilderness is site specific. All of the areas proposed in H.R. 1149 deserve wilderness status. And, wilderness is biocentric. The land and the plant and animal life deserve protection on their own merits. But, in addition, wilderness is important for human reasons; for wilderness experience, for spiritual renewal, for climatic stability, for research, for economic stability.

Thank you for your consideration.

STATEMENT OF LARRY NALL,

Mr. NALL. Senator, my name is Larry Nall. I'm a forester and a reforestation contractor. I cut down lots of trees in the summertime. I'm testifying today in favor of the Coleman Rim addition to the Wilderness System, as well as Dead Horse Rim.

This spring, 1983, we reforested the South Creek timber sale, which was immediately adjacent on the east of the Coleman Rim Area. The Forest Service description of this area, without getting into details says it's basically

> An area that was tractor logged in 1981. There are many small springs, streams and meadows surrounding and within the planting units. The wet areas created by these will be expected to be planted. It should be expected to encounter difficulty in all units due to rock. Difficulty due to rock ranges from moderate in 8X8 auger units to serve in 7X7 bar.

We found when we tried to reforest this area, basically, they were right. We had large patches of areas that we couldn't get any trees into. We had wet areas that we waded up to our ankles into, trying to get trees into.

Basically, what we're talking about here, is marginal timber land, which may yield a high profit for the Forest Service and timber operators and to people like myself, the first time they are logged. But, the reestablishing of new stands in those areas is extremely cost prohibitive. Using the 4 percent cost discount rate over 120 year rotation, the cost of establishing rises to $36,000 per acre.

I don't think we have a return coming off of these acres that justify the expenditure and marginal timber land. So, I strongly urge you to add these areas to the wilderness bill and put this money into the lower elevation, and more intensely managed areas that we can actually get a return off of.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Nall follows:]

My name is Larry Nall, and I am a private forester, operating a reforestation contracting business. I was a forester with the Forest Service for four years prior to setting up my own business, so I have an insight into both the public and private aspects of forest management. For thirteen years I have worked in the forests of Central and Eastern Oregon.

This spring my company spent a month reforesting an area immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the proposed Coleman Rim Wilderness, a unique area characterized by spring-fed streams, aspen meadows, and old growth ponderosa pine stands, broken by the abrupt geologic transition of the rim itself. This area, along with Deadhorse Rim, is the last of the undisturbed ponderosa pine ecotype on the Fremont National Forest, the last diverse habitat of the marten, fisher, goshawk and eagle, all old growth dependant species. As development destroys this habitat in other areas, these species are forced to move ever higher, but the Fremont Rims are surrounded. Fremont Rims fits the criteria for Wilderness designation on its own merit, but let me expand on other issues which are important in this case.

1. "Artificial" Old Growth Maintenance.

In the draft of the proposed Deschutes National Forest Land Management Plan, one of the first plans in the Region, areas are set aside for old growth management. My assumption is that this is a regional policy adaptable to the Fremont National Forest. A common misconception is that these stands will be preserved in small blocks and will be available for recreation and wildlife habitat in their natural state. In actuality, as explained in further detail within the Plan, the Forest Service proposes to manage these stands at 300 plus year rotations, with as many as eight commercial entries for stocking control and mortality salvage. A road system will be in place, as well as a logging system of skid trails and landings. Each entry will result in site disturbance and slash disposal activities. In short, these are not replacements for old growth ecotypes with concurrent habitat for old growth dependant species, but merely developed, managed stands with a rotation age sufficient to produce large diameter trees. These "artificial" old growth stands cannot be accepted as replacements for existing old growth ecotypes.

2. Management Potential of Fremont Rims

Snag Springs and South Creek are recent timber sales 1-3 miles east of the Coleman Rims area. In 1981, Snag Springs was planted with poor success. Most of the units are poorly stocked with a grass cover becoming established, which will mean that the next attempt to plant will be even more expensive.

South Creek was planted in June of this year, so no results are available, but listen to the Forest Service description of the planting units:

"South Creek-General Description

> Area was tractor logged in 1981. There are many small springs, streams, and meadows surrounding and within the planting units. The wet areas created by these will be expected to be planted. It should be expected to encounter difficulty in all units due to rock. Difficulty due to rock ranges from moderate in 8x8 auger units to severe in 7x7 bar. "

They were right. Entire 2-4 acre blocks of ground within 15-20 acre units were planted with fewer than 150 trees per acre, when full stocking would have resulted in 700-900 planted trees.

Cutting the old growth is immensely profitable for the government. Revenues from 200-400 years of growth can be had for the mere cost of a road system into the previously unroaded area. The county shares 25% of the federal receipts, and the companies who log and mill the timber profit from their operations. But the receipts stop there. The costs of reforesting the land and establishing a new stand are very expensive.

How expensive?

Let's use a common example, an old growth ponderosa pine stand, a park-like stand with an inadequate understory of well stocked young trees. Selected units are clearcut, site prepped, burned, planted, and netted. Costs are averages from 1980-82, per acre.

Site Prep (Cutting and Piling)	$72
Burning	9
Planting(8x8, including cost of stock)	225
Netting	30
	$336

We'll use the Forest Service discount rate of 4% and a maturity age of 120 years.

The cost of establishment alone is $37,195 in today's dollars at the end of the rotation. To merely plant and net a plantation would be gross neglect by today's standards. Add the cost of a precommercial thinning at age 20 (let's say $20), and the cost at rotation becomes $38,205, per acre. These costs do not include brush release, gopher control, fire protection, and administration. Further, let us assume the initial plantation fails and is replanted two years later. Add two years to the rotation age cost of the original investment, compute the establishment costs at $240 per acre for the second attempt, and you have a new rotation age cost figure of $67,808. Replants are not unusual. At least 25% of the planting my company does is in failed plantations.

The point I am trying to make is this. Timber production on the east side of Oregon, on federal land having even fairly good productivity, is a risky business from a cost-effective point of view. The modern cost of developing a road system into the last remaining roadless areas may easily exceed the revenues from the first entry.

The value of the last remaining virgin stands of ponderosa pine on the Fremont Forest may be intangible, but economic law would suggest that the scarcity of the resource alone would make that value quite high. Combined with the direct economic benefit generated by visitors to designated Wilderness Areas, the Fremont Rims addition to the

Wilderness system is not out of balance with the value of multiple use, i.e. timber management in the long run.

As has been previously discussed, short term, one time gains are obviously realized by the counties, timber companies, and forest contractors, such as myself. But I wonder if opposition to wilderness designation of appropriate areas would vanish if these parties, who gain in the short run, were obliged to share in the long range costs, particularly considering the small return these last remaining east-side roadless areas would return at the end of the next rotation.

I urge you to support the inclusion of the Fremont Rims into the Wilderness System.

STATEMENT OF ALICE ELSHOFF

Ms. ELSHOFF. Senator Hatfield, my name is Alice Elshoff and I am speaking not for any official group, but for all those who feel as I do, that wilderness is an absolute necessity for a sane and well balanced life.

Twenty-two years ago we waited our turn like others who dream of living here to move to Bend. Not for the wages or the shopping but for the open spaces. We were fortunate. Our children grew up roaming the Three Sisters area. We weren't aware of their forming bonds with the land that would be of such importance to them later, only that it felt good to get beyond the farthest reaches of development. Now they are returning with our grandchildren and it is harder to find solitude in the Three Sisters.

Please know that I am not talking about recreation in the commodity sense. There are many people who find it uncomfortable as I do, to appear here to say we don't need or want boat ramps or snow grooming machines or search and rescue parties.

We needn't hunt or hang-glide to enjoy wilderness. It is enough just to be there. And, when I can no longer get there, it will be just as important for me to know that wildness is still out there.

To save time, let me just list the areas that are of supreme interest to me because they are the most familiar. Please include the small but sensible addition to the Mount Jefferson and Mount Washington areas. You have the information so I needn't elaborate. In the Three Sisters area, the proposed Sisters roadless boundary is the natural boundary for this wilderness. It would repair the ugly, arbitrary and unnatural boundary that was originally applied, literally imposed on the area in a thoughtless manner. That was before your time, Senator.

If you haven't spent time looking at penstemon and elk in Happy Valley and Park Meadows, or dabbled your feet in Soda Creek, you've missed it.

As for the Waldo addition with its highest RARE II wilderness attributes score of any area of the Deschutes Forest—What more needs to be said? We don't have to create it. It is wilderness of the highest order. We simply have to recognize it.

Please look carefully at the proposals for the Rainbow Falls and Cultus Mountains additions.

In closing, since I know that everyone else feels about their areas the way I feel about mine, I am urging you to support the 3.4 million acre proposal that you have before you.

Thank you for allowing me to come and be uncomfortable for something I believe in.

STATEMENT OF EUGENE GREENE, DIRECTOR, WARM SPRINGS NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Mr. **Greene**. Senator Hatfield, and members of the public, my name is Eugene Greene. I am director of the Warm Springs Natural Resources Department, and am a former chairman of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. I am here today to speak in support of wilderness designation for certain national forest lands in northeastern Oregon important to the Warm Springs Tribe.

The Warm Springs Tribe hopes that the United States Senate will enact wilderness legislation similar to the House-passed bill, H.R. 1149. In particular, the tribe urges the Senate to accept for Wilderness designation all areas in northeastern Oregon included in H.R. 1149, plus additional areas proposed by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

The Warm Springs Tribe supports Wilderness designation for these areas in northeastern Oregon for two reasons. First, perservation of these areas in their natural state is critical to the preservation of the tribe's treaty-secured, off-reservation fishing rights.

Although the Warm Springs Reservation is located on the Deschutes River in central Oregon, 50 miles south of the Columbia River, the Warm Springs Treaty of 1855 guarantees us the right to carry on subsistence, ceremonial and commercial fisheries for salmon and steelhead in the mainstream of the Columbia River.

The John Day, Umatilla, and Grande Ronde River watersheds, all of which need wilderness protection at their headwaters to insure future fish production, are major contributors to the spring chinook and steelhead runs which pass our usual and accustomed fishing places on the Columbia River. Without wilderness designation to protect the delicate, natural environment necessary to maintain these important wild stocks, the chinook and steelhead runs from these river systems are sure to diminish in the years ahead.

Our second reason for supporting wilderness designation for certain areas of northeastern Oregon, is that much of this land was originally ours. In the treaty of 1855 the tribes of middle Oregon ceded title to much of eastern Oregon between the crest of the Cascade Range and the Blue Mountains, while reserving our present reservation for our exclusive use and, more importantly, reserving hunting, fishing and food gathering rights in our ceded area. To this day, many Warm Springs Indians exercise the treaty right to hunt for deer and elk in the areas proposed for wilderness designation. Our people also dig for roots and gather berries, traditional foods for our people, in these same areas. We believe that wilderness designation is the only way to guarantee these treaty rights to future generations of Warm Springs Indians.

The Warm Springs Tribe does not believe that wilderness designation necessarily hurts the lumber industry. We have some experience in this area. Our tribal government is responsible for management of reservation timberlands, the tribe's main source of income, and operation of the tribal saw and plywood mill, our largest employer of tribal members.

Through careful management, we are able to maintain our lumber based economy on the reservation while preserving large areas of tribal land in their natural wilderness state. We preserve these areas to insure continued natural salmon and steelhead production in the reservation's river systems and to protect out food gathering and wildlife habitat area. If we can do it, so can the U.S. Forest Service. To be sure that this happens, we urge passage by the Senate of wilderness legislation including all of the areas in northeastern Oregon protected under H.R. 1149 and the additional areas proposed by the Columbia River Treaty Tribes.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JON KEMP, FRIENDS OF THE THREE SISTERS WILDERNESS, INC.

Mr. Kemp. My name is Jon Kemp. I reside at 85009 Territorial Road, Eugene, Oreg.

I am speaking on behalf of myself and other members of the Friends of the Three Sisters Wilderness, Inc., established in 1954 to preserve and protect the area and adjacent wildlands.

May I take this opportunity, Senator, to thank you for your valuable assistance in resolving the Rock Mesa pumice mining problem. We are now assured of retaining this unique resource in the public domain.

The apparent purpose of this hearing is to assist you in determining the number of acres of national forest land you will propose to be added to the wilderness system by means of a Senate version of H.R. 1149. We recommend that you accept the acreage proposed by the House legislation and add a few overlooked areas. One such area is the 640 acre Rainbow Falls area, habitat of the ghost or phantom orchid, a resource less grand than Rock Mesa, yet of equal uniqueness.

During this and the subsequent hearing in Salem, you will be provided with numerous and conflicting data. Therefore, let us consider another approach to resolving the problem. Let us assume there are 4.5 million acres of undeveloped wildlands on the national forests in Oregon. Let us also assume that each of these wild areas are homeland for numerous life forms from bacteria to elk, from fungi to old growth firs and pines. Let us assume that roading and logging will destroy the homeland of many of these life forms. And, finally, let us assume that these forms are as unique, as valuable and as much a part of creation as we humans. Can we not afford to set aside 4.5 million additional acres as homeland for nonhumans? At least we should be generous enough and wise enough to preserve 3.4 million acres as recommended by the Oregon Natural Resources Council. Let us be considerate of the needs of our coinhabitors of this small planet.

Of primary concern to us are those areas adjacent to and bordering the Three Sisters Wilderness. As a result of visitation by our members and perusal of the environmental impact statements prepared by the Willamette and Deschutes Forests, we have concluded the following areas should be added. The east side addition included in your 1979 bill should be extended south, around the southern end of the wilderness and along the west side to Skookum Creek. The Charlton and Maiden Peak roadless areas extending south along the crest to highway 58 should also be added.

These areas are prime wildlife habitat and contain very little commercial timber. The area south, west and north of Waldo Lake should receive more indepth study of its wilderness values and the impact of development on Waldo Lake and the North Fork of the Middle Fork of the Willamette River which have been designated as scenic waterways by the Oregon Legislature.

Thank you, Senator.

STATEMENT OF TIM WARD, VICE PRESIDENT, KLAMATH LAKES CORP.

Mr. WARD. My name is Tim Ward, and I'm vice president of Klamath Lakes Corp., a Bend area development.

The Mammoth Lakes Corp., developers of Sunrise Village, a 233 acre residential community adjacent to the southwest city limits of Bend, Deschutes County, Oreg., is in favor of the proposed wilderness additions in the Deschutes National Forest.

The developers, from Mammoth Lakes, Calif., recognized in the mid-1970's that the relatively unspoiled Deschutes National Forest environment was one of the primary contributors to the strong and stable tourist trade and economic growth in the Bend area.

It is for this reason that we decided to develop the Sunrise Village community.

The development of Sunrise Village over the last 4 years has increased the assessed value of the land and its improvements from approximately $100,000 to over $9,000,000. This was accomplished during generally poor economic times and in particular, a disastrous wood products market. Tourism and the decision of some to make the Deschutes County/Bend Area their home due to its natural attractiveness is credited for keeping the local economy afloat and our success.

As residential developers, we are primary users of wood products. Availability, quality and price are of much interest to us. But only as a result of a demand for our residential properties. We believe that the preservation of the areas being considered as wilderness additions in the Deschutes National Forest, will contribute far more to the attractiveness value of Deschutes County than to allow for their use as a commodity.

I added to my testimony an article, a UPI article, that appeared in the Bend Bulletin, speaking that tourism brought to our country $194 billion last year. Tourism was the second largest retailer service in the United States. It's my understanding in the last several years, it has been No. 1 in the Bend area.

Thank you.

[The article follow:]

[From the Bulletin, Bend, Oreg.]

TOURISM BRINGS $194 BILLION

WASHINGTON.—Americans made fewer trips in 1982 because of the recession, but tourism was still the second largest retail or service industry in the United States, a survey concluded.

Travelers—both American and foreign—spent $194 billion in this country last year, a report by the U.S. Travel Data Center said Tuesday.

The report said only food stores generated more sales receipts than travel and tourism, which edged our automotive dealers.

The center, a non-profit research group, said travel spending directly generated 4.5 million jobs in the United States, paying $41 billion in wages and salaries in 1982.

The survey said 64 percent of all Americans traveled away from home in 1982.

Nevertheless, the report said the economic recession resulted in a 7 percent decline in traveling last year compared with 1981 figures.

It said vacation travel dropped 11 percent and travel by auto, truck or recreational vehicle fell 8 percent below levels the year before,

Business and convention travel remained stronger than travel overall, down only 3 percent from 1981, the report said.

The survey also said consumers, encouraged by plane ticket discounts, reported slightly more air travel than in 1981.

That trend is expected to continue in 1983. The Air Transport Association of America said in a separate report that air travel is up 6.8 percent for the first half of this year compared with 1982 figures.

"Last year, when the overall economy lost 1.6 million jobs, the travel industry created additional employment as it has for 23 consecutive years," Douglas Frechting, director of the center, said in a statement.

"Travel away from home will be a leading force for economic recovery in 1983, as Americans begin to enjoy the pleasure and business trips postponed during last year's recession," he said.

The center said it based its report on telephone interviews with more than 1,400 adult Americans each month in 1982.

It defined a trip as a person traveling 100 miles or more away from home.

STATEMENT OF JEB BARTON, NOMADIC TIPI'S, INC.

Mr. BARTON. My name is Jeb Barton. I am owner of the Nomadic Tipi Makers in Bend, Oreg. We are the largest manufacturer of native American tipis in the United States.

Because of the unique nature of the business, I am very aware of peoples' attitudes about and interest in wilderness areas.

We are a mail-order catalog business. We receive approximately 5,000 letters and 1,500 phone calls a year. Even though we are a mail-order business, many people prefer to come to our shop to pick their tipi up because they want to spend time in the nearby wilderness areas.

We have located our business here because of the proximity to the Three Sisters Wilderness Area. More than half the people who buy our tipis, mention to us that they plan to use them in wilderness areas.

I am encouraging additions to the Three Sisters Wilderness Area and the Lookout Mountain Wilderness Area. There is no question that these wilderness areas play a direct part in the interest in native American tipis. This certainly helps my business and gives me the satisfaction of knowing that the tipis I make are adding to the enjoyment of these wilderness areas by others. Time and again I go over to the wall where the wilderness maps are and discuss camping and hiking areas both accessible and remote.

I have been making tipis for 12 years and I find that interest in wilderness use has been constantly increasing. For these reasons, I support the proposed additions to the Three Sisters and Lookout Mountain Wilderness Areas.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT H. ROBINSON, VORTEX GLASS

Mr. Robinson. Thank you for this opportunity to address this committee. I am a glassblower and I have a studio where the public can come and view the lost art of flameworking. As they continue to travel through central Oregon on vacation, I continue to hear the same comments repeatedly.

Only 20 minutes from my business are trailheads leading into the Three Sisters Wilderness and I speak with people coming directly out of these areas while I am working. They have spent 2 or 3 days or more within these wilderness areas, and their comments are overwhelmingly in favor of seeing these places saved and enhanced by the proposed wilderness addition.

Living within Deschutes County, one is very aware of the high priority that is attached to recreation. At one point in the history of Deschutes County, we were dominated by a single interest—logging. If this were still the case today, this area would be economically bankrupt for all intents and purposes. As it is, Deschutes County has diversified and is currently holding its own and rapidly becoming a model for what is a balance between wise timber management, industrial development, and tourism.

Speaking on this subject is not a matter of conjecture for me, but one of direct experience. Having joined the Bend Chamber of Commerce and started to work with their Natural Resources Committee, I am critically aware of the dangers this community is undergoing. Natural resource issues and their affect on the local economy are a constant source of concern to the citizens of this community. It is our natural resources that are bringing the tourists to this area and we are rapidly becoming a major destination alternative competing with such places as Aspen, Colo. We have the potential to compete with these areas, but we must indicate our serious intent to do so by protecting our natural resources with wilderness designation, as States such as Colorado have done.

My choice of central Oregon as a place to settle and locate my business was directly related to the wilderness-enhanced values that central Oregon offers. Currently, we market our products in 23 different States, and bring this income into this area. My business is but one small example of the potential this area has.

The House-passed version of this bill has approximately 1.2 million acres in it and this can only be considered a bare minimum. Originally, there were 3.4 million acres inventoried in the RARE II study. This area has been a de facto wilderness area now since 1979, and used as such. This 3.4 million is about to be cut to 1.2 million and will drop approximately twice as much land to multiple-use. This is a bare minimum.

The areas that we see here locally as being essential to protect with wilderness designation are the Three Sisters Addition, Mount Jefferson Addition, Mount Washington Addition, Diamond-Thielson Wilderness Area, and the Metolius Breaks.

The Three Sisters Addition is highly unique in that Tumalo Creek, in conjunction with French Pete Creek on the west side, create an east-west strip that includes each and every vegetative type from subalpine to low lands-type. This east-west zone is the only such conterminous zone existing in Oregon. All of the tributaries of Squaw, Snow, and Tumalo deserve wilderness protection because of their high scenic and ecologic diversity.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JAMES O. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT, CENTRAL OREGON AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. **Anderson**. Senator, my name is James O. Anderson. I am a professional wildlife research biologist, president of the Central Oregon Audubon Society and a past member of he Deschutes County Planning Commission. I'm speaking today as the president of Central Oregon Audubon which has a membership of over 380 people residing in Deschutes, Jefferson, Crook, and Lake Counties. Our members have been instrumental in assisting the Deschutes National Forest in various wildlife projects ranging from Guzzler maintenance to wildlife inventory work and have erected over 1,200 nesting boxes throughout the forest and other public lands in central Oregon.

We support H.R. 1149 and the proposed lands set aside for wilderness status and suggest the addition of 570-plus acres within the Deschutes National Forest, Bend District, which contains critical wildlife habitat consisting of old-growth pine and fir near Cultus Butte.

My statement today revolves around the issues of wildlife as related to forest management practices in commercial and wilderness lands within the Deschutes Forest.

The Forest Service has been aware of the increasing need to protect the wildlife diversity of this area by the establishment of the wilderness system. I would like to quote from USFS Handbook No. 553, "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests", in which the author, Jack Ward Thomas states:

> The nation's forests are one of the last remaining natural habitats for terrestrial wildlife. Much of this vast forest resource has changed dramatically in the last 200 years and can no longer be considered wild. It is now managed for multiple-use benefits, including timber production. Timber harvesting and road building now alter wildlife habitat more than any other forest management activity.

It is the opinion of this chapter of the Audubon society that we are standing at a crucial point in the management of oldgrowth forests in the Deschutes National Forest. More than any other time in our history we feel that species diversity and wildlife habitat comes from an administration that does not or refuses to understand the complex relationships that exist between wildlife and the land, which has resulted in inadequate funding for wildlife projects and studies.

A prime example of this lack of understanding was demonstrated not too long ago when the administration called for the closure of our silviculture lab to cut the cost of Government—a facility that is vital to proper management and understanding of complex forest ecosystems. Another threat appears in the form of timber management personnel who are not adequately informed of the habitat requirements of wildlife, especially sensitive species as owls and woodpeckers which has resulted in the destruction of prime wildlife habitat. Another threat can be seen in the unregulated ORV's causing damage to sensitive alpine meadows in places like the head of Happy Valley and around Tom McArthur Rim, on the Bend District, even though efforts have been made to keep motor vehicles from these vital elk and deer areas.

Another factor is the increasing demand for fuel wood which resulted in the destruction of several hundred acres of old-growth lodgepole pine on the Fort Rock District, where woodcutters made their own roads and managed timber stands from their perspective, not from that of a professional forester or wildlife biologist.

Many of the places proposed in this wilderness bill are bills which will cover the bases to protect as wildlife diversity, such birds as the red-napped sapsucker and northern three-toed woodpecker. They are all in jeopardy because of the need for old growth.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much. The rest of your statement will be placed in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Anderson follows:]

21 July, 1983

To: Senator Mark O. Hatfield

From: James O. Anderson - President
CENTRAL OREGON AUDUBON SOCIETY

Subject: Statement in support of HR 1149 with suggested addition within Deschutes National Forest.

** STATEMENT **

My name is James O. Anderson. I am a professional wildlife research biologist, president of the Central Oregon Audubon Society and a past member of the Deschutes County Planning Commission. My address is, P.O. Box 5702, Bend, Oregon, 97708. Phone (503) 388-1659. Am speaking today as the president of Central Oregon Audubon which has a membership of over 380 people residing in Deschutes, Jefferson, Crook and Lake Counties. Our members have been instrumental in assisting the Deschutes National Forest in various wildlife projects ranging from Guzzler maintenance to wildlife inventory work and have erected over 1200 nesting boxes throughout the Forest and other public lands in Central Oregon. I support HR 1149 and the proposed lands set aside for Wilderness status and suggest the addition of of 570+ acres within the Deschutes National Forest, Bend District, which contains critical wildlife habitat consisting of old-growth pine and fir near Cultus Butte.

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including timber production. Timber harvesting and road building now alter wildlife habitat more than any other forest management activity."

It is the opinion of this chapter of the Audubon Society that we are standing at a crucial point in the management of old growth forests in the Deschutes National Forest. More than any other time in our history we feel that species diversity and wildlife habitat are facing a definite threat of alteration or perhaps destruction through commercial harvesting of trees. The threats to the wildlife habitat comes from an administration that does not, or refuses to, understand the complex relationships that exist between wildlife and the land, which has resulted in inadequate funding for wildlife projects and studies. A prime example of this lack of understanding was demonstrated not too long ago when the administration called for the closure of our silviculture lab to cut the cost of government—a facility that is vital to proper management and understanding of complex forest ecosystems. Another threat appears in the form of timber management personnel who are not adequatly informed of the habitat requirements of wildlife, especially sensitive species as owls and woodpeckers, which has resulted in the destruction of prime wildlife habitat. Another threat can be seen in the unregulated ORV's causing damage to sensitive alpine meadows in places like the head of Happy Valley and around Tam McAurthur Rim on the Bend District... even though efforts have been made to keep motor vehicles from these vital elk and deer areas. Another factor is the increasing demand for fuel wood which resulted in the destruction of several hundred acres of old-growth lodgepole pine on the Fort Rock District, where woodcutters made their own roads and managed timber stands from their perspective—not from that of a professional forester or wildlife biologist. Unfortunatly, the responsibility for the protection and management of some areas of our forest has fallen through the cracks—so to speak—. It appears to me that by placing wilderness status on the proposed lands would achieve a greater blanket of protect- for our natural diversity and our wildlife "savings account".

In several instances there has been a serious lack of communication between wildlife management objectives and timber management objectives that has resulted in the destruction of habitat for the Black-backed and Northern Three-toed

Woodpeckers and the Red-napped Sapsucker. Efforts to provide suitable habitat for these and other species of wildlife are up to ten years behind in some areas of the Deschutes Forest. Many of the areas proposed for wilderness contain the elements vital to the survival of woodpecker and mammal populations, and once these lands have been set aside with the wilderness status, positive management decisions can be made that will protect the natural diversity of the nation's resources.

Another good example of the need for better understanding of wildlife needs can be seen in a logged area on the Fort Rock District where many trees marked by timber personnel for harvesting—but vital to the welfare of wildlife—having very little commercial value at the lumber mill, were saved by the logger who recognized the wildlife value of the trees, and with his power saw, marked the trees with a big "w"—"W" for wildlife—and left the trees standing. The actions of one man saved the vital habitat for not only woodpeckers, but perhaps for the rare Flammulated Owl and a host of small mammals, all of which have their impact on the overall health and pulse of a forest.

In the area of old-growth there is a direct conflict between the needs of the White-headed Woopecker, a rare and beautiful bird of the Ponderosa Pine community, and the present management objectives for timber. The woodpecker requires tall pine with a dead top where the bird excavates the nest hole. Timber managment sees these same trees as commercially valuable and marks them for harvest. It is the same story in the case of lodgepole pine and other species of woodpeckers. Today's lodgepole pine managment objectives will not tolerate mistletoe, yet, mistletoe infected trees are exactly what several species of woodpeckers require for nesting substrate. This demonstrates a vital need for forests set aside to allow natural succession to run its course which is just one way to insure the welfare of species diversity. The propsed wilderness of HR 1149 would do just that.

Without wilderness status there is very little protection for lands adjacent to established wilderness. In some of the areas in the Sisters and Bend Districts the harvest of Pine Marten by trappers using snowmobiles has been exsesive. Many of these areas are contained within the proposed wilderness bill. There have been cases where trappers have even violated wilderness status and entered these lands with their snomobiles in an effort to increase their catch—regardless of the Law that protects the land.

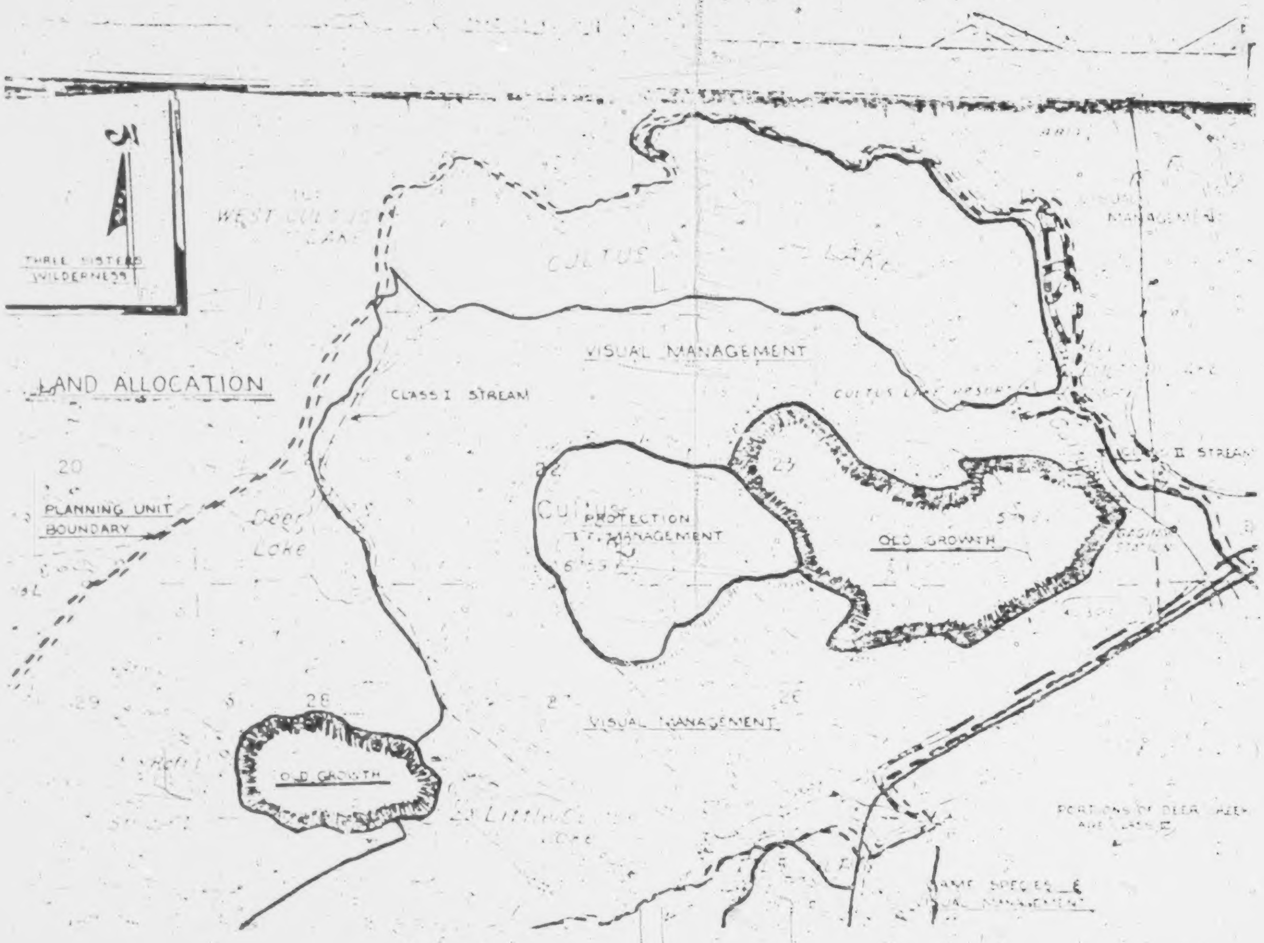
Over and over again we see the need to provide an optimum base for the protection of vital wildlife habitat. Presently the Deschutes Forest is managing for a total of 11 pairs of Northern Spotted Owls, the minimum needed to insure biological integrity of the species. The Region has established the population of this owl at 400, again a minimum, this amounts to less than 2½% of the total for the Deschutes Forest. If something were to happen to just 500 acres of old-growth, the only habitat suitable for this species, we stand the chance of losing the genetic base and placing the entire population in jeopardy. Maintenance of this species is directly linked to old-growth and wilderness.

This is the reason I would suggest the addition of the 570+ acres near Cultus Lake for wilderness status. This area contains old-growth Ponderosa Pine, fir and lodgepole that is vital not only to the Northern Spotted Owl, but the Pileated Woodpecker, Goshawk, possible Great Gray Owls, Flammulated Owls—which are extremely rare-and a host of other wildlife, many of which are incapable of adjusting to an altered habitat. The Cultus area forest would add to the mosiac pattern so important for the distribution of many forms of wildlife on the eastern slopes of the Cascades. The only sure way to play it safe and protect these wildlife treasures is to place the area in wilderness.

In closing may I suggest that there is much that remains unknown about the biological—and therefore ecological—values of many forms of wildlife that dwell within the Deschutes Forest. It is prudent to make every effort to preserve a resource, such as old-growth forests—for once they have been harvested they are no more, and in generations to come, irreplaceable. We must insure the welfare of our total wildlife populations to protect the natural diversity so vital for our survival. We are true stewards of the land intrusted to us if we make wise use of the land and are cognizant of needs of other life forms who share this planet with us. Wilderness is the best way of demonstrating our stewardship and faith in our future.

Thankyou

Jim Anderson


THREE SISTERS WILDERNESS
LAND ALLOCATION
20
PLANNING UNIT BOUNDARY
WEST CULTUS LAKE
CULTUS LAKE
VISUAL MANAGEMENT
CLASS I STREAM
CULTUS LAKE RESORT
Deer Lake
32
23
PROTECTION T.T. MANAGEMENT
OLD GROWTH
CLASS II STREAM
MANAGEMENT
GAGING STATION
29
28
27
26
VISUAL MANAGEMENT
OLD GROWTH
Little Cultus Lake
PORTIONS OF DEER CREEK ARE CLASS III
GAME SPECIES & VISUAL MANAGEMENT

STATEMENT OF LIN BERNHARDT

Ms. **Bernhardt**. I'm Lin Bernhardt, and I'm here to testify as a resident of Deschutes County. I am currently a land use planner on the staff of the Deschutes County Planning Department.

Planners have the task of continuously evaluating various resources. The wilderness resource in Deschutes County has been a very valuable asset to the area.

While recognizing the need for timber products and the importance of the timber industry to the local economy, it is not expected that timber will make great gains in the near future in terms of product need and contribution to the economic base. And, this is not due to any unavailability of harvestable timber.

Private timber companies generally expect between 7 and 8 percent return on their investments. Using a rate of 7⅜ percent, none of the proposed wilderness areas in the House-passed version of H.R. 1149 are capable of producing a net economic gain.

In contrast, tourism is currently our second largest industry and is hoped to become our largest. According to the Department of Transportation, out-of-State tourist expenditures totaled more than $152 million in central Oregon. A significant part of that can be directly attributed to currently designated wilderness.

The phenomenal growth of outdoor recreation over the past years is already evident in our existing wilderness with popular lakes and trails showing the effects of heavy use. More areas must be designated wilderness if we are to continue to have the opportunity to enjoy the wilderness experience.

It is my belief that the Deschutes County comprehensive plan year 2000 encourages the proposed wilderness additions. The open space chapter of the plan, policy No. 3, states that: "A variety of open space and recreational sites should be maintained to protect the existing natural diversity, and to serve the varying needs of both tourists and residents." The fish and wildlife chapter of the comprehensive plan states that: "It is generally recognized that the failure to protect fish and wildlife resources will result in: Loss of habitat and declining species population due to development pressures, increased numbers of endangered species, declining tourist expenditures, loss of recreational opportunities and loss of quality of life."

The areas in the bill proposed for wilderness offer geological and ecological diversity and excellent wildlife habitat. While I feel the House bill is a good one, there are several other important areas I would like to see included. These areas include: The Three Sisters, Cultus Mountain, and Waldo Country. In the Ochocos—Lookout Mountain and Metolious Breaks. Also areas that should be expanded are Mill Creek, Bridge Creek, and Ochoco Canyon.

In conclusion, the myth of locking up the land and throwing away the key forever is just that, a myth. If for some reason it becomes imperative to remove an area from wilderness designation, it can be done by an act of Congress, the same as with designating wilderness. Deschutes County and all of Oregon needs this wilderness bill for critical watershed, fish and wildlife, recreation, the economy and ecological resources. Wilderness is not a renewable resource. Let's protect what we have left.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. STEERS, GILCHRIST TIMBER CO.

Mr. STEERS. Senator, I am William F. Steers, a professional forester, land manager and concerned citizen. I am in charge of all woods operations for the Gilchrist Timber Co., and have been a resident of northern Klamath County for 27 years. I am as knowledgeable as anyone about the area bounded by Crane Prairie on the north, Miller Lake on the south, Highway 97 on the east, and the Cascade Crest on the west. I have driven every road, hiked every trail and walked a good part of the land between. I have been a party to the location and construction of almost all the roads in this area—about 90 percent of the logging. I almost feel comfortable sitting here and that's wrong. Anyone testifying, should be more nervous. But, Senator Hatfield, this is the fourth time I've been in this position. Before I go any further, I ask you to encompass final release language in whatever solution you come up with to the wilderness problem and let me get back to the woods where I belong.

I would now like to get specific. I have drawn lines. I have no quarrel with much of the Windigo Thielson area not being used for timber production. The area from Highway 138 to the Little Deschutes Canyon is marginal for wood fiber production and its inclusion in a back country or conservation area would not materially affect the wood products industry. I have shown this area in red on the map attached to my testimony. When you reach the Little Deschutes Watershed, productivity rises dramatically. It may surprise you to hear me say that I do not advocate permanent development of the Little Deschutes Canyon. The mountain pine beetle is running out of control in the lodgepole stands of the canyon bottom. This picture is taken from the spot marked No. 1 on the map.

Low standard, temporary roads should be extended up the valley, the dead lodgepole salvaged, and endangered stands thinned so as to reduce the threat of beetle attack. These roads could be kept for access to primitive camping or closed-off and used only for periodic management activity. The meadows are currently grazed from July to October each year and this activity should continue. The western slopes are heavily timbered and should be able to support a light, periodic harvest that will enhance its value for recreation.

Over the ridge to the west is the watershed of Big Marsh Creek. The marsh itself was under private ownership from homesteading days to 1982. In 1946 a large ditch was dug down each side to drain the marsh and create more grazing. Photo No. 2, is an overall view from position 2 on the map.

Photo No. 3, is a view of the ditch on the east side of the marsh, taken from position 3 on the map.

The Forest Service acquired the marsh in a proper exchange during the last year. The desire to establish the Big Marsh Special Management Area. The area is shown in green. It encompasses the entire upper drainage from ridge to ridge. Wildlife management would be the prime concern. Only that. Timber harvest that would enhance wildlife habitat would be allowed.

Before 1946, the area was the home of hundreds of waterfowl. Now, only a few ducks nest or rest there. One suggested improvement would be to construct weirs to control the water level. When

I first come to the country in 1956, a few elk came across the divide from the Unpqua. Big game biologists found 200 head there last week.

I am advised that a proper balance of clearcuts, alternated with uncut areas for cover is ideal for elk habitat. The clearcuts shown on the aerial photo are at position 4 on the map. The reproduction is almost high enough to provide hiding cover. A road extends almost to the head of the stream.

Photo No. 5, is of a clearcut at the end of the road. Photo No. 6, is looking north from the same spot. The trees you see are 30 inches plus. I urge you to keep the Upper Little Deschutes and Big Marsh Creek in multiple-use management.

It is my belief that the Forest Service suggested additions to the Diamond Peak Wilderness Area should be made, but no more.

When I testified to you in 1979, I invited you to see the woods with me. You, regretfully declined because of your time schedule. I repeat that invitation. I'll have my wife fix two lunches and we'll spend the day. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF CLAIR DICK, MOON COUNTRY SNO-MOBILERS, INC.

Mr. Dick. Senator, my name is Clair Dick. I am president of the Moon Country Snowmobile Club here in Bend. I am speaking for 88 families in the club and untold numbers of snowmobilers from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and California, who come into this area for its great snowmobiling.

Our close proximity to elevations over 6,000 feet draw people from late November through May and sometimes into June. It is our contention that snowmobiles do no harm to the environment when the ground is covered by 2 feet of snow, which is a requirement before snowmobiling in our high country area. We do not try to exclude other users from the areas where we are.

Our membership consists of people under 10 years old to over 70 years old. We have worked in close cooperation with the Forest Service for many years to lay out and construct trails that are safe. This is all done by volunteers at no cost to the Government. Snowmobiling is self-supporting.

Our chosen sport depends on elevations in the range of 6,000 feet, where most of the snow falls and stays the longest. If you allow the new Wilderness bill to pass as it is now written, we will be shutout of all the high elevation in the Bend Range District of the Deschutes National Forest. Sixty percent over 6,000 feet will be wilderness and the other 40 percent is either too steep or too timbered for us to use. Therefore, we are asking you to exclude the Moon Mountain, Crater Ditch, Ball Butte and Tam McArthur Rim area from the proposed new wilderness.

Our Club's name was taken from Moon Mountain, and it is a key area to us and all who visit here. In 1981 the Bend Ranger District had 1,095,000 recreation vistors. Of that number, only 9,000 used the existing wilderness and winter use was negligible. So, with these figures in mind, what sense does it make to squeeze the majority into a smaller area and expand the area for a minority?

Snowmobilers like to travel to other area from time to time, so we are just as concerned about the wilderness expansion proposed in the Ochoco National Forest and the Diamond Thielson area. We believe too much high elevation is being proposed in those areas also.

Thank you.

[Attachments follow:]

Legal Descriptions

Ochoco Canyon Wilderness
Lookout Mountain Area

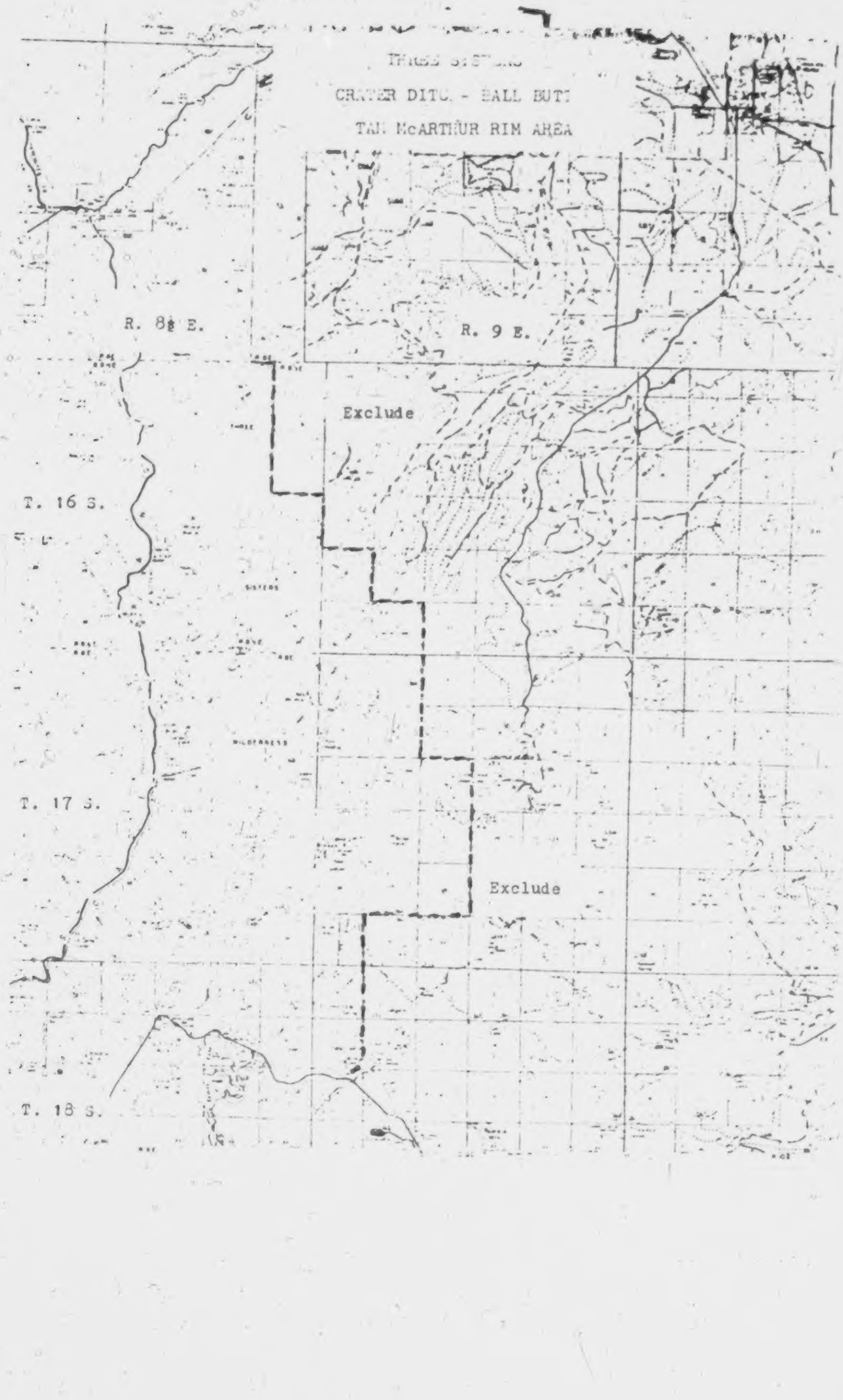
T. 14 S., R. 19 E., Sections 13, 24, 25
T. 14 S., R. 20 E., Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
T. 15 S., R. 20 E., Sections 3, 4, 5, 6

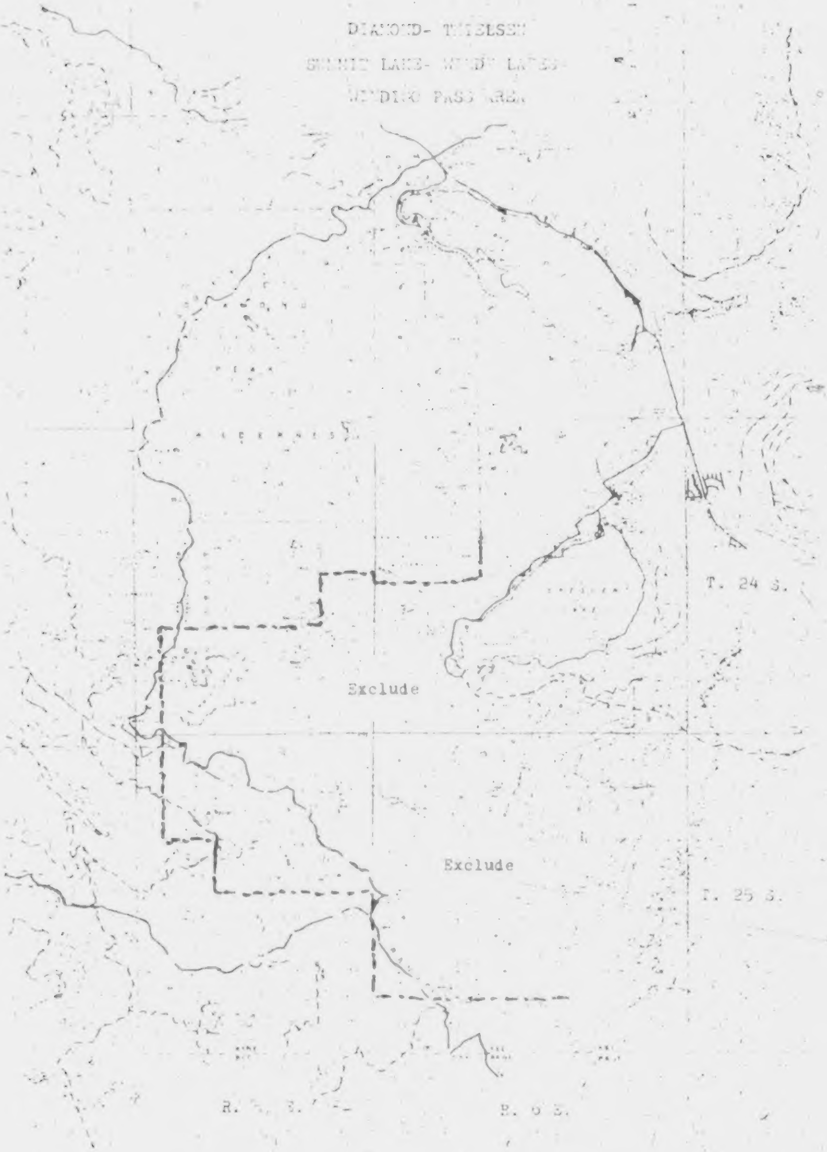
Three Sisters Wilderness
Crater Ditch-Ball Butte- Tam McArthur Rim Area

T. 16 S., R. 8½ E., Sections 1, 12, 13
T. 16 S., R. 9 E., Sections 19, 29, 33, 34
T. 17 S., R. 9 E., Sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34
T. 18 S., R. 9 E., Sections 4, 5

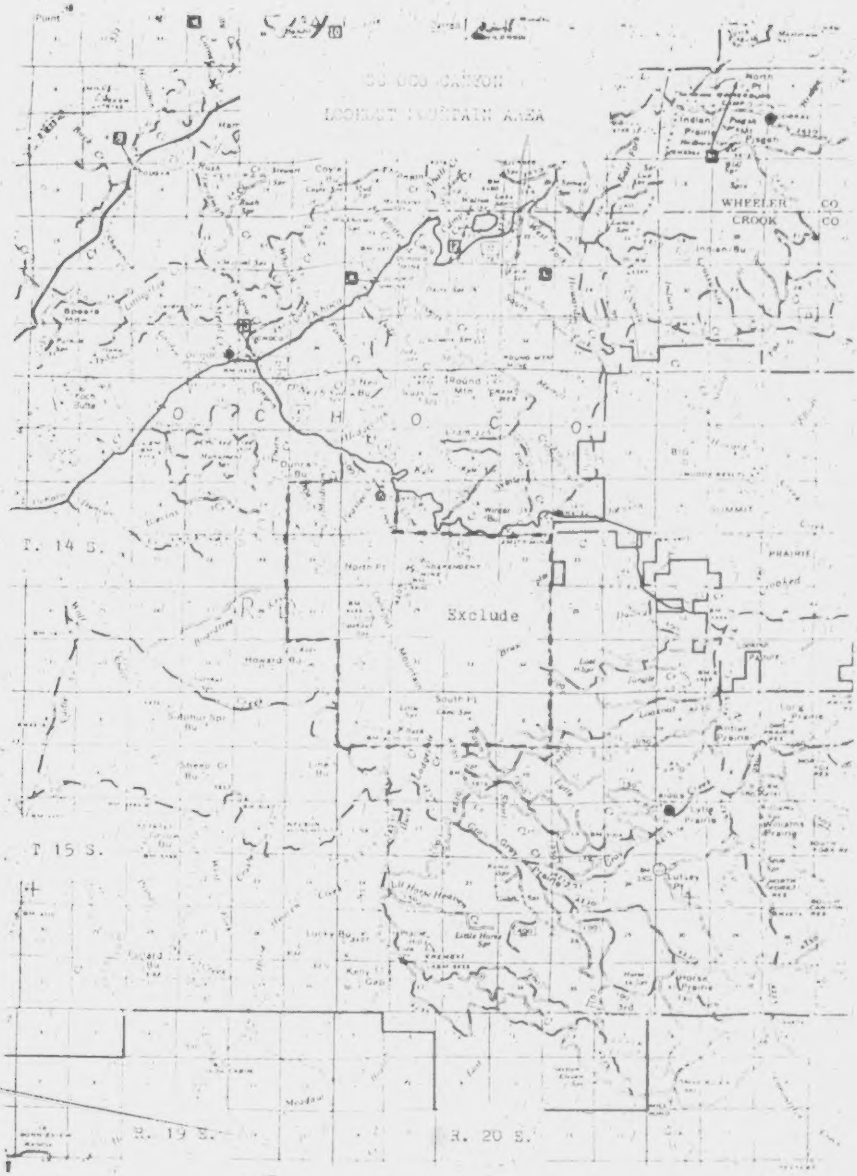
Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness
Summit Lake-Windy Lakes-Windigo Pass area

T. 24 S., R. 5½ E., Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36
T. 24 S., R. 6 E., Sections 19, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35
T. 25 S., R. 5½ E., Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
T. 25 S., R. 6 E., Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30


THREE SISTERS
CRATER DITCH - BALL BUTTE
TAM McARTHUR RIM AREA
R. 8½ E.
R. 9 E.
Exclude
T. 16 S.
SISTERS
WILDERNESS
T. 17 S.
Exclude
T. 18 S.


DIAMOND- THIELSEN
SUMMIT LAKE- WINDY LAKES-
WINDIGO PASS AREA

Exclude
Exclude
T. 24 S.
T. 25 S.
R. 6 E.


CANYON
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AREA
WHEELER CO
CROOK CO
Indian Prairie
Indian Bu
O C H O C O
Round Mtn
Duncan Bu
Spears Mdw
BIG SUMMIT PRAIRIE
T. 14 S.
North Pt
Exclude
Howard Bu
South Pt
Sulphur Spr Bu
Sheep Cr Bu
Long Prairie
Little Prairie
Williams Prairie
T. 15 S.
Lil Horse Heaven
Little Horse Spr
Lucky Bu
Kelly Gap
Horse Prairie
Meadow
R. 19 E.
R. 20 E.

STATEMENT OF MARVIN RUSSELL, RUSSELL INDUSTRIES

Mr. RUSSELL. Thank you, Senator, for visiting us in central Oregon. My name is Marvin Russell, I live in LaPine, Oreg. I am the owner of a small sawmill and furniture factory.

Any wilderness bill, if passed, will take away jobs and recreation of thousands of people. It will hurt our part of the country worse than anything else that could happen.

I have above five reasons why I think responsible people should take a good look before they tie up the forest and really hurt the future of our Pacific Northwest. The following are some of the reasons:

One multiple-use of our forest is for everyone. We should forever keep it that way. We already have to much wilderness.

Two we need more campgrounds in the forest for the workingman and his family, aslo for our disabled and elderly people.

Three the world needs our forest products. They should not be left to rot in the woods when wood is so valuable for our everyday needs. Each person, each day, will use wood or wood fiber some way.

Four a forest that is being used and managed properly is something to be proud of. I know. I have spend 54 years of my life in the forest. It is a perpetual crop. It should be harvested.

Five fire control in wilderness is impossible and forbidden with machinery. In the high altitude, wilderness may be all right but when we get down into the lower country, we are really looking for trouble when we lock up our forest. The beetle infested trees cannot be removed so the bugs keep multiplying and soon we are faced with more problems such as more fire danger and expanding but population.

The taxpayers of the Pacific Northwest do not have to stand by and let out recreation and natural resources be locked up and wasted just because a few people, a very small percentage, or our population want their own priate playground. It is not fair to the majority of the population of the Pacific Northwest.

I close with this request * * * No more wilderness.

STATEMENT OF TIM WAKEFIELD, TIM WAKEFIELD LOGGING

Mr. WAKEFIELD. Senator, my name is Tim Wakefield and I an owner of Tim Wakefield Logging in the small town of Crescent, 50 miles south of Bend. I an a native Oregonian, being born here in Bend, in 1941. I started logging 18 years ago with an old cat and a crew of one—myself. Today, I employ 20 people with an annual payroll of $380,000. I am here today representing my company and the 750 members of Associated Oregon Loggers.

Associated Oregon Loggers supports the addition of roadless areas to Oregon's Loggers supports the addition of roadless areas to Oregon's existing wilderness on the Deschutes National Forest. These additions are smiliar to both the regional forester's proposal back in 1979 and the Governor's position. Our proposal supports additions to Diamond Peak, Mount Washington, and and Three Sisters Wilderness Areas.

But, AOL opposes Representative Weaver's H.R. 1149.

Essential to any wilderness designation is release language. We cannot let the debate over roadless areas continue. The issue must be resolved not only now, but permanently. The locking up of Oregon's resources at the expense of each of us as taxpayers can no longer be tolerated. AOL supports the permanent release of all remaining roadless areas once this round of legislation is passed. Sufficiency language is also critically necessary to avoid another costly, time consuming, futile roadless area reevaluation. Let's end it now.

In central Oregon, jobs and county revenues are not as much at stake as in other parts of the State, yet the excessive allocation of roadless areas to wilderness will have a profound affect on central Oregon's contract loggers and taxpayers. If northeastern Oregon gets too much wilderness, many contract logging businesses may be forced to relocate and, if history tells us anything, central Oregon might be the choice. In the past couple of years, we have had a number of new operators moving to this area for Burns, John Day and areas in southern Oregon because of mill closures. All of this influences me as a businessman.

Increased competition means smaller profit margins, and less work. We in central Oregon don't want to pay for the misfortunes of others in the State who are put there by Representative Weaver and his bill H.R. 1149.

One last thing. The Windigo-Thielson roadless area is of great concern to those of us at AOL. We believe this area needs to be managed to enhance its scenic quality, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities and so on. We believe a national conservation area might be appropriate, to permit substantially unroaded management while allowing for fire protection activities, dispersed outdoor recreation opportunities, visitor facilities, and livestock grazing. This idea is unproven, yet provides a middle ground that we believe has merit.

It is important to remember that our No. 1 priority is resolution of the Wilderness issue. Fighting over boundaries and sites should be put behind us. AOL stands ready to join with you and others in developing a reasonable solution.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. We'll take a 20-minute break at this time.

[Recess taken.]

Senator HATFIELD. Will the hearing please come to order. Panel A, on the Ochoco National Forest, you may lead off.

STATEMENT OF BILL EWING, CROOK COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Mr. EWING. Senator Hatfield, I am Bill Ewing, county commissioner, representing the Crook County Court. I am pleased to have the opportunity to testify today regarding the county court's position on wilderness proposals in H.R. 1149.

In order to full consider Crook County's position on these proposed wilderness areas, it is important to look back to to apreciate what our county is, how dependent it is upon the products of the lands, timber, range intensive agriculture, and recreational purposes and to realize what has happened in the last decade to our primary income generating industry within our county, the forest products industry.

Our county has realized during the last decade an average of 33.8 percent of its work force employment from the forest products industry and support industries. We have no intensive-sophisticated high-tech industry as those enjoyed by the population centers of the Willamette Valley. During the early 1970's our forest products industry depended primarily upon the harvest level of the Ochoco National Forest's Crooked River working circle of approximately 104 million feet of annual timber harvest per year. In 1980, the Ochoco National Forest recalculated the annual harvest level and reduced the Crooked River annual allocation from 104 to 94.7 million feet, thus creating a serious imbalance in the supply and demand levels. Supply levels were further threatened by disruptive RARE II roadless area analyses conducted by the Forest Service.

Uncertainty in this review compounded the supply problem and threatened reductions in timber sales offerings. Passage of the 1976 Forest Management Act brought with it sealed bidding on all national forest timber sales. Sealed bidding and the communities' inability to defend its supply areas created a major problem further compounded with the RARE II roadless area review withdrawals. The many additional demands caused by the new process of forest planning produced additional fears as to the continuity in timber supply.

The declining annual harvest level from 104 million feet to 94.7, would fall an additional 6 million feet if these areas are given wilderness status.

This proposal fails to recognize that within a relatively short traveltime from our community we have huge already-existing wilderness areas in the Mount Jefferson, the Three Sisters and Strawberry Wildernesses. All of these areas are unique in high wilderness character and provide major wilderness recreation opportunities. H.R. 1149 also has proposals for expansion of the Mount Jefferson, currently 100,000 acres, the Strawberry, currently 33,000 acres and the Three Sisters, currently 245,000 acres. The total acreage proposed for wilderness in the Ochoco National Forest is 36,151. This acreage is not unique in wilderness character nor did it meet RARE II wilderness criteria nor would it provide a genuine wilderness experience even closely approximating the experience which can be obtained from any of the three existing wildernesses mentioned above. They are within reasonable driving time from our Crook County area.

In summary, we believe, Senator, that the proposed areas of the Ochoco National Forest are: (1) not suited nor of a quality deserving wilderness designation and should be managed under standard Forest Service multiple-use management principles and; (2) We have described to you some of the difficulties during the past decade regarding timber supply for our forest industries. The current wilderness proposal would reduce eastern Orgeon's national forest annual harvest by 61.9 million feet, a major impact on Crook County and the other areas of eastern Oregon.

We believe that whatever is done as a result of these deliberations that one additional step should be included with the legislation. We believe and strongly urge, that any final selection on the

Oregon Wilderness bill legislation should further direct the Forest Service to create a Federal unit throughout eastern Oregon that would require primary manufacture of all national forest timber harvested within that geographical area. The Forest Service already has such authority under the Sustained Yield Forest Management Act of March 29, 1944.

We believe and urge that this additional direction to the Forest Service should have a sunset clause that would require primary manufacture of all national forest timber sales sold from the time of implementation of the primary manufacture requirement and should sunset at some future date, possibly 5 years later. The Forest Service in its manual language and legislative history, has professed concern for community stability. We have seen little such stability during the last decade. Now, we are experiencing cut and run bidding on current national forest sales within eastern Oregon by persons speculating in market shortage areas in northern California and other locations outside of the eastern Oregon area.

We of eastern Oregon have little other than our forest products industry of which agriculture, especially cattle ranching and recreation are highly dependent to sustain our schools, our Government and the community needs.

We urge the Forest Service be directed to implement immediately this primary manufacturing requirement with the passage of any Oregon wilderness legislation.

Thank you Senator, for the opportunity to express our thoughts on this wilderness proposal.

[Attachment follows:]

Sustained Yield Forest Management Act

- *Act of March 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 132, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 583-583i)*

Sec. 1. In order to promote the stability of forest industries, of employment, of communities, and of taxable forest wealth, through continuous supplies of timber; in order to provide for a continuous and ample supply of forest products; and in order to secure the benefits of forests in maintenance of water supply, regulation of stream flow, prevention of soil erosion, amelioration of climate, and preservation of wildlife, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are severally authorized to establish by formal declaration, when in their respective judgments such action would be in the public interest, cooperative sustained-yield units which shall consist of federally owned or administered forest land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary establishing the unit and, in addition thereto, land which reasonably may be expected to be made the subject of one or more of the cooperative agreements with private landowners authorized by section 2 of this Act. (16 U.S.C. 583)

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to forest land under his jurisdiction, and the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to forest land under his jurisdiction, are severally authorized for the purposes specified in section 1 of this Act, to enter into cooperative agreements with private owners of forest land within a cooperative sustained-yield unit, established pursuant to section 1 of this Act, providing for the coordinated management of such private forest land and of federally owned or administered forest lands within the sustained-yield unit involved.

Each cooperative agreement may give the cooperating private land-owner the privilege of purchasing without competitive bidding at prices not less than their appraised value, subject to periodic re-adjustments of stumpage rates and to such other conditions and requirements as the Secretary may prescribe, timber and other forest products from federally owned or administered forest land within the unit, in accordance with the provisions of sustained-yield management plans formulated or approved by the Secretary for the unit; shall limit the time, rate, and method of cutting or otherwise harvesting timber and other forest products from the land of the cooperating private landowner, due consideration being given to the character and condition of the timber, to the relation of the proposed cutting to the sustained-yield plan for the unit, and to the productive capacity of the land; shall prescribe the terms and conditions, but not the price, upon which the cooperating private landowner may sell to any person timber and other forest products from his land, compliance by the purchaser with such conditions to be required by the contract of sale; shall contain such provisions as the Secretary deems necessary to protect the reasonable interest of other owners of forest land within the unit; and shall contain such other provisions as the Secretary believes necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Each cooperative agreement shall be placed on record in the county or counties in which the lands of the cooperating private landowner covered thereby are located, and the costs incident to such recordation may be paid out of any funds available for the protection or management of federally owned or administered forest land within the unit. When thus recorded, the agreement shall be binding upon the heirs, successors, and assigns of the owner of such land; and upon purchasers of timber or other forest products from such land, throughout the life of such cooperative agreement. (16 U.S.C. 583a)

Sec. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are further severally authorized, whenever in their respective judgments the maintenance of a stable community or communities is primarily dependent upon the sale of timber or other forest products from federally owned or administered forest land and such maintenance cannot effectively be secured by following the usual procedure in selling such timber or other forest products, to establish by formal declaration for the purpose of maintaining the stability of such community or communities a sustained-yield unit consisting of forest land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary establishing such unit, to determine and define the boundaries of the community or communities for whose benefit such unit is created, and to sell, subject to such conditions and requirements as the Secretary believes necessary, federally owned or administered timber and other forest products from such unit without competitive bidding at prices not less than their appraised values, to responsible purchasers within such community or communities. (16 U.S.C. 583b)

Sec. 4. Each of the said Secretaries is further authorized in his discretion to enter into cooperative agreements with the other Secretary, or with any Federal agency having jurisdiction over federally owned or administered forest land, or with any State or local agency having jurisdiction over publicly owned or administered forest land, providing for the inclusion of such land in any coordinated plan of management otherwise authorized by the provisions of this Act when by such a cooperative agreement he may be aided in accomplishing the purposes of this Act; but no federally or publicly owned or administered forest land not under the jurisdiction of the Secretary establishing the sustained-yield unit concerned shall be included in any such plan except in pursuance of a cooperative agreement made under this section. (16 U.S.C. 583C)

Sec. 5. Before any sustained-yield unit authorized by section 1 or section 3 of this Act shall be established, and before any cooperative agreement authorized by section 2 or section 4 of this Act shall be entered into, advance notice thereof shall be given by registered mail or by certified mail to each landowner whose land is proposed to be included and by publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the vicinity of the place where the timber is located, and the costs incident to such publication may be paid out of any funds available for the protection or management of the federally owned or administered forest land involved. This notice shall state: (1) the location of the proposed unit; (2) the name of each proposed cooperator;

(3) the duration of the proposed cooperative agreement or agreements; (4) the location and estimated quantity of timber on the land of each proposed cooperator and on the Federal land involved; (5) the expected rate of cutting of such timber; and (6) the time and place of a public hearing to be held not less than thirty days after the first publication of said notice for the presentation of the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed action to the community or communities affected.

Before any sale agreement made without competition and involving more than $500 in stumpage value of federally owned or administered timber shall be entered into under this Act, advance notice thereof shall be given by publication once weekly for four consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the vicinity of the place where the timber is located, and the costs incident to such publication may be paid out of any funds available for the protection or management of federally owned or administered forest land within the unit concerned. This notice shall state: (1) the quantity and appraised value of the timber; (2) the time and place of a public hearing to be held not less than thirty days after the first publication of said notice if requested by the State or county where the timber is located or by any other person deemed to have a reasonable interest in the proposed sale or in its terms; and (3) the place where any request for a public hearing shall be made. Such requests need be considered only if received at the place designated in the notice not later than fifteen days after the first publication of such notice. If a request for a hearing is received within the time designated, notice of the holding of the hearing shall be given not less than ten days before the time set for such hearing, in the same manner as provided for the original notice.

The determination made by the Secretary having jurisdiction upon the proposals considered at any such hearing, which determination may include the modification of the terms of such proposals, together with the minutes or other record of the hearing, shall be available for public inspection during the life of any coordinated plan of management or agreement entered into in consequence of such determination. (16 U.S.C. 583d)

Sec. 6. In addition to any other remedy available under existing law, upon failure of any private owner of forest land which is subject to a cooperative agreement entered into pursuant to this Act to comply with the terms of such agreement, or upon failure of any purchaser of timber or other forest products from such land to comply with the terms and conditions required by such agreement to be included in the contact of sale, the Attorney General, at the request of the Secretary concerned, is authorized to institute against such owner or such purchaser a proceeding in equity in the proper district court of the United States, to require compliance with the terms and conditions of said cooperative agreement; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said district courts to hear and determine such proceedings, to order compliance with the terms and conditions of cooperative agreements entered into pursuant to this Act, and to make such temporary and final orders as shall be deemed just in the premises. As used in this section the term "owner" shall include the heirs, successors, and assigns of the landowner entering into the cooperative agreements. (16 U.S.C. 583e)

Sec. 7. Whenever used in this Act, the term "federally owned or administered forest land" shall be construed to mean forest land in which, or in the natural resources of which, the United States has a legal or equitable interest of any character sufficient to entitle the United States to control the management or disposition of the timber or other forest products thereon, except land heretofore or hereafter reserved or withdrawn for purposes which are inconsistent with the exercise of the authority confered by this Act; and shall include trust or restricted Indian land, whether tribal or allotted, except that such land shall not be included without the consent of the Indians concerned. (16 U.S.C. 583f)

Sec. 8. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may severally prescribe such rules and regulations as may be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act. Each Secretary may delegate any of his powers and duties under this Act to other officers or employees of his department. (16 U.S.C. 583g)

Sec. 9. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to abrogate or curtail any authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior by any Act relating to management of federally owned or administered forest lands, and nothing contained in any such Acts shall be construed to limit or restrict any authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior by this Act. (16 U.S.C. 583h)

Sec. 10. Funds available for the protection or management of federally owned or administered forest land within the unit concerned may also be expended in carrying out the purposes of this Act, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums for the purposes of this Act as the Congress may from time to time deem necessary, but such additional sums shall not exceed $150,000 for the Department of Agriculture and $50,000 for the Department of the Interior, for any fiscal year. (16 U.S.C. 583i)

STATEMENT OF JOHN SHELK, MANAGING PARTNER, OCHOCO LUMBER CO.

Mr. **Shelk**. Senator, I'm John Shelk, managing partner of Ochoco Lumber. I speak to you today as a life-long resident of central Oregon. Throughout my life, I have been directly associated with the lumber industry. First, as the son of a lumber industry executive, and now as an executive in that industry myself.

During the last 30 years, timber harvesting techniques in our industry have changed tremendously. We've evolved from logging arches to helicopters in these intervening years. The early techniques considered only the economics of logging; disregarding the environmental impacts of the logging activity, while the latter-day techniques can harvest a tree with little or no damage to the surrounding resource.

I mention the above to illustrate that, in a relatively short time, our industry has come to accept the necessity of giving a high priority to resource protection and conservation. We are now both capable of, and willing to operate with logging systems designed to leave negligible imprint on the land.

Today you will hear primarily two criteria for judging a site to be appropriate for wilderness designation. First, the area in question must possess certain remarkable features that are worthy of being preserved in its natural, unspoiled state. Second, that an area be sufficiently fragile in character that timber harvest or other multiple-use activities would endanger the integrity of the area.

I would not challenge either of these criteria, as long as they are conscientiously and honestly applied to the various areas under consideration on the forests of eastern Oregon. I would ask also that as these criteria are considered, a strict, rather than a liberal interpretation of wilderness criteria be followed in arriving at a final determination.

I ask for application of strict interpretation of criteria because we in eastern Oregon have much to lose by a capricious action aimed at maximizing gross acreage in a given area rather than considering the particular merits of each individual tract under consideration.

The Crooked River Working Circle of the Ochoco National Forest has sustained a reduction in allowable cut of 10 percent since 1969. Congressman Weaver's bill would further reduce the harvest by an additional 6 percent.

The allowable cut will not stablilize there, but will suffer continuing erosion due to the designation of special management areas in the forest that continue to encroach upon the land base available for timber harvest.

There is currently 43.7 million board feet of timber in eight proposed timber sales on the Ochoco National Forest that is not available for sale or harvest because of the uncertainty of the RARE II process. This represents nearly half of our yearly allowable cut; a significant volume of timber with a significant potential impact to the local economy.

Senator, I hardly need to relate to you the current state of the lumber industry. Our problems were partially caused by what we perceived to be an eminent shortage of timber resulting from the RARE II process and its expected consequences.

We are now trying to find ways of survival and are seeking to rebuild a sound economic base so vital to our communities in eastern Oregon.

The cornerstone of that economic base for most of us is public timber. Sufficient public timber must be available to allow each of us to bid for a volume of timber necessary to insure continuous operation of our various facilities.

In closing, I believe that there are proposed sites in eastern Oregon that deserve serious consideration as wilderness areas. I believe that a strict interpretation of the various wilderness criteria will certainly produce data favoring some additional wilderness in eastern Oregon. I believe that a weighing of wilderness criteria, considering some of the factors I have mentioned above, would result in significantly reduced acreage compared to that proposed for wilderness in Congressman Weaver's bill.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF EARL McCONNELL

Mr. McCONNELL. Senator Hatfield, I'm Earl McConnell, a rancher from Paulina, Oreg. I, with many other cattlemen in Crook County, Oreg., depend upon the grazing available in the Ochoco National Forest, to make our living. In other areas that I've run cattle, such as the States of Washington and Wyoming, when wilderness areas are designated, they nearly always result in a shorter cattle grazing period or elimination of the cattle permits entirely. This is probably due to the elimination by the means of the wilderness regulations imposed on the Government, necessary for proper range management.

Where we have a proper range management, it benefits not only the cattle industry, the livestock industry, but also the recreation people, as well. These three items, or interests, are not in conflict with each other if they are managed properly.

We have a multiple-use concept that has been in use in the national forest several years. It is a working thing. I hate to see it eliminated for the benefit of a small interest group.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD PEARSON, SENIOR RESOURCE MANAGER, LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP.

Mr. PEARSON. My name is Edward Pearson, and I am a senior resource manager for Louisiana-Pacific Corp.

There are two issues I would like to concentrate on in my testimony. both issues deal with material in H.R. 1149. The first issue is the so called sufficiency language. Sufficiency language in a new wilderness bill is an absolute must if we are to protect the many hours of labor put forth by the Forest Service. Sufficiency language as stated in H.R. 1149, section 6(b)(1) page 13, appears to be adequate.

The second issue is the so called release language. Release language in H.R. 1149 section 6(b)(2-4) page 13, and 14, is woefully inadequate. First, because the bill ties release language to forest planning. As you know, forest planning is in a terrible state of affairs. Right now, forest planning is in a mini-pause. Most forests are behind on their plans. The length of time that these first round plans will be in effect before being scrapped by the second round of plans is questionable.

Most likely, they will not be in effect 10 years as allowed for, by law. It is quite conceivable that this initial round of land management plans may not even get off the ground Tying release language to this highly volatile issue, which at the most can only get us to 1995 before RARE III could start, is very inadequate.

A second inadequacy in the bill's release language is that it allows for the continued study of RARE II areas not selected for wilderness in this bill.

If you are truly trying to find a final solution to the Oregon wilderness issue, then Louisiana-Pacific recommends release language that is first, permanent, and will not allow RARE III in the future. We do not need more wilderness in Oregon, and it is quite obvious in looking at the Ochoco study areas that every nook-and-cranny of National Forest land anywhere near feasible for wilderness has been studied.

Second, we recommend that all RARE II areas not included in a new wilderness bill be returned to multiple-use management. We cannot continue to have RARE II areas in study and have a final solution at the same time. In summary of our recommendations, do not leave loopholes in the release language as H.R. 1149 has. Make it permanent and final.

May I say in closing that Louisiana-Pacific Corp. is opposed to any further wilderness in Oregon. A bill without further wilderness, incorporating sufficiency and release language would not be out of order, and would be the best resolution on wilderness for the great State of Oregon.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF BETTY GRIFFITH, PRESIDENT, CROOK COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ms. GRIFFITH. Senator Hatfield, I'm Betty Griffith, president of the Crook County Chamber of Commerce. On behalf of the chamber, merchants, and citizens of Prineville, we ask you to consider the life of our city when considering the proposed wilderness bill, H.R. 1149.

Without the lumber industry, growth, prosperity, and survival is impossible for prineville. Our city's main industry revolves around the timber. We have four large sawmills, two large cutup plants, and two smaller cutup plants. This creates the ripple effect to support loggers, truckers, chainsaw stores, tire stores, and part houses. The people employed by these businesses then feed into the downtown core to keep the retail merchants, grocery stores, and service stations operating and hiring more people.

When the Crooked River Working Circle allocation was cut, we felt the imbalance of timber available to our area. More wilderness area would only add to this timber shortage.

Senator, we cannot survive with a timber shortage. When we have a mill closed or cutback this weakens the chain. The mills are our large contributors in employment which creates cash flow and stability. In the past 2 years, we have had the total of 30 business buildings in the downtown core become vacant.

Near our community, we have some very beautiful wilderness areas already in existence. The people that utilize these areas are mainly hikers, backpackers, and trail riders. If the bill, H.R. 1149, passes and the areas proposed in the Ochoco National Forest are made into a wilderness area, they will come to Prineville with their equipment already purchased for fear of not finding what they need in a small town

We welcome tourists to spend in our area, but we also realize that we cannot survive without the internal resources that our lumber industries produce for year around stability.

Thank you for giving the Prineville, Crook County Chamber of Commerce, the time to express the views of a small town, fighting for the survival of its community.

STATEMENT OF DON TRYON, CENTRAL OREGON CONSERVATIONISTS

Mr. TRYON. Senator Hatfield, my name is Don Tryon and I am representing the Central Oregon Conservationists, a small group of Prineville conservationists who have been involved with wilderness and land use planning on the Ochoco National Forest since 1977.

We have provided your staff with a good deal of information over the years and assume you will refer to our testimony submitted for your 1979 bill, H.R. 1511, and H.R. 1149 as well as testimony gathered at this hearing.

I would like to simply recapitulate the current status of Ochoco roadless areas and our wilderness proposals. And, attempt to refute some of the more common anti-wilderness arguments as they apply to Ochoco wildlands.

I don't intend to read a long statement here today and the papers attached to my statement are simply for information for you and your staff to ponder as you proceed on this difficult task.

I do have a chart on the second page that I think illustrates what we want and to a great extent, why we want it. As a result of RARE II, 11.6 percent of the forest was designated roadless land. Subject to the wilderness review, the land management plan allocates 6.8 percent of that, 57,118 acres to special management status that doesn't allow timber allocations to be made to planned forest harvest. It doesn't, with some exceptions, allow motorized vehicle travel. It does allow the rest of the area allocated to a wildlife emphasis status and H.R. 1149, 3 years, 37,000 acres or 6.8 percent of the forest recommended for wilderness. In other words, a good deal less land is set aside for preservation in H.R. 1149 than all of this set aside through preservation through the land management process.

One of our concerns in fact, is that as a result of those kinds of allocations, if wilderness is passed only for the areas H.R. 1149 suggests, some of the areas preserved in the land use planning process may be deleted.

The Forest Service estimates that 6.5 million board feet from those areas could be provided to the allowable timber harvest of the Ochocos, if they were all allocated to planned timber harvest.

First, we find that highly unlikely, because the areas are already allocated to a wildlife emphasis. They have a high degree of stream-side management—more streams than any other.

The highest quality old-growth in the areas, even in the Crooked River Planning Unit, is only permitted to preserve about 30,000 acres of Ochoco. Most of it would be blocked up in these areas, because this is where the high quality old-growth is.

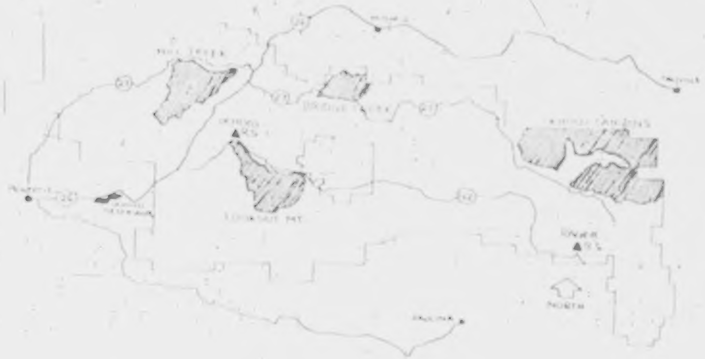
In addition, some of the areas like Bridge Creek, which is the only place in H.R. 1149 that would be subject to any change in timber allocation, on the Ochoco National Forest, under the land management plans, point out that only 6 percent of that area is available for timber management activities.

I'm going to stop and defer to the rest of my panel. They are going to cover a variety of issues that touch on the germane subjects.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Tryon follows:]

OCHOCO WILDERNESS


MILL CREEK
BRIDGE CREEK
R.S.
LOOKOUT MT.
R.S.
NORTH

There are six roadless areas in the planning unit which contain some of the most rugged and remote land on the Forest. The primary reasons that they remain unlogged and undeveloped are because of difficult road construction, steep terrain, and high potential for soil erosion. (US Forest Service: Ochoco-Crooked River Land Management Plan)

COMMENTS SUBMITTED TO SENATOR MARK HATFIELD IN BEND OREGON ON JULY 21, 1983 REGARDING THE OREGON FOREST WILDERNESS BILL.

Good morning Senator Hatfield. My name is Don Tryon and I am representing the Central Oregon Conservationists, a small group of Prineville conservationists who have been involved with wilderness and land use planning on the Ochoco National Forest since 1977.

We have provided your staff with a good deal of information over the years and assume you will refer to our testimony submitted for your 1979 bill, HR 1511, and HR 1149 as well as testimony gathered at this hearing.

I would like to simply recappitulate the current status of Ochoco roadless areas and our wilderness proposals. And attempt to refute some of the more common anti-wilderness arguments as they apply to Ochoco wildlands.

OCHOCO WILD AREAS

AREA	ACRES	LMP ALLOCATION	HR 1149	COC	CFL	FS est. MMBF/yr.
Green Mt.	6,630 ac.	wildlife emphasis	--	--	2,889	.8
Mill Cr.	15,950	17,700 (1)	17,400	17,700	12,320	3.3
Bridge Cr.	6,325	wildlife emphasis	7,100	7,640	5,280	1.59
Lookout Mt.	15,260	16,577 (1)	--	16,577	9,420	2.6
Rock Cr.	9,286	wildlife emphasis	--	(2)	6,450	1.8
Silver Cr.	11,670	9,048 (1)	--	--	9,048	1.4
Canyons	24,422	13,400 (1,3)	13,400	35,000	10,566	2.9
Broadway	8,680	wildlife emphasis	--	--	8,375	2.1
8 areas	98,223	57,118	37,900	76,917	64,348	16.49
% of Forest	11.6%	6.8%	4.5%	9.1%	na	12 % of cut

(1) These "special management areas" do not allow road construction or planned timber harvest. They are in a deferred CFL classification. With some exception, motor vehicles are not allowed.

(2) We have included Canyons and Rock Creek to form our Ochoco Canyons proposal.

(3) The remainder of Canyons is allocated to a wildlife emphasis status.

In roadless areas the Forest Service calculates an average annual output from the CFL of 256 board feet per year for each acre.

On CFL lands not in roadless areas the Forest Service expects to be able to harvest 260 board feet per acre per year.

Forest Service estimates seem unlikely considering the steepness of the area, delicate soils, high ratio of streamside management zones, old growth cells, visual corridors, and overall wildlife emphasis allocations.

NOTE: HR 1149 will protect less land than is now protected by land use planning. Lookout Mountain, the only area granted special status in the Draft LMP was not included in the House bill.

BLACK CANYON WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

SIZE: 35,500 acres. All FS lands except a small piece of [illegible] land (see map). This proposal combined the Rock Creek and Black Canyon roadless areas.

DESCRIPTION: Three roadless canyons and Spanish Peak are the physical features that dominate this wilderness proposal. Spanish Peak is 6,871 feet. From the summit one can see from the Cascades to the Elkhorns and Greenhorns, the adjacent Aldrich Mts., into the John Day River system and the three John Day tributaries that comprise this proposal. All three canyons have a depth in excess of 1,500 ft. and streams that flow year-round. Timber types vary from [illegible] at [illegible] to fir and larch [illegible]. These canyons are larger than [illegible] Creek and have been considered [illegible] (see map).

FISH AND WILDLIFE: The FS Land Management Plan describes these areas this way: "The perpetually flowing streams have permanent populations of fish. They serve as sources of cold, clear water for the John Day system. This is important in maintaining the steelhead fishery of the John Day." "The area includes range for mule deer, elk, grouse, cougar, quail and numerous other species. There are beaver ponds, which host trout and waterfowl." About Cottonwood Creek (which the Forest Service is not recommending for Wilderness) the LMP states: "It provides spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead trout. The area provides habitat for deer, elk, bear, small game and birds. It provides spring, summer, and fall range for deer. It also provides most of the yearly requirements for a small elk herd." While thorough flora and fauna inventories have not been conducted in the area, habitat (in many instances actual sightings have been confirmed) exists for the following threatened, endangered, or sensitive species: mountain lion, wolverine, barred owl, peregrine falcon, pileated woodpecker, marten, fisher, [illegible], bear, steelhead, [illegible], [illegible] lomatium, [illegible] draba, and mountain lady's slipper. Habitat for big game is outstanding.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES: Some of the best fishing and hunting opportunities in central Oregon. Spectacular [illegible] bring archery and rifle hunters from [illegible] and N. America to hunt this area. According to the local office of the State Fish and Wildlife Dept., [illegible] of the Paulina Ranger District elk hunter (rather road) [illegible] in rd. [illegible], adjacent to this wilderness proposal.

The [illegible] trail [illegible] goes through Rock Creek and Black canyons. Black canyon has an extensive developed trail network, and excellent opportunities exist for cross-country hiking. Rock climbing, camping, nature study and photography are common uses.

PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS: We have not provided detailed maps of this area. Generally, our boundary recommendations follow the FS [illegible] recommendations with slight changes (orange). We have included the jeep trail in Spanish Peak (rd. [illegible]) which is little more than a trail. Also, we do not feel that this area should have been two areas in the first place as rd. [illegible], which divides the two areas, is also little more than a trail. We have included rd. 45[illegible]. Even though it is an engineered road we feel that the integrity of the proposal would best be facilitated by road closure and rehabilitation. Some logging has occurred adjacent to this road, but still, the area appears substantially natural.

Black Canyon is currently in a quasi-wilderness status and was recommended by the Forest Service for inclusion in the Wilderness

System during RARE II. Also, the area is proposed in S 2[illegible]. On the remaining area, no significant mineral resources seem to exist and it is unlikely that timber can be effectively managed on a desirable benefit cost or ecological basis given the priority wildlife and fishery constraints demanded by law and policy.

OCC members have analyzed soil erosion potential, site class and productivity rates, artificial timber regeneration potential, elk winter range, and anadromous fishery potential. We welcome the opportunity to show these map overlays to interested parties. They graphically make the case for wilderness.

Local wildland aficionados, esp. old time hunters, consider the construction of road 58 a tragedy. Originally, OCC called for the closure of this road and adding adjacent lands. You can see the old boundaries on the enclosed map. Seeing this 5[illegible],000 acre area being reduced to 33,400 acres is hard for a lot of local folks to swallow. The spiderweb of roads just keeps moving on, reducing the unique to the mundane. Our compromise position, this proposal, represents a last hope; and surely it isn't too much to ask.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

SIZE: 16,577 acres all Federal land (small piece of BLM land--see map).

DESCRIPTION: "The Lookout Mountain area features almost all of the ecological zones on the Forest; spectacular scenery both inside and as viewed from the summit;..." Ochoco-Crooked River LMP pg. 20. Elevations vary from 4,000 to nearly 7,000 feet. This single mountain has undeveloped virgin slopes on all aspects. All Ochoco National Forest timber types are represented as well as meadows and prairies. Streams begin their watercourse from the mountain and drain into Ochoco Creek and the Crooked River. The snowpack remains on the higher slopes until late in the spring. Topography varies from steep to gentle.

FISH AND WILDLIFE: No formal studies have been done, but the FS notes habitat and or populations of the following threatened, endangered, or sensitive species: mountain lion, wolverine, barred owl, peregrine falcon, pileated woodpecker, marten, fisher, goshawk, bear, mountain lady's slipper, Henderson's lomatium, Bebb's willow, [illegible] onion, Tolmie's onion.

Extensive examples of elk and deer calving and fawning grounds exist; and generally, the open cover to forage ratios are excellent. The high degree of water, edge effect, and diversity make this area a haven for wildlife.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES: Outstanding opportunities for x-country hiking and skiing. The demanding Lookout Mountain Trail leaves an organized campground adjacent to Ochoco Ranger Station (26 miles east of Prineville) and climbs to the North ridge of Lookout. This trail is scheduled to be joined to the Round Mountain National Recreation Trail. Easy access to the summit is available from the end of Forest Road [illegible] or 200. Favorite area of bow hunters and [illegible] outdoorsmen. Some fishing for pan size trout. The natural diversity of this area makes it suitable for research, nature study, wildlife photography, and similar activities. The topography and diversity of water availability lend themselves naturally to [illegible] recreationists. You have to see this area, in the fall, as Brush Creek canyon [illegible] it's [illegible] to believe how beautiful it is.

SPECIAL FEATURES/VALUES: "The Lookout Mountain and Mill Creek Additions are areas that have been recognized by the Forest Service as having special characteristics which offer a valuable dispersed recreation experience." [illegible]. Of the six roadless areas in the Ochoco-Crooked River Planning Unit this was the only one given quasi-wilderness status in the draft LMP. Thus, no timber from this area is calculated into the Forest allowable harvest. The area has no commercial forest land. Much of the mountain is highly visible from roads and is visually sensitive. Occasionally, from high on the mountain, vehicles on adjacent roads can be heard. The area cannot tolerate a reduction in size. The snowpack, protected by the timber and shade on the north slope of the mountain, provides late season flows (runoff) to support fish and irrigation.

Minerals: I authored the Ochoco National Forest Minerals Atlas and can speak with some authority on this subject. You should consult

Quicksilver in Oregon State of Oregon, Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Bulletin 55, by Howard C. Brooks (a rare book, I had to get a copy from Mr. Brooks). The Johnson Creek area of the "Ochoco quicksilver district" is adjacent to this proposal. As can be seen from the map, the FS has attempted to prevent conflict between potential mining and Special Management (or wilderness) status. The mineral ore is cinnabar. The strike of the lode tends approximately N 60° E. Most of the mining efforts are old--up to 82 years old. The last actual mining occured in the middle 60s and less than 1,000 flasks of mercury are recorded. It is doubtful if any of these mines ever operated in the black--or ever will. The mineral potential of this area has been thoroughly investigated by the USGS, private concerns, and research has been funded by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. There is no reason to believe that significant minerals lie inside the wilderness proposal.

The mining "improvements" adjacent to the proposal indlude a Herreshoff furnace, a couple of D tube retorts, a mill and a few shacks, all in a state of dilapidation. No operating plans exist for these mines indicating that the claimants have no intention of mining. Indeed, the area is a ramshackle mess and the FS should take steps to have the safety hazards abated and the litter cleaned up.

Until now we have not sought wilderness preservation for this area; believing that the FS would and could preserve it. S 842 and mounting Forest planning evidence suggests that our faith may have been ill founded.

This area is the only large mountain on the Ochocos that can be almost completely preserved. Ecologically and symbolically this area serves the same functions as Mill Creek but in reverse ie. a mountain rather than canyon. It was wise of the FS to preserve these areas, but only congressional action will save them for future years.

BRIDGE CREEK [illegible] PROPOSAL

Pisgah has been suggested as a most appropriate ~~area for~~ [illegible] wilderness.

SIZE: Different boundaries have existed for this area. The oldest proposal was 17,120 acres (small map). This proposal predates the Northside timber sale and Forest Road 450 and includes 800 acres of private land. With the timber sale and road 450 this proposal has been modified to 15,040 acres with 640 acres of private land (orange). Other boundaries are on the 2" mile map.

The OWC boundary is 7,335 acres all Forest Service land. The FS boundary is 5,380 acres all FS land. OWC feels that the larger boundary 15,040 acres or 7,335 acres are superior to others, with our first choice being the larger boundary.

DESCRIPTION: Mt. Pisgah rises to an elevation of 6,800 feet and the low point of the area is along Bridge Creek at 5,100 feet. Meadows, prairies, spruce and lodgepole thickets characterize the upper elevations. Mountain mahogany and ponderosa pine occupy the dryer sites. A prominent and spectacular basalt cliff runs generally E. & W from W. of N. point nearly to East point. North of the cliff western larch, lodgepole pine and firs predominate on the spring fed broken landscape.

The three northern Districts of the Ochoco National Forest lie in the drainages of the John Day, Crooked and Deschutes rivers. There is a clean and distinctive difference between the northern draining watersheds which feed the John Day and Deschutes Rivers and the southerly draining watersheds which feed the Crooked River. Locals refer to the former as the North Slope of the Ochocos. The Pisgah area classically typifies the North Slope landtype.

FISH AND WILDLIFE: Steelhead spawn in Bridge and Maxwell creeks and in Badger Creek (primary tributaries of which headwater in the proposal). Elk calving areas are in the higher elevations esp. sections 9 and 10. The lodgepole thickets provide needed escape for game species as adjacent lands are heavily roaded and managed. Quality habitat for these threatened, endangered, and sensitive species exists in the area: marten, fisher, pileated woodpecker, goshawk and swamp onion.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES: The East-West State Recreation Trail will pass through this area. It is popular with hunters and the fishing is good in lower Bridge Creek. Truly outstanding views of the Cascades and John Day drainage are available from North and East points and the top of Pisgah (a FS lookout). Cliff climbing and orienteering opportunities are outstanding. Most important, perhaps, are the opportunities for nature study and scientific research. It is hard to imagine another area of comparable size that offers so much diversity.

PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS: 6,325 acres of this area were included in S 2031. We worked closely with Senator Hatfield's office. The Senator describes it as an area that "offers an excellent opportunity for a day use wilderness area,...and provides an important escape cover for elk and deer during hunting season." There are no significant minerals and according to the LMP only 6% of the area can be logged using current technologies. Soils are described as being particularly unstable. There are no known, significant leasable or locatable minerals. While 2 roads exist in the larger proposal and one in the smaller, these roads are narrow, dirt non-engineered tracks. They would function better as trails. Indeed, rd. 2630 could easily function as a segment of the East-west trail. The Maxwell Trail, an excellent old trail, will not be maintained if this area is not preserved. Without wilderness preservation this excellent area faces incremental exploitation (probably deficit timber sales) and piecemeal degradation; soil erosion; loss of anedromous fishery habitat; loss of old growth, snags, logs.

CCC members have analyzed soil erosion potential, timber growth, elk winter range, and artificial regeneration potential for timber in depth. If you have questions concerning these resources we would like very much to show you our detailed map overlays.

MILL CREEK WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

Big Pine has been suggested as an appropriate name for this wilderness.

SIZE: 15,977 acres according to the land management plan or 17,700 acres according to the map (same boundary the FS has simply generated two different acreage figures); all land is Forest Service.

DESCRIPTION: An intact, enclosed watershed. Elevations vary from 3,800 feet to approx. 6,300 feet. Parts of the canyon are steep with rugged basalt outcroppings. In the northern part of the unit higher elevation meadows, prairies, and lodgepole pine thickets are found on relatively flat ground. In the canyon ponderosa pine is the dominant tree species with mixed stands of Douglas and true firs. The nearly sheer walls of Desolation Canyon, and the Twin Pillars geologic formation are unique features.

FISH AND WILDLIFE: No formal flora and fauna surveys have been done of the roadless areas but the FS lists these species as actual or potential residents of the Mill Creek area (threatened, endangered, sensitive species only) wolverine, marten, fisher, pileated woodpecker, cougar, mountain lady's slipper. The creek supports a native trout population and is a spawning stream for Ochoco reservoir.

Adjacent forest lands are heavily roaded and managed. Big game species are dependent upon the Mill Creek area for escape and hiding cover--especially during hunting seasons.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES: Mill Creek, a class 1 stream, supports a fishable population of trout. The area is popular with hunters, hikers, wildlife watchers and especially equestrians as Cayuse Horse Camp is adjacent to the area. The Twin Pillars National Recreation Trail, Wildcat Trail and others provide access. Twin Pillars is a renowned climb (described in Nick Dodge's climbing guide). The East-West State Recreation trail will pass through this area. It is close to Prineville--about 17 miles--and the lower elevations are snow free almost year around.

HISTORY AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS: This is one of the original RARE I areas. The historical record indicates that this area has always been considered for preservation. The letter from Stephen Thompson documenting a long ago conversation with Ranger George Jensen ([illegible]) typifies this commitment. During the last phase of land use planning Ranger Bob [illegible] favored logging the canyon, but public outcry secured a quasi-wilderness classification in the final land management plan (see pgs 20-22). This area is not in the forests timber calculations. There is no CFL in Mill Creek. 14,400 acres were included in S [illegible] and except for FS error all 17,700 acres would have been recommended (see memo from Bill McCleese).

A major part of a proposed [illegible] acre non-metalliferous minerals withdrawal (there aren't any known metallic minerals anyway) includes the Mill Creek area. Mechanically assisted mining is, thus, not a potential conflict.

This is the only major intact pine forest canyon on the Ochoco National Forest. Because of this physical and ecological integrity it is essential to preserve this area.

ARGUMENTS USED AGAINST WILDERNESS

Argument: The community will suffer a loss of jobs and income if wilderness is allocated on the Ochoco.

Response: Black Canyon, Mill Creek, Silver Creek and Lookout Mountain are already in a roadless, no cut land use classification. The only timber conflict HR 1149 implies involves the Bridge Creek area. The LMP states that due to steep slopes, unstable soils and other thecnical problems, only 6% of the area can be managed for timber purposes. Wilderness designation will have no appreciable impact on jobs or revenue. Indeed, wilderness could have a positive impact.

Argument: Wilderness will impinge on the recreational preferences of most people and shut out the old and incapacitated.

Response: The Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland have nearly 6,000 miles of road. The tops of almost all mountains are roaded. There are virtually no restrictions on motorized travel. 100% of the forest is available for use by snowmobilers if there is snow. Wilderness may impinge on lazy hunters and road hunters. Real sportsmen recognize wilderness as a legitimate component of their activity spectrum.

Argument: Valuable minerals are locked up by wilderness designation.

Response. In Mill Creek a few agate claims are grandfathered. The area falls within a non-metaliferous mineral withdrawel There are no conflicts in Bridge Creek or Ochoco Canyons. An area of mineralization running from the Motherlode Mine on Lookout Mountain to the Round Mountain Mine sits on the edge of the Lookout proposal. The area has been mined intermittently since 1899. Certainly, dollars in have been greater than ore taken out. Only 684 flasks of mercury have been recorded in the past 80 years. The land has been scared and old shacks and open tunnels present a hazard to the public. The Forest Service and Bureau of Mines Safety have done nothing to ameliorate those problems.

Argument: Without management forests degenerate and arn't good for anything.

Response: Forest management is predicated on the assumption that benefits accrue to us rather than the forest itself. Natural forests are complex systems that evolved over thousands of years. In the Blue Mountains, old growth forests, natural forests, provide the greatest wildlife habitat diversity. The highest quality water and most regulated flows come from wild forests. Only in wild forests is soil building rather than degradation occuring.

Senator Hatfield, we ask for your help in preserving a few of the small pieces of remaining wild land in the Ochoco mountains.

Thank you. Don Tryon Don Tryon

STATEMENT OF DAN CHAMNESS, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Mr. CHAMNESS. I'm Dan Chamness. I'm a CPA from Prineville and I've been practicing in Crook County. I'm a member of the Prineville City Planning Commission. In 1981, Governor Atiyeh appointed me to the Oregon Bicycle Advisory Committee. I am a past president of the Central Oregon Chapter of CPA's. I was recently elected chairperson for the Crook County Park and Recreation District.

Over the last 11 years, I have invested a lot of time and effort in trying to improve the quality of life in this area and I see wilderness in the Ochocos as a logical step in that direction.

There has and will be testimony today and in the August 25 hearing that wilderness is too expensive for Oregonians. Our representative, Bob Smith, appears to have become obsessed with this issue and I disagree with that. I disagree that Oregonians cannot afford wilderness.

Many people assume that wilderness areas have no economic value because their worth cannot be easily measured in stumpage. But, the view put forth by economists is that if a resource has the capacity to satisfy a want and is scarce, it posseses economic value. Because wilderness does satisfy a want and is scarce, it does have economic value. Value isn't easy to measure but the value is there.

Wilderness invites tourism and tourism invites revenue. I am an avid backkpacker and have been such for years. I enjoy hiking in wilderness areas as a reference because in wilderness areas I can get away from motorized people. One of the things that has most impressed me about hiking is the quality of people that share my love for the wild outdoors. They provide an economic pump to communities in proximity to wilderness areas.

Several organizations, such as the Mazamas, the Obsidians, and the Sierra Club, already hold group outings in the Ochocos as part of their club activities. And, these people spend money in the local communities.

Diversified industry is a catchword around Prineville the last few years. We want to diversify in our town, to invite new industry not tied to timber. The Prineville, Crook County Chamber of Commerce and Prineville Economic Promotions, Inc. are two organizations that have pushed hard to entice businesses that are not lumber-oriented to our community, particularly high-technology industries that do not detract from the quality of life in Prineville. Wilderness areas in proximity to the city of Prineville will be an attraction to executives who decide plant location. Quality of life is an important factor in their decisions.

I disagree with Mr. Smith's assessment that wilderness areas in his district will cost up to 1,000 jobs. I am not in a position to come up with figures of my own, but the general economic conditions of the country is a much greater determinent of lumber related jobs than wilderness issues.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF GARY MADISON, OCHOCO BOW HUNTERS

Mr. MADISON. Good morning, Senator Hatfield. I am Gary Madison. I'm a lifetime resident of Prineville. It is a pleasure to be at this hearing to comment on an issue that is of considerable importance to bow hunters, the issue of wilderness on the Ochoco National Forest.

I am speaking as a representative of the Ochoco Bow Hunters, a 100-member organization that has been active in the Prineville area for 20 years. I am also indirectly speaking for the 30,000 bow hunters who enjoy the privilege of bowhunting statewide in Oregon; especially on our public lands, which are open to use and enjoyment by all of us.

The Ochoco National Forest has become a center of bow hunting activity because of dedicated sportsmen such as our club members, and the natural beauty and historically ample deer herds of the Ochoco area. I am here today to ask you to help preserve that beauty and protect wildlife habitat.

We especially appreciate areas such as Lookout Mountain and the other wild, roadless lands without crowded conditions of people and vehicular traffic. Hunting in wild areas requires planning, some time and dedication; and if game is taken, some sweat too. So, the true sportsman is attracted to wilderness hunting.

We not only use the roadless areas during hunting season, we visit them with our families during spring and summer scouting trips. Or maybe we use the term "scouting trip" as an excuse to just get out and enjoy the wildlife, flowers, scenery, and solitude, and share those experiences with friends and family. On such trips we teach our children the names of flowers, where birds live, and how to track a deer. The roadless areas provide us an opportunity to enjoy a setting and experience not available in most other areas.

Lookout Mountain, Ochoco Canyons, and similar roadless areas do have and always have had, relatively large populations of big game because they have water and good cover to forage ratios, and a lack of harassment from motor vehicles.

Cougar and black bear, species sensitive to development, are found in the large Ochoco Canyons area. Lookout Mountain is an example of one of the finest fawning and calving areas on the forest. By contrast, most of the Ochoco Forest is being managed intensively and extensively for timber production. That type of management requires a highly developed and intricate road system. For a variety of reasons, critical big game areas such as fawning and calving grounds, elk wallows, and travel routes not always protected during logging activities. Thermal and escapement cover is being reduced to critical levels on parts of the forest.

Less than 10 percent of the Ochoco National Forest is wild, roadless land. For the sake of wildlife and recreation, legitimate multiple uses of our national forests, we ask you to designate Mill Creek, Bridge Creek, Ochoco Canyons, and Lookout Mountain as wilderness areas.

Thank you very much for an opportunity to testify.

STATEMENT OF ALICE WARNER, PRINEVILLE RIDGE RIDERS

Ms. WARNER. Senator Hatfield, my name is Alice Warner. I am a member of the Prineville Ridge Riders. We are a horseback riding club with 55 members, a family club with an active riding schedule and a clubhouse in Prineville.

I have ridden the entire Oregon section of the Pacific Crest Trail. Now that I am retired, I ride almost daily on the Crooked River National Grasslands, the Ochoco National Forest, and the wilderness areas in the cascades.

I would like to be able to say that all of our members support wilderness, but many of them work in lumber mills and fear that wilderness designations could cost them their jobs. At least some of them have that fear.

We do a lot of riding in the Mill Creek and Ochoco Canyons areas. Our horse camp on Allen Creek, southeast of Mount Pisgah, provides good access to the Bridge Creek wild area. Until recently, most of the land between Allen Creek and the top of Pisgah, was wild too.

It was a joy to ride through the old yellow-barked ponderosa pine trees. Now, the trees are being cut. It reminds me of my childhood in Minnesota. There were large, white-barked Norway pines near our home. As a child, I thought there would always be old Norway pines there. Now, they are gone. The only ones that remain are in a few parks.

The same thing is happening to the old ponderosa pines in the Ochocos. The lumber people claim they can't afford to have old trees and snags in the forest. It seems to me that the Forest Service should care about the value of the old trees for their beauty and as homes to birds and animals too. But, all of the old trees are being cut down.

The Ochoco Forest isn't as heavily used by hikers and horseback riders as some other Oregon forests. But, it is an excellent place to do those things. The forest is always green and grassy. The wildflowers are different than in the high cascades and the flowering season in the Ochoco Mountains is long. all of the roadless areas are accessible and you can ride or hike in open stands of timber, scab areas, or meadows. Expensive trails aren't really needed.

Unlike the high cascades, the riding season is long, especially in Mill Creek, which is low elevation and can be used almost year around. We see more wildlife in the roadless areas than in the logged-over land too.

Some wilderness areas are becoming so crowded; we need more. People today are healthier and more active. They want to get out in the forest and walk. I think some older people keep themselves in better shape just so they can go out and walk and ride in our wilderness areas.

Senator, there are so few wild places on the Ochoco Forest left, it would be a shame not to save them for future generations.

Young people should be able to see some land the way the good Lord made it.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF BARBARA SHARP, CENTRAL OREGON AUDUBON SOCIETY

Ms. **Sharp**. I'm Barbara Sharp, representing Central Oregon Audubon Society. We support the addition of 3.4-million acres to Oregon's National Wilderness System.

Currently, we provide a resource of volunteers to many range districts on both the Deschutes and the Ochoco National Forests. We have assisted Forest Service biologists in taking inventories of birds, both migrant and nesting in several areas in order to provide information for land management. We have located active goshawk nests prior to cutting timber sales.

Our members have marked hundreds of snag trees for wildlife. The snags provide cavities that serve as dens, resting, or nesting areas for chicadees, flickers, squirrels, fishers, or martens. Many species of birds must have large blocks of snag producing old growth for their territorial requirements. The northern three-toed, black-backed three-toed, and pileated woodpeckers all require approximately 300 acres per pair for nesting. Current forest management activities tend to make snags an endangered habitat. Woodcutting and fire prevention activities tend to remove snags, making cavity nesters very vulnerable. Central Oregon Audubon members have made and installed over 1,200 bluebird boxes to replace habitat destroyed by fires, loggers, and woodcutters.

Money to mark snags is only available after timber sales is made and the cutting done. Wildlife projects cannot be implemented with Knudsen-Vandeberg funds until after the trees are cut out. Wildlife habitat, therefore, must have wilderness set aside for its future.

We believe there should be more diverse management in the Ochocos. Large areas are already set aside for snowmobiling but there are cougar in the Ochoco Canyons area and the bear and elk populations have increased since the closure of the jeep trail in the Lookout Mountain area.

A recent University of Michigan study has shown that families on outings, birders, wildflower observers, nature photgraphers, and rockhounds, spend more money in a community than do hunters and fishermen.

I have recently been field trip chairman for Central Oregon Audubon and had occasion to organize a hike for about 70 people into Broken Top in the Deschutes National Forest. One lady joined us who admitted to being 74 years old. She had her lunch and a camp stool in one hand and a cane in the other. She happily hiked a little over a mile until the terrain got too rough. Then she opened up her camp stool and sat down. She said, "Please pick me up on your way back. I just want to sit here and absorb this, to feel it in my bones." We led her out 3 hours later.

There has been a loss of more than 100,000 acres of old-growth forest in the Ochocos in the last 10 years. Let's optimize, rather than minimize our future.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF RANDAL O'TOOLE

Mr. **O'Toole**. Good afternoon, Senator. I'm Randal O'Toole and I'm a forest economist.

The wilderness debate we hear today is symptomatic of a much larger issue: The question of how the national forests are to be managed. Forest Service management has often been called shortsighted in the past; recent trends show that the term has never been more applicable than today.

The Forest Service is ignoring recent economic research and insists on spending millions of dollars to devleop low-site and environmentally sensitive roadless areas and other submarginal forest lands in the West. On most of these lands this policy is nothing more than cutting and running.

Though it is possible to make money selling the old-growth timber from some of these lands, continued management of the land for timber will result in a net loss of revenue. The Forest Service, which loses $1 billion a year, barely breaks even on its timber program. When the timber program begins to lose millions of dollars a year funding for it will disappear.

This short sightedness is eagerly promoted by the timber industry, which is hungry for subsidies whether the economy is booming or busting. Nowhere is this more apparent than the review of the Oregon Wilderness bill, prepared by King Williams and publicized by Congressman Robert Smith.

The review claims that passage of the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill will cost taxpayers millions of dollars, and that individual Oregon families will each lose hundreds or even thousands of dollars. These conclusions are reached only after the most contorted analysis conceivable.

Williams' report greatly exaggerates the potential sustained yield timber capacity of the roadless areas being proposed for wilderness. It also estimates the values of the timber in the roadless areas without considering the costs of harvesting that timber. Finally, the paper fails to consider the values of alternate investments of the huge amounts of money which will be required to reforest and manage these marginal and submarginal lands for timber. In fact, it implicitly assumes that no alternate investments exist.

I am providing the subcommittee with a copy of CHEC's detailed anlaysis of the Williams' paper, which includes our analysis of H.R. 1149. Briefly, the actual sustained yield timber capacity of the proposed wilderness areas in the timber base is only about half that estimated by Williams. Although Williams claimed that his harvest estimate represented the actual reduction in cutting levels which would occur if the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill were passed, he included the harvest potential of hundreds of thousands of acres of forestland which have been withdrawn from the timber base.

Williams also failed to consider the costs of timber sale preparation and administration, road construction, and extraordinary logging costs due to the steepness of the roadless areas. Because of these costs, harvest of existing timber from many roadless areas will lose money.

Senator HATFIELD. We'll put the rest in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. O'Toole follows:]

CHEC

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Testimony of Randal O'Toole, Forest Economist
before the Public Lands Subcommittee
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
21 July 1983

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Though it is possible to make money selling the old growth timber from some of these lands, continued management of the land for timber will result in a net loss of revenue. The Forest Service, which loses a billion dollars a year, barely breaks even on its timber program. When the timber program begins to lose millions of dollars a year funding for it will disappear.

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Williams also failed to consider the costs of timber sale preparation and administration, road construction, and extraordinary logging costs due to the steepness of the roadless areas. Because of these costs, harvest of existing timber from many roadless areas will lose money.

Williams further failed to consider the opportunity cost of investing in marginal roadless areas when other investments could be much more productive. Oregon has millions of acres of undermanaged forest lands which could return over 6 percent on investments. Yet most of the roadless areas in the proposal will return less than 4 percent from investments in timber production.

Contrary to Williams' findings, passage of the Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill will save future taxpayers millions by making available for other uses the money which would be required to manage those areas for timber. Our study shows that, given an average 7-3/8 percent rate of return from other investments, HR 1149 will result in an annual savings of $8 million.

The areas which have been mentioned as potential additions to HR 1149 all are similar to the areas we examined. Based on our studies, I can confidently say that Lookout Mountain, Deadhorse Rim, and most other areas mentioned are all incapable of producing a 4 percent return on investments.

Passage of the Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill is critical to the sound management of these lands. Having carefully followed the national forest planning process, which now is studying the RARE II areas, for the past four years, I have no faith in the Forest Service's ability to plan or manage the national forests efficiently or in the best interests of the American people.

The planning process deliberately ignores the true costs of managing timber. At the same time, planners assume that timber cutting results in significant benefits to fisheries, wildlife, recreation, and other resources, when those benefits are realistically nil or negative.

Resource values harmed by timber management are typically excluded from the Forest Service's FORPLAN computer program. Yet FORPLAN makes the final land use allocations and determines how much timber will be cut. As a result, forest plans are published with outright absurdities.

One plan claims that timber harvest levels can range anywhere between 180 and 310 million board feet without affecting fish production. This conclusion was reached by assuming that water quality standards which would be violated by the plan were not important because they "are never enforced."

Plans are aimed only at reaching timber targets set for them before any economic analysis was made of the forests' capability to efficiently grow timber. A true efficiency analysis would find nearly all roadless areas unsuited for timber. The Forest Service refuses to do such an analysis.

As a result, most proposed Wilderness areas are likely to be allocated to timber management simply to meet unrealistic timber targets. These timber targets will be met — for a short time. Then we will experience a "declining even flow effect" (DEFE), when harvest levels must drop because the Forest Service has no funds to continue subsidizing them.

This is not sustained yield management. Mining of old growth forests on a non-sustained yield basis is not in the best interests of the American people. Passage of the Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill will save money, protect increasingly scarce resources, and reduce the costs of a cumbersome planning process which is likely to produce the wrong decision anyway.

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30 June 1983

Review of "Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of The Oregon Wilderness Bill, 1983 (H.R. 1149)"

Introduction

In May, 1983, Representative Robert Smith (R - Oregon) sent a report to his constituents entitled "An Unwanted Wilderness." This publication relied on data from a paper written by King Williams called "Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of The Oregon Wilderness Bill, 1983 (H.R. 1149)." Williams is a graduate student in agricultural economics at Oregon State University.

Although Smith's report claims that Williams' paper was prepared by the "Association of Oregon Counties, working from an economic model developed by Oregon State University," neither the AOC nor Oregon State University — nor, in fact, Bob Smith -- could produce a copy of the paper. The paper itself lists Williams as a "Private Consultant" and mentions no affiliation with AOC or OSU.

The Oregon Natural Resources Council, of Eugene, Oregon, asked CHEC to review Williams' paper. To do so CHEC compared Williams' methodology and results with that used in past CHEC research papers, including **A New Reality: Timber land suitability in Oregon National Forests** and **An Economic View of RARE II.**

Williams makes three fundamental errors in his paper. First, he uses inaccurate and misleading timber harvest estimates for the proposed Wilderness areas. The actual sustained yield capacity of the areas designated in the Bill, given current Forest Service management plans, is little more than half that reported by Williams.

Second, Williams uses gross rather than net timber values. By ignoring the costs of growing and harvesting timber from the generally marginal roadless areas, Williams' paper makes development appear far more attractive than it really is.

Finally, Williams ignores the values of resources protected by Wilderness and the possible returns from alternative Federal investments. Investments in better quality forest lands, for example, can provide taxpayers with a greater return, produce more wood, and create more jobs. Correcting these errors greatly changes the results of the analysis.

Forest Service Programmed Harvest Figures

Williams uses figures published by "Region six of the USFS" to estimate the change in timber outputs which will result from passage of the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill (HR 1149). These figures were exaggerated by the Forest Service in several ways, and were additionally inflated by Williams' misuse of the data.

Publishers of Forest Planning

For each roadless area in HR 1149 the Forest Service estimated the programmed harvest and the deferred programmed harvest. The deferred harvest is the amount which could be programmed for an area were it not withdrawn from timber management for a Wilderness Study or because it was recommended for Wilderness designation by RARE II.

Current Forest Service planning efforts are attempting to meet national objectives established by the 1980 RPA Program, a document prepared by the Forest Service under the Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA). The RPA Wilderness objective happens to equal the total amount of land being studied for Wilderness or recommended for Wilderness designation by RARE II.

To meet this target the Forest Service would not plan to manage many of these areas for non-Wilderness purposes even if they were not immediately designated Wilderness by Congress. Eventually, without Congressional designation, some of these areas might be returned to the timber base. However, most are fragile or of low productivity, and it is likely that the Forest Service would never manage them for timber.

The proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness is a good example of such a fragile area. Forest Service officials point out that steep slopes in this area make logging prohibitively expensive. In addition, the high recreation use -- the highest of any RARE II in Oregon -- make logging politically infeasible, which is why the area has been outside of the timber base for many years.

Williams ignores these considerations in presenting data on the areas. He claims that the Forest Service estimates of programmed plus deferred harvest equal the "change in the quantity of timber harvested." By definition, deferred lands are presently outside of the timber harvest base, and designation of them as Wilderness will have no effect on current levels of timber production. Yet Williams counts all 16.3 million board feet of deferred from the Columbia Gorge, for example, as a reduction in timber harvests.

Williams' figures also contain several minor errors when compared with the original Region 6 figures. For example, where Williams states that Hardesty Mountain can produce 4.5 million board feet, Region 6 gives a figure of 4.2 million board feet. Such errors may be typographical and in at least one case -- the proposed Hidden Wilderness -- understate Forest Service figures.

Furthermore, the Forest Service data on which Williams relies contains several errors. Land in many roadless areas has been withdrawn from the timber base during land use planning which occured during the 1970s. Designation of this land as Wilderness will not affect current timber outputs.

For example, the proposed Mill Creek Wilderness, in the Ochoco National Forest, was allocated entirely to non-timber uses in the Ochoco-Crooked River Planning Unit land use plan published by the Forest Service in 1979. The Forest Service programmed harvest must be zero, not 3.1 million board feet as claimed by Region 6.

A second major error made by the Forest Service applies to most roadless areas on the Willamette National Forest. The sustained yield capacity of each of these areas was identified in the draft appendix of the Willamette land use and timber management plan.

However, Willamette planners later modified these figures to estimate the immediate reduction in outputs if the roadless areas were withdrawn from timber management. To do so, they made a projection of timber harvest levels with all roadless areas in the base, and then made a projection with all roadless areas out of the base. The difference was then apportioned to the various roadless areas.

At the time these projections were made, Willamette planners did not realize that removing all roadless areas from the base would turn the Willamette into an "old growth deficit" forest. In computing programmed harvest levels such forests cannot take allowable cut credit for growth-stimulating practices like precommercial thinning. Because the Willamette is now an "old growth surplus" forest the projected impact of removing all roadless areas from the base was very large.

The Oregon Wilderness Bill will affect only eight of the thirty roadless areas included in the Willamette Plan, most of which have little or no regulated timber land. This is far from enough to turn the Willamette into an old growth deficit forest. The impact of HR 1149 will only be the sustained yield capacity of the roadless areas as first calculated in the Willamette Plan and adjusted for land use allocations.

For example, the Willamette Plan estimates a total timber harvest of 6.0 million board feet for the Middle Santiam roadless area when managed under a commercial thinning regime. Precommercial thinning was presumed by Willamette planners to increase production by 50 percent. This gives a total of 9.0 million board feet. However, the area included in HR 1149 is only about 80 percent of the area included in the Willamette Plan. This reduces Middle Santiam yields to 7.5 million board feet.

These four factors — deferred lands, minor, possibly typographical, errors, land use allocations to non-timber uses, and correction of the Willamette roadless area estimates -- greatly reduce the total estimates of the effects of the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill. This is shown in table one.

Williams' estimates of programmed harvest for the areas in HR 1149 total to 233.0 million board feet. Removing the deferred lands reduces this to 195.7 million board feet. Removing land allocated to non-timber uses and correcting the Willamette estimates further reduces this to 127.9 million board feet. This is less than 55 percent of Williams' figures.

It should be noted that the estimates in Congressman Bob Smith's report to constituents differ slightly from those in Williams' final paper. Smith's figures are based on the HR 7340, in consideration during the last session of Congress, rather than HR 1149.

Many of the programmed harvest estimates in Smith's publication also differ from the most recent Forest Service estimates. For example, where Smith shows Bridge Creek as having a programmed harvest of 1.9 million board feet, the Forest Service now estimates the actual programmed harvest at only 1.3 million board feet.

Table One
Programmed Harvests Attributable to Roadless Areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill

Proposed Wilderness Area	Williams' Estimate	After Deferred[1] Removed	After Non-timber Land Removed	After Willamette[2] Correction
Columbia Gorge	16.3	0	0	0
Badger Creek	4.5	4.5	1.7[3]	1.7
Salmon-Huckleberry	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Table Rock	3.0	3.0	1.4[4]	1.4
Hidden	13.2	16.6	8.2[5]	7.2
Mt. Jeff. Adds.	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Middle Santiam	25.9	25.9	25.9	7.5
Mt. Wash. Adds.	0.3	0	0	0
Three Sisters Adds.	1.3	0.3	0[6]	0
Hardesty Mountain	4.5	4.2	4.2	2.7
Diamond-Thielsen	12.1	11.1	7.5[7]	7.5
Boulder Creek	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Rogue-Umpqua Divide	7.9	7.9	7.5[8]	7.5
Sky Lakes	5.2	0	0	0
Mountain Lakes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rock Creek	5.2	0	0	0
Cummins Creek	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Grassy Knob	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Red Buttes	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Gearhart Mtn Adds.	0.5	0	0	0
Coleman Rim	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Mill Creek	3.1	3.1	0[9]	0
Bridge Creek	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Ochoco Canyons	1.6	0	0	0
Strawberry Adds.	4.0	0	0	0
Glacier-Monument	4.9	4.9	2.7[10]	2.7
N. Fk. John Day	36.2	36.2	34.1[11]	34.1
N. Fk. Umatilla	2.2	2.2	1.8[12]	1.8
Joseph Canyon	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Eagle Cap	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Old Cascades WSA	13.0	13.0	13.0	7.5
Wassen Creek WSA	5.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
Three Sisters WSA	25.1	25.1	6.8[5]	6.8
Total	233.0	197.5	154.3	127.9

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1) Reductions due to RARE II Wilderness deferrals
2) Reductions due to Willamette calculation error — see text

Other reductions are due to withdrawals from the timber base by:
3) Badger-Jordon land use plan
4) BLM planning
5) Willamette Plan
6) Willamette and Deschutes Plans
7) Willamette, Deschutes, Umpqua, and Winema Plans
8) Umpqua land use plan
9) Ochoco land use plan
10) Malheur and Wallowa-Whitman plans
11) Malheur and Umatilla plans
12) Umatilla plan

The Cost of Timber Management

Williams claims that his report describes the impacts of the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill on "county governments, local schools, local agencies of the federal government, and the local lumber and wood processing firms." He further maintains that,

> The agencies which manage the public lands return to the federal treasury all of the receipts from sales of goods and services produced on public lands. This makes it possible to measure the direct impact to the local agency when timber sale receipts are changed.

In fact, the budgets of local Forest Service offices are almost entirely provided by Congressional appropriations. The loss of timber sale receipts need not result in a loss to the local agency. Yet Williams counts 75 percent of the total receipts as an "annual loss of timber sale receipts." The remaining 25 percent is counted separately as a loss to counties.

Far more important than the actual stumpage value of the timber is the net value of the timber in the roadless areas. Because of high access costs and low productivities, these values are very low. The Forest Service must pay the costs of road construction and timber sale preparation and administration, neither of which are deducted from Williams' stumpage values. These will outweigh the timber values in many cases.

For example, according to CHEC's research paper, **An Economic View of RARE II**, the annual value of the timber in the proposed Glacier-Monument Wilderness is about $236,000. Yet the annual cost of removing this timber will be over $383,000. Harvest of the standing timber in several other areas and many portions of areas will also lose money.

More significantly, after the existing timber is gone the costs of growing a new stand of trees exceeds the present value of the second growth on nearly every area in the Bill. This is shown in tables two and three.

To estimate the economic value of the timber in the roadless areas, the present net values of managing the areas for one rotation were estimated. This method -- known to economists as soil rent or soil expectation value (SEV) — compares the discounted costs of management activities like reforestation, precommercial thinning, and sale administration and preparation against the discounted value of the timber which will be harvested in the future.

SEV ignores the value of standing timber. Standing timber certainly has a value, and in many cases the value is great. However, sustained yield laws commit the Forest Service to perpetual timber management of any land from which the standing timber has been harvested. It is important, then, to ask what the cost of this commitment will be.

In fact, most Oregon roadless areas are poor timber producing sites. The best forest lands in Oregon were already claimed by timber companies and other private landowners by the time the national forest system was created. National forest tended to harvest timber from the better (usually low elevation) and more accessible (less steep) sites first. This means that the roadless areas can generally be characterized as "the dregs of the dregs."

Table Two
Present Value of Investments in One Rotation of Timber Management in Areas Proposed for Wilderness by HR 1149 (dollars per acre)

Roadless Area	Internal Rate of Return	SEV 4%	SEV 7-3/8%
Columbia Gorge	2.5	-248	-185
Badger Creek	4.0	27	-137
Salmon-Huckleberry	4.0	15	-139
Table Rock	4.5	59	-56
Hidden	5.5	337	-122
Mt. Jeff Adds.	3.0	-133	-261
Middle Santiam	5.5	383	-164
Mt. Wash Adds.	3.5	-120	-260
Three Sisters Adds.	2.5	-268	-165
Hardesty Mountain	5.5	363	-168
Diamond-Thielsen	3.5	-120	-260
Boulder Creek	4.5	149	-216
Rogue-Umpqua Divide	3.0	-210	-283
Sky Lakes	2.5	-225	-288
Mountain Lakes	0.5	-220	-198
Rock Creek	6.0	610	-122
Cummins Creek	6.0	610	-122
Grassy Knob	2.5	-148	-187
Red Buttes	3.5	-16	-168
Gearhart Mtn. Adds.	2.0	-263	-285
Coleman Rim	2.0	-269	-286
Mill Creek	2.5	-148	-187
Bridge Creek	2.5	-232	-280
Ochoco Canyons	2.5	-255	-282
Strawberry Adds.	2.0	-146	-155
Glacier-Monument	2.0	-148	-158
N. Fk. John Day	2.0	-145	-156
N. Fk. Umatilla	2.0	-182	-195
Joseph Canyon	1.5	-190	-197
Eagle Cap Adds.	1.5	-196	-197
Old Cascades WSA	5.5	383	-164
Three Sisters Adds. WSA	3.5	-31	-241
Wassen Creek WSA	6.0	610	-122

Table two was calculated using the same methods and sources of data described in CHEC's report **A New Reality: Timber land suitability in Oregon national forests.** Timber prices were reduced 25 percent to take the recent reduction in demand for timber into consideration.

A private investor expects to eventually receive the full value of his or her investment plus some additional amount. This additional amount can be expressed as a rate of interest or rate of return on the investment. The rate of return provided by an investment, called the internal rate of return (IRR), can be compared against the rates of returns produced by alternative investments.

Of the 33 areas in the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill, only 9 have internal rates of return greater than 4 percent. None have IRRs greater than 6 percent. This means that any alternate investment with a rate of return greater than 6 percent would be superior to investments in timber management in any of the roadless areas.

Another common procedure for testing potential investments is to assume that some alternate investment will produce some fixed return, and compare the present value of the potential investments discounted at the alternate rate of return. This procedure should be used by public agencies as well as private, since society, like individuals, wishes to maximize the return from any investment.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) uses this procedure to evaluate agency budget proposals. In an 8 March 1983 letter from OMB Director David Stockman to Representative Jim Weaver discussing timber management investments, Stockman notes that,

> reforestation and TSI [timber stand improvement practices such as precommercial thinning] activities represent substantial levels of investments on a per acre basis. It is estimated that reforestation will cost an average of $382 per acre in FY 1984. Over $19,000 worth of timber would have to be sold per acre at the end of a 100 year rotation to earn a modest real rate of interest of 4 percent on a $382 investment. That would require yields of nearly 65,000 board feet per acre and a sale price of $300 per thousand board feet - a level not achievable on many of the possibilities available. It would also assume that there are no additional costs or additional benefits associated with growing timber.

Mikesell (1978) has shown that the appropriate alternate rate of return for a public agency like the Forest Service is the same rate used by the private industry which is engaged in the same activities. If the Forest Service were to use a lower rate of return when considering investments on national forest lands then it would decide to make relatively poor investments while much better investments are left unfunded on industry lands.

The Forest Service currently uses a 7-3/8 percent rate of return when considering investments in non-timber resources, but only a 4 percent rate of return when considering investments in timber. CHEC's review of industry practices has found that private timber landowners in Oregon tend to use a rate of return averaging between 7 and 8 percent. Table two shows the value of one rotation of timber management in each Wilderness proposal at both 4 and 7-3/8 percent.

The table shows that most of the roadless areas will lose money at 4 percent, and all will lose at 7-3/8 percent. In other words, for example, the opportunity cost of investing in an acre of timber management in the Columbia Gorge area when other investments could return 4 percent is $248. This is a one-time only cost (or rather, one time each rotation). The annual, as opposed to one-time only, cost of investing in an acre in this area is 4 percent of $248, or about $10.

Table Three
Cost of One Rotation of Timber Management

Roadless Area	CFL Acres in Timber Base	PNW at 4%	PNW at 7-3/8%
Columbia Gorge	0	$0	$0
Badger Creek	11,500	310,500	-1,575,500
Salmon-Huckleberry	46,700	700,500	-6,491,300
Table Rock	3,600	212,400	-201,600
Hidden	16,300	5,493,100	-1,988,600
Mt. Jefferson Adds.	7,900	-1,050,700	-2,061,900
Middle Santiam	18,000	6,894,000	-2,952,000
Mt. Washington Adds.	0	0	0
Three Sisters Adds.	0	0	0
Hardesty Mountain	7,000	2,541,000	-1,176,000
Diamond-Thielsen	72,500	-8,700,000	-18,850,000
Boulder Creek	12,000	1,788,000	-2,592,000
Rogue-Umpqua Divide	26,000	-5,460,000	-7,358,000
Sky Lakes	0	0	0
Mountain Lakes	3,000	-660,000	-594,000
Rock Creek	6,500	3,965,000	-793,000
Cummins Creek	2,900	1,769,000	-353,800
Grassy Knob	14,100	-2,086,800	-2,636,700
Red Buttes	12,700	-203,200	-2,133,600
Gearhart Mountain Ad	3,730	-980,990	-1,063,050
Coleman Rim	7,825	-2,104,925	-2,237,950
Mill Creek	0	0	0
Bridge Creek	7,100	-1,647,200	-1,988,000
Ochoco Canyons	0	0	0
Strawberry Adds.	17,500	-2,555,000	-2,712,500
Glacier-Monument	25,000	-3,700,000	-3,950,000
N. Fk. John Day	168,000	-24,360,000	-26,208,000
N. Fk. Umatilla	4,500	-819,000	-877,500
Joseph Canyon	31,000	-5,890,000	-6,107,000
Eagle Cap Adds.	33,000	-6,468,000	-6,501,000
Old Cascades WSA	16,100	6,166,300	-2,640,400
Three Sisters Adds.	20,000	-620,000	-4,820,000
Wassen Creek WSA	12,000	7,320,000	-1,464,000
Total		-$30,146,015	-$112,327,400
Total of negative values		-$67,305,815	-$112,327,400

Table three multiplies the per acre values in table two by the number of estimated commercial forest acres in the timber base of each roadless area. The number of suitable acres is not available in any published documents and this estimate is necessarily rough.

Table three shows that the net loss of managing all acres for one rotation of timber is over $30 million at 4 percent. The nine areas which produce more than a 4 percent rate of return have a value over $35 million at this rate. The net cost of managing the remaining 24 areas is over $65 million.

None of the areas have a positive economic value at 7-3/8 percent. The total net cost of managing these areas at this rate would be over $112 million.

These values can be converted to annual costs by multiplying by the appropriate discount rate. At 4 percent it will cost taxpayers over $1.2 million per year to manage timber in the 33 areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill, or over $2.6 million to manage the 24 areas which lose money. At 7-3/8 percent the annual cost to taxpayers will be over $8 million.

The values in table three must be considered rough estimates. As suggested above, the timber yield tables used probably exaggerate the ability of the national forests to grow trees. Costs were assumed to be the same as in 1979, although many have increased. In addition, many costs, such as road maintenance, are not considered at all. Both of these would tend to underestimate the net cost of management.

However, the orders of magnitude of the figures are likely to be correct. Passage of HR 1149 is likely to save taxpayers between $10 and $100 million. The annual savings will be on the order of $1 to $10 million dollars. On the other hand, timber harvesting in the proposed Wilderness areas will require a subsidy between $6.50 and $65 per thousand board feet of timber produced.

It is clear that by including only benefits and ignoring costs, Williams significantly distorted the values of timber in the roadless areas. Where Williams claims the value of the annual programmed harvest to be nearly $50 million, this analysis shows that the net value of managing the proposed Wilderness areas on a sustained yield basis will be between -$2.6 and -$8 million.

Benefits of Wilderness Designation

This paper has shown that the cost of managing the areas in HR 1149 for a sustained yield of timber exceeds the potential value of the timber which can be grown in the areas. However, Williams uses another method of calculating the value of the timber in the proposed Wilderness areas. After estimating gross stumpage values, he multiplies those values by a coefficient to estimate the total gross economic activity which would be generated by timber harvest. This includes wood processing and local service industries.

The multipliers used by Williams range between 10 and 19, but average 11 Statewide. Williams is saying that local governments, processors, and households will benefit from harvest of timber from the proposed Wilderness areas. This overlooks the benefits of Wilderness designation, including the possible returns from alternative investments of Federal funds.

Although Williams acknowledges that HR 1149 will affect fisheries, wildlife, hunting, and other recreation, he does not quantify these impacts and implies that they are negative. In fact, harvest of timber from the proposed Wilderness areas will have a major negative effect on fisheries and recreation.

Timber harvesting is always detrimental to fish production. Millions of years of evolution have resulted in fish which are precisely adapted to natural watershed conditions. Timber harvesting results in warmer streams, which makes fish more susceptible to disease, exhaustion, and mortality.

Timber harvesting also increases silt in the streams, which abrades the gills of most fish. The silt also fills in the natural spawning gravels, greatly reducing their productivity.

Timber harvesting also reduces recreation values. Most Oregon national forests are 80 to 90 percent developed with roads and timber harvests. These roads are far from fully utilized by recreationists. In fact, Region 6 reports that the form of recreation whose demand is closest to the supply is backpacking and other wilderness recreation.

Though the supply of roads is increasing as more roadless areas are entered, the supply of wilderness conditions is rapidly decreasing. The value of roaded recreation, whose supply is far greater than demand and increasing, approaches zero. The value of wilderness recreation, whose supply is only slightly greater than the demand and decreasing, must be much higher. The wilderness recreation values which will be protected by the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill are far greater than the potential non-wilderness recreation values which could be created through development of these areas.

Similar reasoning applies to wildlife. Wildlife habitat resulting from timber harvesting is in abundance and likely to increase. Habitat in old growth forests and other natural stands is low and likely to decrease. The value of wilderness habitat to elk and other big game, as well as to non-game animals like woodpeckers and raptors, is very high.

Williams also ignores the potential value of alternative Federal investments. Like any entity, the Federal government has a limited amount of money available for investment. Some investments will produce higher social returns than others. The goal of Federal investments should be to produce the highest net social returns.

This paper has shown that returns from sustained yield timber management in all proposed Wilderness areas are less than 6 percent, and in most cases less than 4 percent. Non-timber-related net benefits will generally be greater if the wilderness values of the areas are protected than if they are lost through development. Alternative investments which can produce more than a 4 to 6 percent rate of return then such investments should be given priority.

One alternative investment may be identified in the proposed FY 1984 Forest Service budget. This budget calls for a major decrease in funding for reforestation and timber stand improvement. On the other hand, proposed road construction is substantially increased.

This indicates that the budget makers -- people like David Stockman -- are looking at the often substantial return which will come from building roads into currently inaccessible old growth stands. In the short run these returns are greater than the returns from intensive management practices like reforestation and timber stand improvement.

However, the long run effect is quite different. As most of the best forest lands have already been accessed, intensive management investments in such lands will produce far greater returns than second growth investments in roadless areas like the ones in HR 1149. Current timber management plans for Oregon national forests generally assume that reforestation and timber stand improvement investments will be made on all lands accessed for timber.

However, such assumptions are generally unrealistic, especially considering Stockman's budget criteria. In fact, lands as costly to manage as those in the Oregon Wilderness Bill are likely to be dropped from the timber base after the old growth has been logged. This is the result of what has been called the "declining even flow effect" (DEFE).

Under DEFE, at any given time the Forest Service is practicing nondeclining even flow, as required by law. But with each new forest plan — prepared on 10-year cycles -- a reevaluation of the budgetary requirements to manage the forest results in a reduction of the timber base, the amount of intensive management practices, and timber harvest levels.

Falldowns in timber harvest from DEFE can be predicted today. Yet DEFE is being ignored by planners and budget makers. Since it can be predicted, any budget or plan which will result in the decline is a violation of the National Forest Management Act, which requires that harvests be set at nondeclining levels. To avoid DEFE, the FY 1984 budget must be altered to increase funding for appropriate intensive management practices and decrease funding for road construction in uneconomic roadless areas.

Some idea of the return which could result from investments in intensive management can be found by comparing the potential yield figures with the programmed harvests for Oregon national forests. The programmed harvest is the amount of timber which is planned to be cut based on current budgets. The potential yield is the amount which could be cut if full funding were provided for intensive management practices like precommercial thinning.

The difference between potential yield and programmed harvest for the three Northwest Oregon national forests alone is over 250 million board feet — nearly double the programmed harvest from the 33 roadless areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill. The Willamette has by far the greatest difference: 161 million board feet.

The rate of return from precommercial thinning can be very high. Calculations based on the yield tables in the 1977 Willamette Plan reveal that precommercial thinning on the moderately low sites (site index 102) has a 7.3 percent rate of return. On moderately high sites (site index 145), precommercial thinning returns 12 percent. Returns on the Mt. Hood National Forest will be somewhat lower, but those from the Siuslaw National Forest will be much higher.

In addition, according to the 1977 Willamette Plan, precommercial thinning one acre of land on the Willamette will have an allowable cut effect of nearly 2,300 board feet. (This was not included in the rate-of-return analysis in the previous paragraph). Investing the $8 million annual cost of developing roadless areas in precommercial thinning instead would produce 155 million board feet — somewhat more than the programmed harvest of the 33 roadless areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

It is clear that these investments can be far more worthwhile than investments in road construction into roadless areas, even roadless areas in the Willamette and Siuslaw National Forests. An equal amount of money can produce far more timber, or the same amount of timber can be produced with less investment.

The allowable cut effect allows immediate returns of wood when investments are made in timber management provided that the forest remains an old growth surplus forest. The Roadless Area Intensive Management Tradeoff Study (Fight, et al.) showed that the Willamette will remain an old growth surplus forest even when half its roadless land — far more than is included in the Oregon Wilderness Bill — is withdrawn from timber production and the money which would have been used to develop the roadless areas is invested in intensive management.

Another even more significant investment opportunity are Oregon's private forest lands. The Oregon State Department of Forestry has identified over two million acres of unstocked and understocked private forest land in the Oregon Coast Range. This land, much of which is in industrial ownership, has a far greater average productivity than the 33 areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Restocking of these lands would yield higher rates of return than roadless area timber management without causing a falldown in future national forest timber harvests.

Passage of the proposed Oregon Forest Wilderness Act need not require investment of public funds into private forest lands. Private forest landowners are as responsive to the market place as other private enterprises. Today's market for Western timber is heavily influenced by major subsidies to the timber industry in the form of national forest timber sales below cost (Barlow et al. 1980). Reduction of these subsidies will inspire private landowners to invest in timber production.

For example, Beuter et al. (1976) projected a 22 percent decline in Western Oregon timber harvests over the next 30 years. This decline was entirely attributable to industrial ownerships. However, the key word in this conclusion is "projected." Beuter assumed that private owners would not harvest more timber in any decade than they could harvest over the next five decades.

This assumption means, in fact, that private industrial owners could maintain their 1980 harvests for 50 years -- although they would experience a substantial decline at the end of that time. Beuter also made assumptions about the levels of investment which private owners would make, based partly on the assumption that public forest harvests would remain steady.

An alternate set of assumptions would be that public forest harvests decline due to reductions in investments on submarginal forest lands, such as most of the roadless areas. In response, the industry would increase its investments in its unstocked and understocked lands in Western Oregon. These lands would then provide the timber to avoid the decline in harvests 50 years from now. Meanwhile, private industrial harvests would be maintained over that period.

Any of these investments will generate far more gross economic activity than investments in the proposed Wilderness areas. Any thorough analysis of the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill must consider these alternatives.

Conclusion

Why did Williams make these fundamental errors? There are at least three possibilities. First, Williams may believe that the Federal Government should give priority to investments which produce the greatest local economic activity. Alternatively, he may feel that the Federal Government has the responsibility to protect local community stability regardless of the cost. Finally, he may simply have been unaware that he was using gross, not net, timber values as well as incorrect programmed harvest figures.

Williams may not agree that the Federal Government should give priority to investments which give the highest rate of social return. His analysis focuses on local impacts, and particularly on the gross economic activity in a local area. This implies that Williams may believe that the Federal Government should make investments in areas which will produce the greatest local gross economic activity. However, Williams does not specifically advocate such a viewpoint or examine alternative investments which might produce greater gross economic activity.

In addition, standard economic theory requires that net, not gross, values be considered and that all values should be compared at the point of sale, not after processing. This means that net stumpage values, not gross economic values including processing and service industries, should be compared with the values of resources protected by Wilderness designation.

Alternatively, Williams may believe that the Federal Government has the responsibility to protect local economic stability. His disregard of the economic and social costs of doing so implies that he believes this should be done regardless of the cost. This philosophy would force the Government to provide price or other supports for the auto industry, steel industry, and any other industry at a disadvantage.
A better analogy would be Federal subsidization of mining communities after all valuable minerals had been extracted. Williams, who does not specifically advocate this, must know that standard economic theory indicates that this philosophy will lead to high inflation and reduced industrial efficiency.

Third, Williams may simply be unaware of the fact that stumpage values are not net values. If the stumpage values he used were net of the costs of growing and harvesting timber then his analysis might have had some validity. In particular, his estimate of the loss of timber sale receipts could be compared with the value of the resources protected by Wilderness designation. His use of gross figures makes such a comparison impossible.

Williams' paper relies on the use of inaccurate and misleading timber harvest estimates, gross rather than net timber values, and large multipliers to estimate the "annual loss of gross economic activity" from passage of the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Correcting these errors greatly changes his results.

Correction of the timber harvest figures reduces Williams' estimates by nearly half. Use of net, rather than gross, timber values shows that few areas can produce more than a 4 percent rate of return on investments in sustained yield timber management, and none more than 6 percent.

Finally, generation of maximum **gross** economic activity is an inappropriate goal for the Federal government. The appropriate goal is to maximize the present **net** benefits from the government's limited land and capital. This paper has shown that the value of managing the lands in HR 1149 for wilderness will be greater than managing them for timber. Moreover, the return from investing capital outside the proposed Wilderness areas will be greater than the return from investments in timber in the proposed Wilderness areas.

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STATEMENT OF TIM LILLEBO, OREGON NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL

Mr. LILLEBO. Good afternoon, Senator Hatfield. Here we are again! One more time. We've all been through this before. I just had to relate something. I remember the last time I saw you and that was in Washington and I was back there during the House hearing and the bill for quite a while. And, I came back to the city where I've been for 13 years and I met a new person who was interested in wilderness. I just about died! So, I'm glad you're out here to talk, instead of out there.

I'm just here to give a broad overview of the issue, and rather than go into lengthy detail on each of the different resources, I'm just going to give some broader perspectives of them.

The House bill, was 218,000 acres and I guess the main thing is it includes a major river system, the north fork of the John Day, the Elk Horn and Green Horn Mountains and the relationship of it is the tributary systems all drain down into that North Fork John Day, into a very large area and that's what makes it so productive to those fish and wildlife resources.

First, I would like to address shortly, several arguments that I've heard against wilderness in the north fork of the John Day. The No. 1, is fire. I have some pictures which we brought. It shows some of the fire activities in that area. One is that the fires would burn the area and destroy the watershed and fisheries. I don't believe this, because, No. 1, of natural fire ecology. It is a continuing cycle. It's been there forever. The productivity of this area is fantastic.

I don't see this happening to any greater degree now, than it did in the past.

No. 2, there was a study done near Yellowstone Park on the effects of fire, on watershed and fishery impacts from fires and it said that there would be no significant detrimental impacts on the watershed or fisheries.

No. 3, is the Dixon Bar fire, which you have photographs of there. The fire was in 1979 and the main thing to say about that fire is a lot of it was ground fire. Some of it burned through lodgepole and pine stands. On those pictures, you can see what the result is, as far as the forage in the area coming back and new vegetation.

I guess another one is mining. A lot of the claims in this area are simply recreational mines. Also, very few claims, and none along the main north fork, have been patented.

Now, about timber. The area is steep, it's been left alone for years and years. It's not economical to log and there are several forests around, the Malheur in particular, is planning a tremendous increase in harvest and I have more detailed information which I'll submit.

One thing that's important, is the fisheries. It's well known for that. And, I know you're aware of it and when we continue, consider the monumental destruction of the Columbia River salmon runs that have happened in the last several years. There is no way we can afford to maintain to reserve the habitat by maintaining the tributary streams; the areas around the main North Fork Canyon, I believe we'll be able to maintain the watershed and fishery values in that area.

I have a timber sale map from the Forest Service, sale service. In fact, if you see, that small area there is a 21,000-acre corridor and that's all that the Forest Service has chosen to protect in that main North Fork. If you look at the map, each color denotes a different sale. That's a 10-year sale map. Almost every area will be roaded and logged in some way.

So, I guess to maintain that fishery, maintain that elk habitat, I think we need to consider, you can go ahead and develop it and lose the fishery or you can maintain it as a wilderness. And, I hope that someday, you'll be able to come here, Senator, and we'll have it as a wilderness.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lillebo follows:]

Oregon Natural Resources Council
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July 21, 1983

Testimony on 1983 Senate Wilderness Hearings, Bend, Oregon
before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Good Day Mr. Hatfield,

Here we are again. I know we are all hoping for prompt resolution of this wilderness bill. Thank-you! Senator, for providing legislative interim protection for the areas contained in the House bill. We appreciate your efforts to allow complete review of these areas before the forest Service continues development.

As you know, Mr. Hatfield, the North Fork John Day Wilderness Complex, nearly 400,000 acres, is large, diverse, and an extremely fragile ecosystem. Nearly all vegetation types and wildlife species of the Blue Mountains find a home here. Thirty-five miles of a major wild river course the Complex with its source in the meadows and lakes of the 9000 foot glaciated Elkhorn and Greenhorn Mountain ranges

The wilderness values of the North Fork John Day Wilderness Complex are exceptional and varied. Before I speak of the wonders of the North Fork I would like to address some viewpoints in opposition to this area.

First, I do not believe that a large fire will occur in the North Fork and cause damage to the watershed and fishery. The probability of extensive roads and logging causing such damage is much more likely. Recent examples of such damage are evident in the Oriental, Trail, and Beaver Creek drainages, which are adjacent to the Complex. Ten year old road cuts are still eroding and depositing silt in the streams.

There are many reasons why "devastating" fires are not likely in the North Fork.

1. Natural Fire Ecology. For thousands of years lodgepole pine has grown up, been killed by pine beetles, and then burned in a continuing cycle. The natural productivity of the areas watershed, fish, and wildlife has been maintained through the centuries with fire as an integral part

part of the system.

2. Lodgepole fire study. Recent studies of the effects of fire on watershed and fishery in the Lodgepole ecosystems near Yellowstone Park were conclusive that large hot fires had no significant detrimental impacts on the watershed or fishery.

3. Dixon Bar Fire. In August, 1979 the Dixon Bar fire burned through the heart of the North Fork, including lodgepole pine stands. Only 500 acres crowned out in patches, while 3500 acres was a clean-up ground fire. The fire fighting did not stop the fire, rather a change in weather was the critical factor. Firefighting caused most of the resource damage due to cat built firelines. The fire area is presently covered with grasses, bushes, and young trees. Young trees are sprouting everywhere under a burned stand of lodgepole.

4. Patches of Beetle Kill- The lodgepole pine has only died in patches ans so fire would burn hot in some areas. Green timber separates the dead lodgepole and would moderate the effects of a fire. There is not 40,000 acres of dead lodgepole, infact many stands counted as dead are still 60-40 % green timber. Also, the dead needles have all fallen off and young trees are growing up under most stands, which moderates fire.

Timber is another great resource of the North Fork. We believe the forests' greatest value is for watershed, fish, wildlife, and recreation and all of these resources would suffer from logging. The terrain is extremely steep and highly erodable soils are stabilized by forest cover. The forest canopy maintains high quality cold water and prolonged late season flows, which are essential for anadromous fish production. The Malheur, Umatilla, and Wallowa Whitman National Forests have a combined planned timber harvest increase of 50-60 million board feet/year. (please see attached chart). The Malheur National Forest alone has a planned harvest increase of 31 mmbf. By designating the North Fork and other Northeast Oregon areas as wilderness we would simply reduce the planned increase timber harvest. We would not reduce the current harvest levels, therefore not adversely affecting jobs in the timber sector. Even if there was a small decrease, the economic value of the fishery, hunting, and recreation would more than offset the timber decrease.

Mining claims in the North Fork John Day have existed for decades. Most of these gold placer claims have lain dormant for the same decades. Most of the few claims that are worked are recreational mining or recreational holdings such as a fall hunting camp. Very few claims, and none along the main North Fork, have been patented. Where the possibility of larger scale mining operations exists, I believe that such mining should only take place in the case of a national emergency. Other sources of minerals are available outside the Complex and it would be unnecessary to risk damage to the fragile wildland resources of the North Fork.

All of Oregon was wilderness just 150 years ago and when we consider the development of the Pacific Northwest nothing compares with the monumental destruction of the Columbia River salmon and steelhead runs. Historic spring chinook salmon runs once numbered 8-11 million wild fish and are now reduced to a mere 100,000 This is a 99' reduction caused by dams, overfishing, and habitat degradation. The North Fork's entirely wild salmon runs represent 6-7% of the entire Columbia River system's wild salmon stock. We cannot afford to lose any more of this remnant fishery. Millions and millions of dollars are being spent annually to improve the anadromous fishery,while we have a tremendous opportunity to maintain the largest wild fishery left in all of eastern Oregon, by designating the North Fork John Day Wilderness.

The North Fork John Day has the potential to produce 2-3 times the present numbers of fish. The habitat is there. The cold, clear waters and unsilted spawning gravels are a product of undisturbed watersheds. There is forest in the North Fork. The greatest value of the timber in the canyons is it's ability to maintain water quality for the critical tributary streams which provide much of the spawning. There are several tributary areas which are not in the 218,000 acre House Bill. To preserve the integrity of the fishery and the watershed,we recommend that you add the Elkhorn Mountains, Squaw, Battle, and Beaver areas to the House Bill acreage. Without tributary protection the North Fork's invaluable fishery could be lost.

The North Fork of the John Day produces 90% of the Chinook Salmon and 70% of the summer steelhead in the entire John Day River system. This is a result of the wilderness condition of the watershed. This anadromous fishery contributes 6.2 million dollars annually to the Oregon economy in the form of sport, commercial, and Indian fishing. Nearly a free resource with no expensive hatchery supplements is provided by the wild fish of the North Fork.

Senator, we are at a crossroads. We can continue to develop the North Fork's watersheds with roads, logging, mining, and dams, certain to lose our fishery, or we can protect the North Fork Complex as wilderness and maintain our salmon and steelhead runs.

The North Fork provides exceptional big game and wildlife resources. Suffice it to say one of the largest self-sustaining elk herds in the United States is dependent upon the North Fork's quality habitat and escape cover. Abundant deer herds thrive in the Complex with habitat for other forest animals, such as black bear, bobcat, and the elusive mountain lion. Old growth forests, an increasingly rare resource, offer habitat for 60 dependent wildlife species, including owls, woodpeckers, and pine marten.

The Forest Service land managers have not chosen to protect the North Fork fishery and it's other varied resources. This agency has decided to only study further a narrow river corridor which you once referred to as a "wiggly worm". The rest of the timbered land is allocated to logging and roads. The 10 year timber sale map shows the Forest Service planned timber sales in the area. The entire wilderness is covered with sales, which means hundreds of miles of new roads and thousands of acres of clearcuts. In less than ten years the entire North Fork wildland will be roaded and logged. This plan clearly does not afford protection for John Day's fish, wildlife, or recreationists.

In addition to the House Bill areas, the Elkhorn Mountains and other areas deserve wilderness classification. The North Fork country speaks best for itself and I hope, Senator Hatfield, that you will see fit to come visit it as an enduring resource of wilderness.

STATEMENT OF DICK HENTZE, POWDER RIVER SPORTSMEN

Mr. HENTZE. My name is Dick Hentze, and as chairman of the board of directors, I am representing the Powder River Sportsmen's Club of Baker, Oreg. Our club was formed in 1954. The purpose of our club is to, "* * * take action upon matters pertaining to the conservation of our forests, land, wildlife, streams, and fish resources, and the use of these resources on a sustained yield basis * * *." Our current membership is approximately 500, with a circulation of over 900 copies of our club's newspaper.

The declines in our salmon and steelhead runs are infamous. Wild trout are scarce to nonexistent. Deer in eastern Oregon are at critically low numbers. Many nongame species of wildlife, particularly those dependent on old-growth timber, are declining. While elk populations are at healthy levels, land use plans coming out of land management agencies are projecting declines in elk habitat, which can only mean future declines in elk populations. This does not sound like sustained yield.

Multiple-use, which our club believes in, has been degraded to mean timber and related construction, grazing, and mining. Other uses have the privilege of existing if they do not interfere with commodity uses. Even the term "multiple-use" in its presently misconstrued state, is being replaced with the terms "asset management" and "dominant use".

These trends have led our club to endorsement of House bill 1149, the AuCoin, Weaver, Wyden Oregon Wilderness bill. We believe passage of this bill is vital to restoring a more balanced use of the resources on our public lands. Oregon, with less wilderness than other western States, already has 85 percent of its forest lands roaded and developed for logging and other uses. Of the 4.5-million acres eligible for wilderness designation, H.R. 1149 would designate 1.2-million acres as wilderness. This would increase the percentage of Oregon designated as wilderness from approximately 2 percent to 4 percent. The State's timber harvest would be reduced by 2 percent. This is hardly the massive land lockup wilderness opponents are raving about.

Our club has long supported inclusion of the lower Minam in the wilderness system.

The 49,000-acre Glacier-monument area is an island of sanity in the midst of shameful overroading. It's one of the last bonified trophy elk areas in the State and deserves wilderness protection.

With anadromous fish spawning habitat the emphasis of H.R. 1149, our club feels the North Fork John Day Complex is the center piece of the entire bill. The history of the development of the Northwest is a history of pushing aside consideration for our salmon and steelhead runs in favor of hydroelectric development, timber, and other commodity uses. I live on Salmon Creek Road in Baker County, but the salmon come no more.

Now we are saying: "Yes, the salmon and steelhead are important, aesthetically as well as economically. Yes, it is critically important to preserve our wild fish. Yes, it is essential to maintain genetic diversity in our runs." We now have one of our last opportunities to turn these philosophical words into constructive deeds by giving wilderness protection to the entire 218,000 acres of the North Fork John Day Complex, as proposed in H.R. 1149.

The North Fork system of the John Day River has a viable and vital anadromous fishery. This exists because of the cool, clear, steadily flowing stream of water, flowing over unsilted gravel beds. But, this high-quality water doesn't originate in the river. It originates in the forests above and surrounding the tributaries. The river is only the product of its surrounding forests. The Forest Service has timber sales planned which virtually cover the entire area, except for a narrow corridor along the main river. If we are to protect this fishery, which has a $6-million annual effect on our State's economy, we must protect the tributaries and their watersheds. This is where the water originates. This is where most of the spawning actually takes place.

The North Fork John Day Complex is a complete and important ecosystem for a large herd of elk, and other game, and nongame animals. Summer range, winter range, escape cover, and solitude all exist in this diverse area.

The Power River Sportsmen fear the fishery, big game herds, and nongame wildlife will be harmed and greatly reduced, as they have been in other parts of our State, if the Forest Service is allowed to implement its plans for the North Fork John Day complex. Let us not squander these tremendous resources for the sake of the marginal timber which could only be harvested at a net cost to the taxpayers of the Nation.

Wilderness designation is the way to protect this area and its wildlife.

Thank you, Senator, and for all the work you've done on it.

STATEMENT OF ANTONE MINTHORN, CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION

Mr. MINTHORN. Senator Hatfield, I'm Antone Minthorn, and I'm chairman of the Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation urge your support for the Oregon Wilderness bill, particularly those parts of the legislation situated in eastern Oregon. The tribe ceded a vast area of land to the United States pursuant to the treaty of June 9, 1855. In return, the tribe reserved, among other things, (1) an exclusive homeland known as the Umatilla Indian Reservation, (2) the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering the reservation and at all other usual and accustomed stations in common with citizens, and (3) the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on unclaimed lands.

The tribe's ceded area encompasses approximately 6-million acres and extends throughout the Blue Mountains, including the Tucannon, Grande Ronde, Umatilla, and John Day River Basins. This ceded territory is valuable to the tribe, not only for anadromous fisheries and big game, but also from an archeological, historical, and religious perspective.

The tribe exercises its treaty fishing, hunting, and gathering rights throughout eastern Oregon, including the North Fork Umatilla, the North Fork John Day, Eagle Cap Addition, Grande Ronde Canyon, the Strawberry Wilderness, and Glacier Mountain. It is important that these areas be included in the wilderness legislation in order to protect adequately the natural resources the tribe has a treaty-reserved interest in.

An important consequence of having these areas designated as wilderness, are the protection of big game habitat and wild salmon, and steelhead habitat, as well as the protection of water quality in the affected watersheds. Timber harvest and road construction reduce fish production by: Smothering eggs incubating in the stream gravels, covering gravels used by adults to spawn, reducing food production for juvenile fish by smothering insects, causing harmful abrasion on adult and juvenile fish gills, increase human presence which can disrupt spawning, and increase poaching.

The North Fork-John Day watershed produces 90 percent of the spring chinook and 70 percent of the steelhead produced by the entire John Day Basin. Unlike the remainder of the basins, the North Fork's production has been sustained because this portion of the watershed has not been heavily logged, farmed, or grazed.

Consequently, the salmon and steelhead resource that was valued at $3.7 million in 1978, is produced in the North Fork John Day. Key areas are identified as Greenhorn, Elkhorn, and Tower Mountains, and the tribe urges their inclusion in the bill.

Senator HATFIELD. We'll put the rest of your statement in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Minthorn follows:]

GENERAL COUNCIL
and
BOARD of TRUSTEES

CONFEDERATED TRIBES
of the
Umatilla Indian Reservation

P.O. Box 638
PENDLETON, OREGON 97801
Area Code (503) Phone 276-3165

Testimony of Antone Minthorn, Chairman
General Council of the Confederated Tribes
of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
July 21, 1983
Oregon Wilderness Legislation
Bend, Oregon

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation urge your support for the Oregon Wilderness Bill, particularly those parts of the legislation situated in eastern Oregon. The Tribe ceded a vast area of land to the United States pursuant to the Treaty of June 9, 1855. In return the Tribe reserved, among other things (1) an exclusive homeland known as the Umatilla Indian Reservation, (2) the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering the reservation and at all other usual and accustomed stations in common with citizens, and (3) the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on unclaimed lands.

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An important consequence of having these areas designated as wilderness are the protection of big game habitat and wild salmon and steelhead habitat, as well as the protection of water quality in the affected watersheds. Timber harvest and road construction reduce fish production by:

- smothering eggs incubating in the stream gravels;
- covering gravels used by adults to spawn;
- reducing food production for juvenile fish by smothering insects;
- causing harmful abrasion on adult and juvenile fish gills;
- increase human presence which can disrupt spawning and increase poaching.

The North Fork John Day watershed produces 90% of the spring chinook and 70% of the steelhead produced by the entire John Day Basin. Unlike the remainder of the basins, the North Fork's production has been sustained because this portion of the watershed has not been heavily logged, farmed or grazed. Consequently, salmon and steelhead resource that was valued at $3.7 million in 1978 is produced in the North Fork John Day. Key areas in the North Fork John Day were deleted from the legislation. These areas are identified as Greenhorn, Elkhorn, and Tower Mountains, and the Tribe urges their inclusion in the bill.

The North Fork Umatilla watershed accounted for 30% of the entire Umatilla Basin's steelhead production in 1982. This large percentage of the basin's production emanates from the North Fork because the rest of the basin has been heavily developed for agricultural production.

The Umatilla River bisects the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and its headwaters, including the North Fork Umatilla, are situated in the Blue Mountains above the reservation. The Tribe as well as the City of Pendleton derive a major part of their domestic water supply from the Umatilla system. Hence, water quality is of paramount importance. Preserving the North Fork Umatilla in wilderness will serve to protect the water quality in the Umatilla Basin.

Wilderness area is necessary to protect big game herds and other wildlife species. Setting aside large unroaded areas ensures adequate bull escapement. Special forage and cover areas are needed in the forest in order to maintain big game populations over a long term. Absent a firm commitment by the U.S. Forest Service to provide for such forage and cover in conjunction with timber harvest, additional wilderness designation is crucial. The Tribe is establishing an elk winter range on the Umatilla Indian Reservation in the vicinity of the proposed wilderness in an attempt to manage the resource consistent with tribal treaty rights.

Testimony of Antone Minthorn
Page three

There are many wildlife species which are dependent upon old growth timber for survival. Public lands are the only areas left intact which can be managed for old growth to preserve such species.

It is the Tribe's position that wilderness designation is the best method to protect the Tribe's treaty resources and cultural values throughout the Tribe's historical and permanent homeland. For this reason, the Tribe urges your support for the Oregon Wilderness Legislation as outlined in this and previous tribal testimony.

STATEMENT OF MARILYN CRIPE

Ms. Cripe. Senator, I'm Marilyn Cripe from Pendleton. I am here today to support wilderness in behalf of one business, as past secretary of Save the Minam, Inc., my husband, and two organizations.

First, I wish to draw your attention to the letter from Bar M Ranch. Please note that their property is adjacent to the North Fork of the Umatilla Wilderness proposal. The ranch is located at Bingham Springs. The photograph was taken from the Bar M Ranch, looking over their property to the west portion of this proposal. Ninemile Ridge is in the center background and it, along with the North Fork Umatilla River and Buck Creek, is noted in yellow on the map.

Second, you will note a copy of the original bulletin which began our long battle to save the Minam. We have made great progress in the 22 years since then. I urge passage of wilderness legislation which includes the Lower Minam, immediately.

Next, you will find a personal letter from my husband and a letter from Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness for the hearing record.

Finally, in appreciation of your leadership and longstanding work to protect wildlife and fish habitat, I am going to present you a cap along with a letter from the Eastern Oregon Flyfishing and Fiction Society.

Thank you.

[The prepared statment of Ms. Cripe follows:]

STATEMENT FOR THE HEARING RECORD BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, RECREATION AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
meeting in Bend, Oregon July 21, 1983

Senator, I am Marilyn Cripe from Pendleton. I am here today to support Wilderness in behalf of one business, as past Secretary of "Save The Minam, Inc.", my husband, and two organizations.

First, I wish to draw your attention to the letter from the Bar M Ranch. Please note that their property is adjacent to the North Fork of the Umatilla Wilderness proposal. The Ranch is located at Bingham Springs (see small orange circle). (The pink on the left side of the map is a boundary of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, so you can better understand their concerns also.) The photograph was taken from the Bar M Ranch looking over their property to the west portion of this proposal. Ninemile Ridge is in the center background and it, along with the North Fork Umatilla River and Buck Creek, is noted in yellow on the map.

Secondly, you will note a copy of the original bulletin which began our long battle to save the Minam. We have made great progress in the 22 years since then. I urge passage of Wilderness legislation which includes the Lower Minam immediately!

Next, you will find a personal letter from my husband and a letter from "Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness" for the hearing record.

Finally, in appreciation of your leadership and longstanding work to protect wildlife and fish habitat, I am going to present you a cap along with a letter from the "Eastern Oregon Flyfishing and Fiction Society".

Sincerely,

Marilyn Cripe

BAR M RANCH
ROUTE 1 • BOX 263 • ADAMS, OREGON 97810

July 18, 1983

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is a statement concerning the position of the Bar M Ranch in regard to the proposed wilderness area on the North Fork of the Umatilla River.

We have been operating since 1938, the majority of those years as a guest ranch. We offer plenty of horseback riding for our guests, and the North Rork is a favorite spot for many of them. Not only because of the overall beauty of the area, but also because of the fine fishing afforded there.

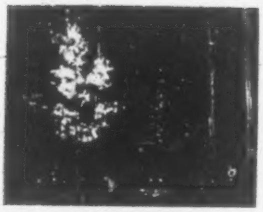
We feel the area should be designated as a wilderness so as to preserve the very fragile ecosystem that exists there now. We feel that the North Fork is a very unique area, and we would like to see it remain in its wild state.

Thank you,

Jerry E. Baker

Jerry E. Baker
Bar M Ranch

WESTERN RANCH VACATIONS
(503) 566 - 3381



Aspens, New Mexico, by Ansel Adams

SIERRA CLUB
Mills Tower, San Francisco 4
OUTDOOR NEWSLETTER
May 17, 1961 Volume 1 Number 9

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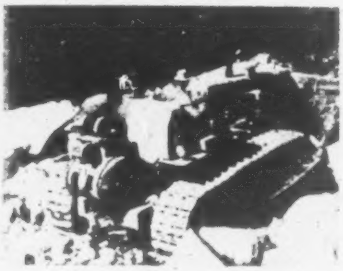
You're in the Driver's Seat

Stop this crazy cat

At Minam River, Oregon



Time value;
please expedite

John Smith, supervisor of Wallowa Whitman National Forest: "The proposed Minam River road project has many potential benefits, including better wild life harvest, improved recreation and better fire control. Grazing will not be disturbed by the road. Sixteen campsites are included in the project plans."

Justice William O. Douglas in My Wilderness: "Fishing can never be good on a stream like the Minam if any car can reach it. When trucks can get to the heart of the Wallowas, the big game will be on the way out. Fishing on these small-streams, like hunting in the basins, can be good only so long as extra effort is needed to get there. The value of roadless areas is partly in the rewards which are at trail's end. When roads supplant trails, the precious, unique value of God's wilderness disappears."

GENE'S ELECTRIC MOTOR SERVICE, INC.
517 S.E. THIRD ST • P.O. BOX 1518 • PENDLETON, OREGON 97801 • (503) 276-4890

July 20, 1983

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
% Wilderness Hearing
Bend, Oregon

Dear Senator:

My memory takes me back about 20 years ago to our first trail ride in the Minam. Our local area had been devastated by logging and road building and we were pleased to find such a beautiful place to ride, hunt and fish. Next, we heard the United States Forest Service was going to sell our new paradise! We couldn't run any farther, so we joined "Save The Minam, Inc." and began the fight. (That was even before The Wilderness Act of 1964.) Then a hero took up the battle after his trail ride in 1966. As you know, he was Oregon's governor at that time and you also know the rest of the story! Since that time, we have been Republicans and are proud of what you have done for our state and nation.

For several years, we have studied maps, Forest Service timber sales and environmental impact statements; attended meetings and hearings. To compensate for these agonies, we have used our vacation time to have fun visiting roadless areas and learning about their invaluable natural resources and how they benefit mankind. From these on-the-ground experiences, we have grown in appreciation of our native flora and fauna. These trips led to the search for, and study of, wildlife research and it has been most rewarding to learn of the interrelationships of our forests and wildlife.

Please note that I support maximum Wilderness and specifically the area mentioned by "Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness" as I have been in the areas personally.

Gratefully,

Gene R. Cripe

Gene R. Cripe,
President

Mountain
Eastern
Oregon
Wilderness

Citizen conservationists dedicated to the preservation of things natural, wild and free.

Wilderness Hearing Bend, Oregon July 21, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield: RE: HR 1149

Please note that our position is that the above bill is only a compromise and more of Oregon's national forests must be protected under Wilderness classification to guarantee true Multiple-Use in the future.

Our organization has worked with you on Wilderness legislation since our inception in 1970 and we wish to thank you at this time for your excellent efforts on the Minam, Hells Canyon and the Wenaha. The oldest issue that must be resolved by your new legislation is the Lower Minam. We urge you to add a minimum of 102,000 acres of the Eagle Cap Additions to solve this problem.

The next area of importance is the North Fork of the John Day Wilderness Complex and we urge you to support, as a minimum, the area in HR 1149. We believe all of the Elkhorn Range should be included also. (The area proposed by the Elkhorn Study Committee years ago.)

In the fall of 1979, I traveled to Washington, D. C. with the North Fork of the Umatilla Wilderness proposal and wish to stress today that this area has great local support as an addition to our National Wilderness Preservation System. It is small and locally loved. It now has "legislative history" as it is included in HR 1149.

The following are new areas we wish added to your new legislation:

Murderers Creek	30,683 acres
Wapiti	51,904 acres
Chief Lookingglass	6,500 acres
Grande Ronde Canyon	22,978 acres

Respectfully submitted,

Marilyn Cripe,
Coordinator

Wilderness renews our resources

EASTERN OREGON FLYFISHING AND FICTION SOCIETY
PENDLETON, OREGON

AN ACTIVE MEMBER CLUB OF THE FEDERATION OF FLY FISHERS

July 20, 1983
Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Subcommittee on Parks, Recreation and
Renewable Resources,
Committee on Energy and Nat'l Resources

I would like to say a few words concerning the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

I am a member of the Eastern Oregon Flyfishing and Fiction Society. We are affiliated with the American Federation of Flyfishermen. As a group we are concerned with Oregon's fishing resources. We have taken an active part in various work projects on the Umatilla river under the supervision of wildlife biologist Jim Phelps.

Our members are in favor of legislation which would protect any of the upstream spawning beds so vital to salmon and steelhead runs.

Much of the land bordering the north forks of the Umatilla and John Day rivers is steep with a thin and fragile top soil. Logging in these areas would surely result in siltation of spawning beds.

The addition of these areas to Oregon's wilderness lands would do much to preserve the Umatilla and John Day river systems.

We appreciate your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF GEORGE ELLIOTT

Mr. **Elliott.** My name is George Elliot and I live in Pilot Rock. I find myself having been caught between a rock and a hard spot. I'm a businessman. I've been that way 30 years. My main business is chainsaws. That's why I'm caught between this rock and a hard spot.

In 1938, I dropped my fishhook and line in the North Fork of the John Day, I was 13 years old then. And, instead of fish being caught, which I think they were, I think I was the one that got hooked, because it's been that way ever since.

As a fisher in the North Fork John Day, need is unequal. It's unequalled because of the quality of the water which to me, I think it's 100-percent pure.

Down through the history of the North Fork John Day, I've observed what I think to be some better logging practices and the reason for that is mudbanks and the silt that have formed in the bank eddies on what I call the Lower John Day. These mudbanks and silt banks have changed from year to year from flood stage, but they are still there. And, I was noticing they weren't there a long time ago, before we started logging those grounds. And, above Oriental Creek, there are none. I have concluded what caused them and I think we need to do a better job than what we've been doing there.

This has caused a change in the spawning habits of salmon and steelhead; caused them to move farther upstream. Anyone knows that fish do not spawn and can't spawn in mud and silt. They have got to have gravel.

My main concern is to try to keep this water as pure as it is now. I'm also an elk hunter and for the record, the Wildlife Commission can tell you it's probably the premiere elk habitat up there. And, as far as my personal record goes, I can corroborate that. Elk need cover, they need water and they need food. They can have all the food and water they want, but if they don't have dense cover to spend most of their day in, elk are going to move. And, if you're clear-cutting an area or cleaning out a thicket, the elk are gone.

Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Elliot follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, RECREATION AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Bend, Oregon
July 21, 1983

Senator Hatfield, I am George Elliott from Pilot Rock and I wish to thank you for coming to Oregon to listen to our opinions on additional Wilderness areas for our beautiful state.

As a businessman, I was asked to serve on a "Coordinated Resources Planning Committee" which was to work out a management plan for the North Fork of the John Day Planning Unit. I attended their meetings and discovered I was the only person on the committee who was not out to make a "buck" by exploiting the roadless area. Because of the fact that I have hunted and fished in the area for many years and knew it intimately, I prepared the attached statement for their consideration. As you will note, that was three years ago. Since that time, I have not been notified of any more meetings; presumably they have disbanded or they simply did not want any information on the invaluable wildlife resources.

Please add this statement and the attached "A Sportsman's View of the North Fork John Day Planning Unit" to the official hearing record.

Also note that I encourage you to add the roadless areas of the North Fork of the John Day River to our National Wilderness Preservation System!

Respectfully submitted,

George Elliott
330 N. E. Elm
Pilot Rock, Oregon 97868

TO: COORDINATED RESOURCES PLANNING COMMITTEE

A SPORTSMAN'S VIEW OF THE NORTH FORK JOHN DAY PLANNING UNIT

April, 1980

The upper North Fork John Day is presently unique because of its rare quality - unroaded, unlogged and undisturbed. Let us first consider the hunting values: While it is probably not as heavily used by the deer hunters as those pursuing elk, it is still a most splendid area for those who care to hike or pack into the area to try for a truly large buck as compared to the run-of-the-mill lower country forked horns that make up the bulk of the kills in the more accessible roaded areas. A road network would take all the shine off this resource and dump it in the catagory of "everybody's area"; which of course, includes the slob hunter. But as far as overall hunting goes, this is THE AREA for the elk hunter who desires to be free of the slob hunter and is willing to pack or hike into the area to earn the reward of a quality hunt. Here the dedicated elk hunter still has a chance to waylay a trophy bull far apart from the usual spike kills. Everything elk require to flourish is there; ample food and water, meadows, thickets and steep brushy canyons. This area is, as ~~those~~ of us know, truly an elk paradise. Without question, a road system would destroy this true gem, give access to the lazy slobs and others to ruin this prime elk hunting ground. It's that simple.

As shining a jewel as the area is to the hunter, it may be more important as a fishery and spawning ground ~~to the fisherman~~. Of course, the big key here is water quality and no water will ever be ~~better~~ than that flowing from this river's undisturbed natural environment - period!, That is a fact. Of the several species of fish using this river, perhaps salmon would have the most to lose by a lowering of water quality and the harrassment ~~and~~ of legal Indian fishing that a road beyond Big Creek would cause.

Biologists have confirmed that many salmon that normally hold in the summer and spawn in the lower river have moved upstream because of these harrassment factors. What can be said for salmon is largely true for steelhead although steelhead do sometimes utilize smaller tributaries for spawning. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has long recognized the North Fork as the most important producer of the entire John Day System. Why gamble with such a tremendous annual crop?

Another species now just a remnant below Big Creek is the Dolly Varden. Delicious eating, always hungry, easily caught, this now scarce fish would greatly suffer without the limited access that now somewhat protects him. A very low remnant of eastern brook trout also inhabit the river and wide open access would probably sound his death knell. While the rainbow trout is the big drawing card, the truly great appeal is the almost total lack of man's sign (especially the disgusting litter) above Big Creek, excepting of course, the trail and occassional miner's cabin. This is especially true from Silver Creek up thru the gorge to the headwaters.

Nowhere within many, many miles is this true of any other stream of this size. Certainly a road extended beyond the present Big Creek terminus or into the roadless areas could rightly be called the "crime of the century" against hunters and fishermen.

STATEMENT OF TRUMAN CARTER, POWDER RIVER SPORTSMEN

Mr. CARTER. Senator Hatfield, my name is Truman Carter and I'm a member of the Powder River Sportsmen. I have hunted elk in the North Fork of the John Day for over 40 years, with rifle and bow. Most of my hunting was above Peavy Cabin in the upper reaches of the river and its tributaries.

In all those years, I have found that this area afforded excellent elk hunting, especially on the southwest facing slopes. There, the open hillsides and timbered draws of Cunningham Creek and other tributaries furnished excellent habitat and an opportunity for a hunter to bag an elk.

If the number of hunters created too much hunting pressure, the elk simply crossed the canyon and found excellent escapement in the steep and densely wooded northeast slopes.

The North Fork of the John Day wilderness complex of 400,000 acres provides year-round habitat for elk and other wildlife, thus affording varied recreational opportunities. The upper portions are so steep that any attempts to harvest the timber would create erosion of the soil and destroy much of the elk habitat and escapement from hunters.

The headwaters of the North Fork are bounded on the east by the Elkhorn ridge, which makes a sharp turn at Columbia Hill, thus also forming the southern boundary. A Forest Service trail traverses this ridge from Anthony Lakes on the north, to Columbia Hill. An old mining road connects the trail and follows the crest of the ridge on the south to the old Imperial and Last Chance mines. These are of great historical interest. I would like to see this area set aside as wilderness to protect the recreational, historical, and big game resources.

I would also lie to testify in favor of the Strawberry Wilderness additions. I have bow hunted the East Fork and Wall Creek areas since 1957.

The outstanding features of this area are: (1) It contains one of the largest stands of virgin ponderosa pine forests in the United States, (2) the wall-like rock formations that give Wall Creek its name, and (3) most of this area is a true wilderness.

Senator Hatfield, I would like to be able to hunt these areas for 40 more years in the present state.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DAN LUFKIN

Mr. LUFKIN. Senator, my name is Dan Lufkin and I ranch in Grant County, Prairie City, the Ox Bow Ranch. I ranch between 75,000 and 100,000 acres, most of which is owned by the U.S. Forest Service and a little owned by BLM. Incidently, that ranch borders the Strawberry Wilderness Area and the proposed additions to the Strawberry Wilderness Area will remove some livestock grazing associated with that ranch. I stongly support those additions.

I'm a businessman, chairman of the board of the Spalding Corp. and I've had some minor involvement in your line of work in chairing the President Reagan's Commission on the Environment, along with Bill Ruckelshaus and Henry Diamond, in 1980. So, I recognize the dilemma-balanced decisionmaking, particularly in land use.

I'm not going to talk about specifics. You have them all. I testified in 1979 before your excellent commission. At that time—Tom Imeson said to me earlier, this is your 12th year on the road in attempting to bring balance to this issue, and for that you deserve a great deal of credit.

I just want to tell you two stories that I think put it in perspective, the dilemma you face in terms of the Senate and House conference in balancing the present House bill.

When I was working for the National Park Foundation, one of the issues that we were reviewing at that time was an Alaska park designation. And, I did some work in the Archives Department for our parks of our country and when they were first established, the first park was Yellowstone and as you know, roughly a 100 years ago. One of the testimonies given in the establishment of that park was from a businessman from Chicago, who said, "This is the most ridiculous thing I've ever seen. In the first place, you can't get to Yellowstone—you take a train to Chicago and it's 2 days by overland stage to the park boundaries. Who would ever use it?" That was in a period of 100 years. And, in a period of time that we've put men on the Moon.

So, I think that in making the deliberations today, we have to examine it from the point of view of perspective of Oregon, 20, 40, and 60 years from now, and not just from now. Although, I think it's a very valid point.

I will say this much about the environmental programs for the State of Oregon, once you've missed it, your've missed it forever. Because there is no going back on land use that's put and established one way.

And, the last point I make, is another story. I was on the road to Strawberry, in the wilderness area yesterday, and I ran into an elderly gentleman. I asked him what he was doing. He said he was here for his class reunion at the high school in Dayville. He was back, had lived in Dayville. He hadn't been back for 25 years. He was back to again go through the Strawberry Wilderness Area. And, I met him coming down there by the falls. He said, "What a magnificent view." I said, "You must come back more often." He said, "No, I don't think I will. It's not really what I remembered it to be."

In 1979, I wrote to you as a businessman and rancher and one deeply concerned with our national preservation. I urge you to support these two wilderness designations, the North Fork and Strawberry. I know of no greater contribution you can make to Oregon's future tomorrow, as you know it and love it and serve it today.

STATEMENT OF LORE BENSEL, GRANDE RONDE RESOURCES COUNCIL

Ms. BENSEL. Senator Hatfield, I'm Lore Bensel, from the Grande Ronde Resources Council.

The North Fork John Day area offers a multitude of recreational opportunities. It has over 200 miles of foot trails and over 20 lakes. The Elk Horns are granite peaks and the Green Horns have rolling, mountain meadows. You can take your choice of what you want.

There are wild streams, 25 miles of river, and remote and rugged canyons and most of the ridges are easily traveled by trail.

The North Fork has a large diversity of populations of wildlife and salmon and steelhead in it and it's forest, it's big, and that is why I support it. Trees support wildlife habitats, soil stability, and watershed productivity.

Because of U.S. 69 in the North Fork, it's accessible for many types of use. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife figure indicates a wilderness area will bring in $6 million annually and trailer or recreational camping provide a wilderness experience with most of the comforts of home, while the overall size, extends solitude.

I would like to address that the river canyon's only the small portion of the North Fork. The Green Horns, Elk Horns, the Upper Grande Ronde, Beaver Creek, and the Desolation tributaries, are as accessible to the wilderness resource as the canyon itself. They contribute diversity to the people and make it the outstanding wilderness opportunity itself.

The North Fork Canyon, without the tributary streams and without the mountains, will not continue to produce the benefits it's most capable of producing as wilderness benefits.

In closing, Senator, all 400,000 acres of the North Fork Wilderness collection as recommended, will buy the Oregon National Resources Council needed and deserved wilderness production.

Please make it the Oregon that I'm proud of when I'm in Washington and they envy us for living here.

STATEMENT OF KING WILLIAMS

Mr. Williams. Senator Hatfield, and members of the committee, I'm King Williams. I'm a rancher from Canyon City, Oregon. With my brother and my mother, we ranch on the south side of the Strawberry Mountains, in addition to an increasing elk herd that is being pushed out of the Strawberry Mountains, due to a declining quality of the ecosystems.

The main reason for my testimony here is the work that I've done with the group of citizens in northeast Oregon that Congressman Bob Smith referred to and it was so lovingly referred to by Randal O'Toole. I did an analysis of the bill, prior to passage by the House. I've also done one subsequent to that passing the House and changing of acreages. I realize that probably the methodology and procedures would be a question of the way that I did it. But it has been questioned by these groups before. It's sound, it's solid.

I chose the region directly impacted by the four national forests in northeast Oregon to compare an alternate procedure, on a system developed by the U.S. Forest Service system, called IMPLAN.

I used the projections of timber harvest, levels produced by the Forest Service given to me by the Forest Service region 6. Therefore, any false numbers as referred to, I have to defer that question back to the Forest Service. There is a question about whether I should use deferred harvest in enough areas that had deferred harvest in them. The reason I did, was because the timber supply in northeast, found on page 10, shows that the supply of timber in this forest region is a shortfall of 329 million feet of meeting the unsawed mill capacity for that region.

If we take the potential resources, which the proponents of the bill elicited, within the Malheur Forest and take the other projected changes in forest timber capacity that are coming up in new forest plans, we have 309 million without 1 million shortfall, without the wilderness designation.

So, if we add the wilderness areas to our northeast Oregon region, and reduce the potential there—potentially now, we're 367 million feet shortfall of meeting and installing capacities. That's assuming that Congress seems fit to fund the level to the Malheur Forest to manage its timber to meet its potential.

The next thing I would like to mention is it's been said that on the North Fork of the John Day is in such great capacity that it will more than offset the losses to the timber. I did a quick sketch of that. It's been said in the previous panel that there was $6 million, that the fisheries was worth $6 million in the State of Oregon, and that I said that if we assumed that the wilderness recreation visitor days are doubled in northeast Oregon over the next years, completely double, due to this wilderness area, I could still offset that with the production from one mining company. That is included in that testimony from the production from one mining company in Three Sisters.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Williams follows; the appendixes have been retained in subcommittee files:]

TESTIMONY TO:

U. S. SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER and
U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD, CHAIRMAN

ON

HR 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL

by

KING WILLIAMS, RANCHER

at

Central Oregon Community College

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

FOR

THE OFFICIAL RECORD

BACKGROUND

My name is King Williams, and I am a rancher who, with my brother, John Williams, and my mother, Grace K. Williams, operates a cattle ranch on the south side of the Strawberry Mountains. Our property borders the addition to the Strawberry Wilderness Area, proposed in HR 1149. Our forest allotment is partially included in these additions. My family has ranched at this location for fifty (50) years and has been active in local, state and national organizations, advisory committees, and development programs, dealing with natural resource management, for equally as long. I, personally, have served and am presently serving on several such committees. I am a member of the Blue Mountain Resources Council, Grant County Resource Council, Oregon Cattlemen's Association Land Use and Public Lands Committee, National Cattlemen's Water Committee and have spent the last six (6) months working with a coalition of county officials, state legislators, chambers of commerce, timber industry groups and companies, livestock organizations, mining organizations and companies, recreation groups, school ~~districts,~~ sportsmen's organizations, senior citizen groups and many concerned citizens. We have been searching for a rational approach to the wilderness issue, specifically, HR 1149. We have been working on a proposal, including additions to the present wilderness system in Oregon, which is reasonable; while at the same time, developing a constructive factual, meaningful testimony in opposition to the disaster facing Oregonians - HR 1149. We have adopted the "Criteria for Wilderness" proposed and accepted by Governor Atiyeh, (Appendix H), and have been systematically applying these criteria to roadless areas in Eastern Oregon. We have requested, as have many including Congressman Weaver (even though he is about a year too late), pertinent information concerning these roadless areas. This material has not been released by the U. S. Forest Serivce, as yet, so we are not prepared, at this time, to present our recommendations for additional wilderness. However, we will make this proposal, at least by the time of the hearing you are holding in Washington, D. C.

INTRODUCTION

As found in Governor Atiyeh's "Criteria for Wilderness" (Appendix H, page 3) and in the Federal Registry, Vol. 47, No. 80, Chapter 1970,(Appendix I), an economic analysis should be made of alternative land allocations or restrictions. It is from this basis that I am presenting the majority of my testimony. Although I am a rancher, I am also a consulting resource economist. I have successfully completed the course work for a Master's Degree in Resource Economics and am nearing completion of my Master's Thesis.

An economic analysis can take two forms; that of strict economic efficiency, wherein the question of economic equity of a decision is explained away or; that of distributive equity, wherein the question of who gains and who loses is addressed. A further discussion of this question can be found in (Appendix J). The combination of the two types of analysis is more appropriate in my mind. The inclusion of effeciency analysis and equity analysis as background, in any land management or allocation question, will aid the decision maker, in this case the United States Congress, in making a more rational decision. I am not saying that this is the only criteria which should be used, only one of the criteria. With an analysis of this type, projections of population changes, demographic and migration patterns and community stability, can be made. The most common method utilized to project these personal, sectoral and/or regional impacts, is a procedure known as Input-Output Analysis.

INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS

Input-Output (I-O) analysis, which was developed to aid the United States in gearing up for World War II, has many uses. One of these, a procedure developed by Dr. Frederick Obermiller at Oregon State University, utilizes (I-O) to project "Local Costs of Public Land Use Restrictions" (Appendix B). Dr. Obermiller has also developed primary data (I-O) models for five (5) counties in Northeast Oregon (Appendix C).

The procedure developed requires that one identify the county or region to be influenced by the restriction, as well as the goods or service impacted. The magnitude of change in sales of the goods or services to final demand, as well as the value per unit of the goods or services, are also needed. The utilization of this procedure allows the analyst to project the magnitude and distribution of cost associated with a land restriction or allocation, such as a wilderness designation.

Using this procedure, I studied HR 1149 and determined that there were several commodities which would be affected. A few of these are wood products, as a result of reduced timber harvest; minerals, as a result of restricted entry; livestock, as a result of reductions in available forage and recreation, associated with developed areas. The economic changes resulting from these reduced commodity outputs will be realized by the majority of counties in Oregon, the State of Oregon and even the entire Unites States.

I chose to limit the scope of the analysis to the impacts resulting from reduced timber harvest to the State of Oregon and its counties. Since the counties for which Dr. Obermiller has developed (I-O) models covered only a portion of Northeast Oregon, I utilized an analysis system known as IMPLAN to make (I-O) models for the other counties and the State of Oregon. IMPLAN is utilized by the USDA, Forest Service. A further discussion of what IMPLAN is and how it was developed can be found in (Appendix G.1).

With the primary data models developed by Dr. Obermiller for Wallowa, Grant, Baker, Morrow and Union Counties and the models I built using the IMPLAN System for twenty six (26) other counties and the State of Oregon, I completed an analysis of the impacts resulting from reduced programmed timber harvest caused by HR 1149. The rationale, methodology and results are presented in (Appendix D).

Subsequent to that analysis, many people were questioning my methodology and procedures. Although I do not question my methodology, I felt that an issue as important as this required the utmost credibility and reliable facts. Therefore, I chose the region directly impacted by the four national forests in Northeast Oregon to compare an alternate procedure. For seven (7) counties (Wlllowa, Union, Umatilla, Baker, Grant, Harney and Wheeler) and this nine (9) county region as a whole, I projected the economic impact of the same timber related changes, using the USDA, Forest Service IMPLAN Impact Model (Appendix G.2).

For this analysis, which was executed on a USDA built model, I determined changes in final demand for timber related goods and services, using a procedure specified by the USFS (Appendix R). The sepcific quantities of reduced programmed harvest were provided by Region Six (6) of the USFS, (Appendix E).

The values for the timber, by species and national forest, were dereved from USFS data, as described in (Appendix D). The entire results of this analysis, in 1977 dollars, can be found in (Appendix A.1), for the nine county region, and in (Appendix A.2 thru A.8), for the seven individual counties. A description of the output format for these reports is in (Appendix G.3). For simplification, I have summarized the results, in 1983 dollars, in (Table 6). The inflator I used for Total Gross Output was the "GNP implicit price deflator" and for total income, I used the "Implicit price deflator for Total Personal Consumption Expenditures", both found in the "Economic Report of the President, February, 1983".

A comparison of the results generated by the USFS IMPLAN Impact System, and those generated by the technique developed at Oregon State University, as presented in (Table 7), indicate some variation between the two. The most obvious is the more than forty (40%) percent greater Household Income Loss projected when using the IMPLAN system for the region as a whole. The Gross Economic Activity or Total Gross Output, shows a less than seven (7%) percent greater impact with the OSU technique. The Total Gross Output difference can be explained as a theoretical difference between type II and type III mulitpliers and a professional, philosophical difference between the developers of IMPLAN and the Economists who developed the OSU technique. As explained in (Appendix D, page 4), I chose to keep this initial analysis on the conservative side and used some very conservative assumptions concerning Household Income. Whereas, the IMPLAN has very few judgement calls to be made by the operator, since most are built into the system, I, therefore, would expect the IMPLAN system's projections for Household Income Loss to be greater. The important conclusions which can be drawn from this comparison are:

1 - Given the sensitivity of the underlying assumptions, the slightly

Table 6

Summary of Results of Impact Analysis Using the USFS IMPLAN System (all in Millions of Dollars)

	DIRECT		INDIRECT		INDUCED		TOTAL	
COUNTY	TOTAL GROSS OUTPUT LOSS	HOUSEHOLD INCOME LOSS	TOTAL GROSS OUTPUT LOSS	HOUSEHOULD INCOME LOSS	TOTAL GROSS OUTPUT LOSS	HOUSEHOLD INCOME LOSS	TOTAL GROSS OUTPUT LOSS	HOUSEHOLD INCOME LOSS
BAKER	1.4510	.5143	1.1099	.4086	.7281	.4148	3.2890	1.3377
CROOK							3.6665	1.0819
GRANT	2.4205	.8933	1.4612	.4741	.6896	.3871	4.5713	1.7545
HARNEY	1.5542	.5638	.4624	.1676	.4460	.2659	2.4626	.9973
MORROW							3.6806	.6437
UMATILLA	2.9864	1.1059	1.9980	.7556	1.3822	.7477	6.3667	2.6092
UNION	3.7845	1.3424	2.6508	.9374	1.4188	.8360	7.8539	3.1158
WALLOWA	.7116	.2665	.4674	.1729	.3402	.2028	1.5191	.6422
WHEELER	.0056	.0036	.0002	.0002	.0006	.0003	.0063	.0041
REGION	17.6992	6.3558	12.3394	4.3450	7.9770	4.3483	38.0156	15.0491

Table 7

A Comparison of Two Methods for Projecting Local Impacts (all in Millions of Dollars)

	OSU TECHNIQUE				USFS IMPLAN TECHNIQUE	
					T O T A L	
COUNTY	LOSS TO ROADS & SCHOOLS	DIRECT LOSS TO SCHOOLS	LOSS OF GROSS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	ANNUAL LOSS TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME	TOTAL GROSS OUTPUT LOSS	HOUSEHOLD INCOME LOSS
BAKER	.0548	.0137	2.9795	.5953	3.2890	1.3377
CROOK	.0813	.0203	3.6665	1.0819	3.6665	1.0819
GRANT	.4645	.1161	7.8529	1.8047	4.5713	1.7545
HARNEY	.1021	.0255	3.6471	.8186	2.4626	.9973
MORROW	.0987	.0247	3.6806	.6437	3.6806	.6437
UMATILLA	.2675	.0669	7.7622	2.4281	6.3667	2.6092
UNION	.1072	.0268	8.4207	2.7157	7.8539	3.1158
WALLOWA	.1597	.0399	2.2541	.5060	1.5191	.6422
WHEELER	.0543	.0136	.1946	.1145	.0063	.0041
REGION	1.3901	.3475	40.4582	10.7085	38.0156	15.0491

larger Gross Economic Activity projected by the OSU technique (Appendix D) are irrelevant, considering the scope of the issue at hand.

2 - The Household Income projections made, using the OSU technique (Appendix D) are very conservative for the seven (7) counties tested. Therefore, it is logical that the other twenty four (24) counties and the State of Oregon Household Income Loss projections are not out of line.

3 - The results presented in (Appendix D) are, as presented, conservative estimates of the economic impact of HR 1149 to the State of Oregon, its counties and its citizens, as a result of a projected reduction in timber harvest.

TIMBER RELATED IMPACTS AND COMPENSATION

The more than fifteen million ($15,000,000) dollar annual loss to household income is not distributed evenly among the sectors or among the counties. Some counties have a higher percent of their population dependent upon the timber industry than others. Therefore, a greater percent of those counties losses will be felt by the timber industry households. Likewise, some counties will command a greater portion of the overall regional loss than others. As a result of the uneven regional and sectoral distribution of losses, the costs of allocating the areas in HR 1149 as wilderness, will be borne by different sectors and different regions or counties on an uneven basis.

A procedure, explained in (Appendix B), to establish an equity position, or compensation alternative, for the citizens of this nine (9) county region, was used to develop (Table 8). This table shows the compensation required to be paid to different sectors within each county, or the region as a whole for the citizens to be equally as well off as they would be without the Wilderness Designations in HR 1149. To achieve this position of distributive equity for one hundred forty five thousand, one hundred ten citizens (145,110) of this region, one of the four (4) alternatives could take place:

1- Each man, woman and child could be given a one time payment, amounting to $1,046.50. However, this does not account for sectoral or regional differences.

2- Each man woman and child could be given a one time payment as indicated in (Table 8, Column 6) for each county. However, this still does not account for sectoral differences.

3- Each timber related household in the region could be given a one time payment of twenty four thousand, nine hundred eighty five dollars ($24,985) and each non-timber related household, a one time payment of four thousand, six hundred fifty four dollars ($4,654). This however, does not account for county differences, so the alternative breakdown in (Table 8, Columns 7&8) could be used.

4- Alternative three still does not account for the fact that within the timber industry, impacts will vary. Therefore, what could be called an "access right", as described in (Appendix B, page 33), could be purchased back from the timber industry at an approximate value of one thousand, three hundred fifteen dollars ($1,315) per thousand board feet, for the fifty seven point two (57.2) million board feet and the one time payments indicated in (Table 8, Column 8) paid to each non-timber related household.

The figures used in the above alternatives assume a two and one-half (2.5) person household, populations indicated in (Table 8, Column 3), a ten

Table 8

ALTERNATIVE COMPENSATION FOR WILDERNESS LOSSES

COUNTY	TOTAL GROSS OUTPUT	HOUSEHOLD LOSS	POPULATION	TIMBER EMPLOYEES	NON - TIMBER EMPLOYEES	DOLLARS PER PERSON	PRESENT VALUE OF TIMBER RELATED LOSS TO HOUSEHOLDS	PRESENT VALUE OF NON-TIMBER RELATED LOSS TO HOUSEHOLDS
Columns:	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-
Baker	3.2890	1.3377	16,240	470	4,556	82.37	33,576.83	3,670.00
CROOK	3.6665	1.0819	12,900	1,465	2,951	83.86	9,230.32	4,583.00
GRANT	4,573	1.7545	7,970	701	2,019	219.01	31,285.66	10,862.00
HARNEY	2.4626	.9973	7,515	750	2,000	132.70	16,621.67	6,233.00
MORROW	3.6806	.6437	7,260	715	2,762	88.66	11,253.50	2,913.00
UMATILLA	6.3667	2.6092	60,000	1,657	18,283	43.49	19,683.16	1,784.00
UNION	7.8539	3.1158	24,410	1,571	5,976	127.64	24,791.53	6,517.00
WALLOWA	1.5191	.6422	7,390	200	1,564	86.90	40,137.50	5,133.00
WHEELER	.0063	.0041	1,425	-	306	2.88	-	72.00
REGION	38.0156	15.0491	145,110	7,529	40,417	104.65	24,985.22	4,654.00

percent (10%) discount rate and county level annual household income losses as shown in Table 8, Column 2).

In addition to household income losses, there will be a direct loss to school and road budgets, as a result of reduced timber sales. These losses are shown in (Table 6) by county and for the region. These direct losses will be compounded by reduced revenues from basic school support, as a result of reduced income tax payments to the State of Oregon. This reduction in income tax will follow a reduction in household income as projected in (Table 6) and (Appendix D, Tables 4 & 5).

There will take place, as a result of reduced timber management within the wilderness areas, a reduction in transitory range (increased forage production as a result of opening of the forest canopy and ground disturbance). This reduction in available forage will cause a reduction in domestic livestock production which will, in turn, ripple through the region and state, further depressing output and household income. Due to lack of time and money, this analysis was not done. However, it could, and should, accompany a timber impact analysis prior to land allocations.

MINERALS

Minerals are another commodity which should be considered during the decision making process. Although time and money precluded me from making a full analysis, I have taken the information provided by one company operating in the North Fork of the John Day River and conservatively estimated the impacts to Baker County.

To make this analysis, I used the data provided by Brooks Minerals, Inc., shown in (Appendix L) and summarized as follows:

Exploration phase - 3 years - through 1983

Annual wages paid within Baker County	$ .761 million
Annual services purchased within Baker County	$ .287 million
Annual supplies purchased within Baker County	$ .302 million
Total expenditures within Baker County	$1.350 million

Construction phase - 2 years - 1984 & 1985

Projected annual construction costs spent in Baker County $3.75 million

PRODUCTION phase - 10 years - 164 employees

Projected annual output	$ 21.2 million
Projected annual costs incurred in Baker County	$ 5.2 million

from

Projected annual wages	$3.13 million
Projected annual supplies	$2.07 million

I used a conservative Type II average output multiplier for Baker County, of 2.45, and assumed .40 of Total Gross Output was the household income (conservative average of Eastern Oregon Counties). The following benefits could be expected for Baker County if this one company is allowed to proceed with its plans.

During the construction stage of two (2) years, the Total Gross Output of Baker County will increas by $ 8.925 million per year. Then, for the next ten (10) years, assuming current mineral prices, the wage and supply purchases, alone, will cause an increased Total Gross Output of $ 12.74 million per year, and a $ 5.096 million increase in annual household income.

This example was included to indicate the magnitude of the mineral potential being locked up in the North Fork of the John Day River Wilderness as proposed in HR 1149. This is only one company, and there are several more with equally as large planned operations in differing phases of development within the same region.

MYTHS

There are a number of statements made to rationalize the addition of wilderness areas within Oregon, and especially within the Blue Mountain, four forest region. Some of these "Myths" are of an ecological nature and will, or have been, addressed by others testifying here. However, there are others, which are of an economic nature, and some of these are addressed below:

MYTH #1 - There is more timber available for harvest in Oregon and especially in the Blue Mountains than the demand calls for, or the timber industry is capable of processing.

TRUTH: An examination and comparison of the current projected and potential supply of timber and its relationship to installed mill capacity in the Blue Mountain region shows: (1) a current shortfall of 329 million board feet of programmed harvest to meet installed mill capacities; (2) an anticipated shortfall of 309 million board feet of programmed harvest to meet installed mill capacity, without any additional withdrawals, and with potential changes in available levels of timber, given projected forest plans; (3) a projected shortfall of 375 million board feet if the proposed areas are withdrawn from the available supply and other cureent levels stay the same; and (4) an anticipated 367 million board feet of shortfall if the supply is reduced as indicated by HR 1149 and the potential is met on the remaining areas.

These figures are shown in (Tables 9 & 10) with(Table 9) showing the two-shift (2-shift) installed mill capacity for the mills within the nine (9) county region and the percent of each National Forest's production processed within the respective counties. These were obtained from an industry survey and correlate very closely with capacities shown in a Pacific Northwest

(Table 9)

REQUIREMENTS FOR TIMBER

County	2-shift Capacity MMBF *	(Dead)	Percent (%) coming from: Ochoco	Wallowa Whitman	Umatilla	Malheur
Baker	90			38	5	
Crook	187		64			4
Grant	209					68
Harney	130		33			28
Morrow	85				29	
Umatilla	154	(45)		3	29	
Union	249	(65)		35	31	
Wallowa	88	(3)		24		
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1192	(113)	97	100	94	100

*MMBF Million Board Feet

(Table 10)

AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF TIMBER *

SOURCE	CURRENT ANNUAL PROGRAMMED HARVEST	ANTICIPATED W/O Wilderness ANNUAL PROGRAMMED HARVEST	ANNUAL PROGRAMMED HARVEST in HR 1149	NET CURRENT	NET POTENTIAL
OCHOCO	137	130	6.0	131	124
WALLOWA-WHITMAN	200	157	8.5	191.5	148.5
UMATILLA	150	150	31.6	118.5	118.5
MALHEUR	200	270	11.1	200	258.9
USFS TOTAL	687	707	57.2	641	649.9
Industry	131	131	-	131	131
Other	45	45	-	45	45
Total Other	176	176	-	176	176
TOTAL SUPPLY	863	883		817	825.9
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	1192	1192		1192	1192
NET SHORTFALL	329	309		375	367

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* Volumes in millions of board feet.

publication, #79, published by the United States Forest Service. (Table 10) indicates the supply available, its source, anticipated changes and net shortfalls under various alternatives.

The other part of "Myth #1 is equally as absurd, given the continually updated analysis conducted for the State of Oregon by John Beuter, which indicates a net shortfall without any additional wilderness designation of fourteen (14%) percent by the year two thousand (2000). This shortfall is to meet projected demands for wood products???

MYTH #2 - An increase in the Wilderness related Recreation and anadromous fisheries industries will offset any losses to the Counties or the State of Oregon caused by a reduction in other commodity outputs.

The rationalle presented by proponents of HR 1149 are as follows: (1) recreational visitor days to the areas designated as wilderness will increase and; (2) "the North Fork Wilderness Complex produces the largest and best steelhead and salmon runs left in Eastern Oregon. This exceptional wild-trout fishery, valued at $5,000,000 annually,................(Appendix M.1)

TRUTH: There are two ways to look at this rationalle. First, it can be shown that the claims of increased recreational visitor days, as a result of wilderness designation alone, will probably not occur to the extent claimed by the proponents of the bill (Appendix M.2). In addition, the "$5,000,000 fishery" can actually be enhanced through proper resource management. The second way to look at the rationalle is to accept a ridiculous increase in recreational visitor days and fisheries and then compare the impact to the other commodity losses. This latter approach is presented as follows:

For the sake of this analysis, I have assumed a one hundred (100%) percent increase in the wilderness recreational visitor days in Northeast Oregon from the present and an additional one hundred (100%) percent increase in the "$5,000,000 fishery". The recreational visitor days used were provided by Region Six (6), USFS, (Appendix K), and are summarized for Northeast Oregon in (Table 16).

Dr. Frederick W. Obermiller in " The Structure of a Resource Dependent Economy, Wallowa County, Oregon", on page 103, states that to Wallowa County "One thousand board feet (of timber) is worth...or twenty four (24) recreation visitor days;...". Using this and the assumptions stated previously, that there will be a one hundred seventy three thousand, six hundred (173,600) recreational visitor day increase in recreation and a five million dollar ($5,000,000) Total Gross Output increase by fisheries, the following will hold.

The 57,200MBF of Annual Programmed Harvest in the nine county Blue Mountain Region is equivalent to the thirty eight million dollar ($38,000,000) change in Total Gross Output and the fifteen million dollar ($15,000,000) change in Household Income. Therefor, since twenty four (24) Recreational Visitor Days equal one (1MBF) thousand board feet, and one (1MBF)thousand board feet equals $664.61 to the region, it follows that one (1) Recreational Visitor Day is worth $27.69 in Total Gross Output and $10.96 in Household Income to the region. If, as stated, I assume a 173,600 Recreational Visitor Day increase, then the Total Gross Output and Household Income would increase 4.807 million dollars and 1.9027 million dollars respectively. When these are added to the five million dollar ($5,000,000) increase in Total Gross Output and the one point nine seven nine million dollar ($1.979 million) increase in Household Income (average .4 of Total Gross Output is Household Income), then

Table 11

SUMMARY of RECREATIONAL VISITOR DAYS for NORTHEASTERN OREGON

YEAR:	1966	1973	1976	1978	1980	1982
EAGLE CAP	133,100	91,000	79,200	83,200	88,000	99,600
STRAWBERRY MOUNTAIN	6,300	20,400	20,300	20,000	13,700	7,900
HELL'S CANYON	-	-	-	4,100	3,600	20,000
WENAHA-TUCANNON	-	-	-	-	30,100	49,100
TOTAL	139,400	111,400	99,500	107,300	135,400	173,600

a total increase of 10.807 million dollars and 3.8818 million dollars will be realized by the regional Total Gross Output and Household Income, respectively. (Remember that these are a result of a ridiculous, 100% increase in both Wilderness Recreational Visitor Days and fisheries in Northeatern Oregon.)

A comparison of the projected mineral production and associated impact to Baker County, for only ONE company, amounting to 12.74 million dollars Total Gross Output and 5.096 million dollars Household Income, with the ridiculous Recreational Visitor Days and fishery associated changes of 10.807 million dollars and 3.8818 million dollars for Total Gross Output and Household Income, respectively, will tell the story. The impact of ONE mining company can more than offset any possible increase by fisheries and recreation to the region.

The losses, as a result of reduced timber harvest ($15,000,000) Household Income annually), reduced domestic livestock production, reduced developed recreation, and other mineral productions, are in addition to the above comparison.

MYTH #3 - The people of the State of Oregon support the Oregon Wilderness Bill and/or Additions to our present wilderness system.

TRUTH: - This, as are the other "Myths", is far from the facts! In fact, two separate surveys conducted within the State of Oregon indicate that more than sixty (60%) of the citizens want absolutely no more wilderness. The actual support for HR 1149 is indicated to be seven (7%) percent or less. These two surveys (Appendix N) were conducted by, 1 - Congressman Robert F. Smith and; 2 - by MOORE INFORMATION, Portland, Oregon.

Oregonians are not alone in their feelings on Wilderness. A survey conducted in Montan, by Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana, (Appendix N) indicates that more than seventy (70%) percent of the citizens of Montana feel there is either enough, or too much, wilderness in their state. Although people support the concept of wilderness, in general, as shown by the Montana Survey, they clearly feel there is already an adepquate amount of this type of designation.

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

The Wilderness question is not only one of local or state concern. We should also be concerned from a national perspective. The United States of America is presently operating with a negative balance of Trade. The U.S.A. is a net importer of some important strategic minerals and has a large national debt to pay off. Yet, our United States Congress passes legislation to tie up strategic minerals, which could be used to reduce our dependence on communist sources. This legislation also locks up precious minerals and a renewable timber resource whic produces new wealth and could help balance the trade deficit and help to pay off the national debt. Is this good stewardship? Is this wise use of our natural resources? Is this what the Unites States was founded on? Is our Legislative arm of the Government being prudent?

Think about it!

STATEMENT OF TOM LaHAYE, U.S. GYPSUM

Mr. **LaHaye**. Senator, my name is Tom LaHaye. I am plant manager of the U.S. Gypsum Fiberboard plant, located in Pilot Rock, Oreg. I am here to testify against Oregon Wilderness bill H.R. 1149, for two reasons.

First, if the significant volume of dead lodgepole in the North Fork area is left in wilderness, it will present a long-term potential for a disastrous forest fire. Second, 90 percent of our plant raw amterial is dead lodgepole. If we lose this source, our fiberboard product cost will increase substantially as we search for substitute materials. This will seriously reduce our competitive position in the fiberboard markets we now serve.

The North Fork area of the John Day River is the finest timber-growing country in eastern Oregon. H.R. 1149 proposes to place 218,000 acres of this area into the wilderness category, 183,000 acres of which is commercial timberland. The standing volume of timber is 1.5-billion board feet, with an annual potential yield of 41.3-billion board feet. The programed harvest from this area is 36.2-million board feet annually, and the volume currently under contract is 9.8-million board feet.

Scattered throughout the area, is 40,000 acres of dead and dying lodgepole pine which has been killed by the pine beetle. The volume of dead lodgepole is estimated at 15 percent of total timber volume of all species, or 225-million board feet.

In 1976, U.S. Gypsum—Pilot Rock began using dead lodgepole in our fiberboard process. This was a joint effort with the USFS, and Crisstad Enterprises, La Grande, Oreg. Everyone involved recognized that the dead lodgepole must be harvested to prevent a disastrous fire situation, and new end uses for the product were sought. The Crisstad-U.S. Gypsum venture was the first successful attempt to whole tree chip dead lodgepole at the forest site. By 1980, our fiberboard process was perfected to the point that 90 percent of our wood furnished was dead lodgepole, as it is today.

Since that time, other end uses from the lodgepole salvage operation were successfully found: Log homes, railroad ties, fence posts, hop poles, and debarked clean chips for the paper industry.

The North Fork area in question is 60 miles south of Pilot Rock. The equivalent volume of wood chips available from the dead lodgepole is 450,000 bone dry units, or a quantity sufficient to operate a plant our size for over 10 years. We planned on beginning lodgepole salvage operations from the North Fork area in the 1985–86 harvest season.

If the North Fork is placed into wilderness, it will end the lodgepole salvage operation there. This would not only be a waste of valuable resource, but it will present a serious fire hazard. The dead lodgepole will rot at the ground level and will be blown over in wind storms, and will cover the ground in jackstrawed manner. It is very difficult for either man or animal to climb over or under the downed timber to get through it. Should a fire begin in this material, it is doubtful that it could ever be controlled. The intense heat of this type of ground-level fire would destroy all organic matter in the underlying soil. Subsequent rainfalls would carry the resultant ash to nearby streams where fish kills would occur miles downstream. Wilderness is an unmanaged area, and nothing can be done to prevent such natural diasasters.

Senator HATFIELD. The rest of your statement will be put in the official record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. LaHaye follows:]

STATEMENT

OF

THOMAS G. LAHAYE

PLANT MANAGER

PILOT ROCK PLANT

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO.

ON

OREGON WILDERNESS BILL H.R. 1149

BEFORE

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

CENTRAL OREGON COMMUNITY COLLEGE
BEND, OREGON

July 21, 1983

For The Official Record

My name is Tom LaHaye. I am plant manager of the U.S. Gypsum fiberboard plant located in Pilot Rock Oregon. I am here to testify against Oregon Wilderness Bill H.R. 1149 for two reasons.

First, if the significant volume of dead lodgepole in the North Fork area is left in wilderness, it will present a long-term potential for a disastrous forest fire. Second, 90% of our plant raw material is dead lodgepole. If we lose this source, our fiberboard product cost will increase substantially as we search for substitute materials. This will seriously reduce our competitive position in the fiberboard markets we now serve.

The North Fork area of the John Day river is the finest timber growing country in Eastern Oregon. H.R. 1149 proposes to place 218,000 acres of this area into the wilderness category, 183,000 acres of which is commercial timberland. The standing volume of timber is 1.5 billion board feet, with an annual potential yield of 41.3 million board feet (MMBF). The programmed harvest from this area is 36.2 MMBF annually, and the volume currently under contract is 9.8 MMBF.

Scattered throughout the area, is 40,000 acres of dead and dying lodgepole pine which has been killed by the pine beetle. The volume of dead lodgepole is estimated at 15% of total timber volume of all species, or 225 MMBF. (See Exhibit I, Page 6)

In 1976, U.S. Gypsum - Pilot Rock began using dead lodgepole in our fiberboard process. This was a joint effort with the U.S.F.S., and Crisstad Enterprises, La Grande, Oregon. Everyone involved re-

recognized that the dead lodgepole must be harvested to prevent a disastrous fire situation, and new end uses for the product were sought. The Crisstad-U.S. Gypsum venture was the first successful attempt to whole tree chip dead lodgepole at the forest site. By 1980, our fiberboard process was perfected to the point that 90% of our wood furnish was dead lodgepole, as it is today.

Since that time other end uses from the lodgepole salvage operation were successfully found: log homes; railroad ties; fence posts; hop poles; and debarked clean chips for the paper industry.

The present annual consumption of the mills using dead lodgepole from the Blue Mountain area stands at 107 MMBF a year:

U.S. Gypsum (Pilot Rock)	30.0 MMBF
Forest Recovery	15.0 " "
Joseph Log Homes	3.0 " "
Crisstad/Weyerhaeuser	12.5 " "
Crisstad/Longview Fibre	12.5 " "
Crisstad/Boise Cascade	5.0 " "
Kinzua/Weyerhaeuser	29.0 " "
	107.0 MMBF

The North Fork area in question is 60 miles south of Pilot Rock. The equivalent volume of wood chips available from the dead lodgepole is 450,000 Bone Dry Units, or a quantity sufficient to operate a plant our size for over 10 years. We planned on beginning lodgepole salvage operations from the North Fork area in the 1985-86 harvest season.

If the North Fork is placed into Wilderness, it will end the lodgepole salvage operation there. This would not only be a waste of a valuable resource, but it will present a serious fire hazard. The dead lodge, it will rot at the ground level and will be blown over in wind storms, and will cover the ground in jackstrawed manner. It is very difficult for either man or animal to climb over or under the downed timber to get through it. Should a fire begin in this material, it is doubtful that it could ever be controlled. The intense heat of this type of ground level fire would destroy all organic matter in the underlying soil. Subsequent rainfalls would carry the resultant ash to nearby streams where fish kills would occur miles downstream. Wilderness is an unmanaged area, and nothing can be done to prevent such natural disasters.

If the North Fork were to be placed into wilderness, a domino effect would be set in motion, which would have a serious economic impact on Northeastern Oregon:

1. Stumpage cost is based on the law of supply and demand. Greater price pressure would be placed on non-wilderness sales, and high stumpage rates will result. We have seen this before, and we will see the same effect again.

2. Both small and large operators will either go out of business or leave the area.

3. Our plant wood chip costs will increase 54% as stumpage rates and chip hauling costs escalate dramatically. Our current average haul distance is now 45 miles. Without the North Fork lodgepole available, we will have to go beyond 120 miles in our search for wood. (See Table I, page 7).

Preservationists claim that we have a surplus of timber, and more wilderness will not affect the timber market. This is just not true. In 1980, an Oregon State University report, "Timber for Oregons Tomorrow", predicted that if present policies on various land ownerships continue, we could see a 14% drop in timber supply, resulting in economic hardship for Oregon by the year 2000. This did not take into account unforeseen additional set-asides for wilderness, which will obviously accelerate the potential disaster.

If we have a surplus of timber, why are prices being bid so high? After all, the price is based on supply and demand. Also, why are forest products industries moving out of the Northwest to the Southeastern U.S. where there is available timber?

The cost to produce our fiberboard products is so important that it threatens the viability of our operation. In 1979, our product mix was 50% hardboard and 50% insulation board or softboard. Because of severe price increases in wood chips and energy, our cost to produce hardboard has risen to the point where foreign competition from Russia, New Zealand, & Brazil has taken the majority of our market. In 1983, hardboard will make up only 12% of our production. In the same way, if our wood chip costs continue to increase substantially, our softboard product cost will increase. As our selling price goes up, we will face severe competition from Canadian and Mexican imports and we will have severe pressure on our remaining softboard markets.

We have 182 employees at Pilot Rock, and our payroll exceeds $3,000,000 a year. The loss of this income, spent locally, would have a severe effect on the Pilot Rock-Pendleton area.

Gifford Pinchot, the father of modern forestry, founded the U.S. Forest Service. He believed that our forests must be managed "FOR THE GREATEST GOOD OF THE GREATEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE, FOR THE LONGEST TIME".

The greatest good in the North Fork area is to continue to clean up the hazard presented by the dead lodgepole disaster. This must be followed by intensive management for regeneration of the natural resource. We must keep this area in multiple use so all of us in Eastern Oregon can continue to enjoy and benefit from the North Fork area. (See Photos, pages 8,9, and 10)

I would ask that you not support wilderness designation for the North Fork area. It seems to me that the people of Oregon have suffered enough in this present recession. Please don't add to this suffering by removing a major source of raw material for our major industries in Eastern Oregon.

Preservationists contend that it is matter of ecologic and moral conscience to preserve every acre possible in the wilderness state. I would suggest that it is of greater moral conscience that we provide the opportunity for jobs and a higher standard of living for the people of Oregon, and the opportunity for a better life for our children by using our limited natural resources in the most wise & prudent manner. Thank you.

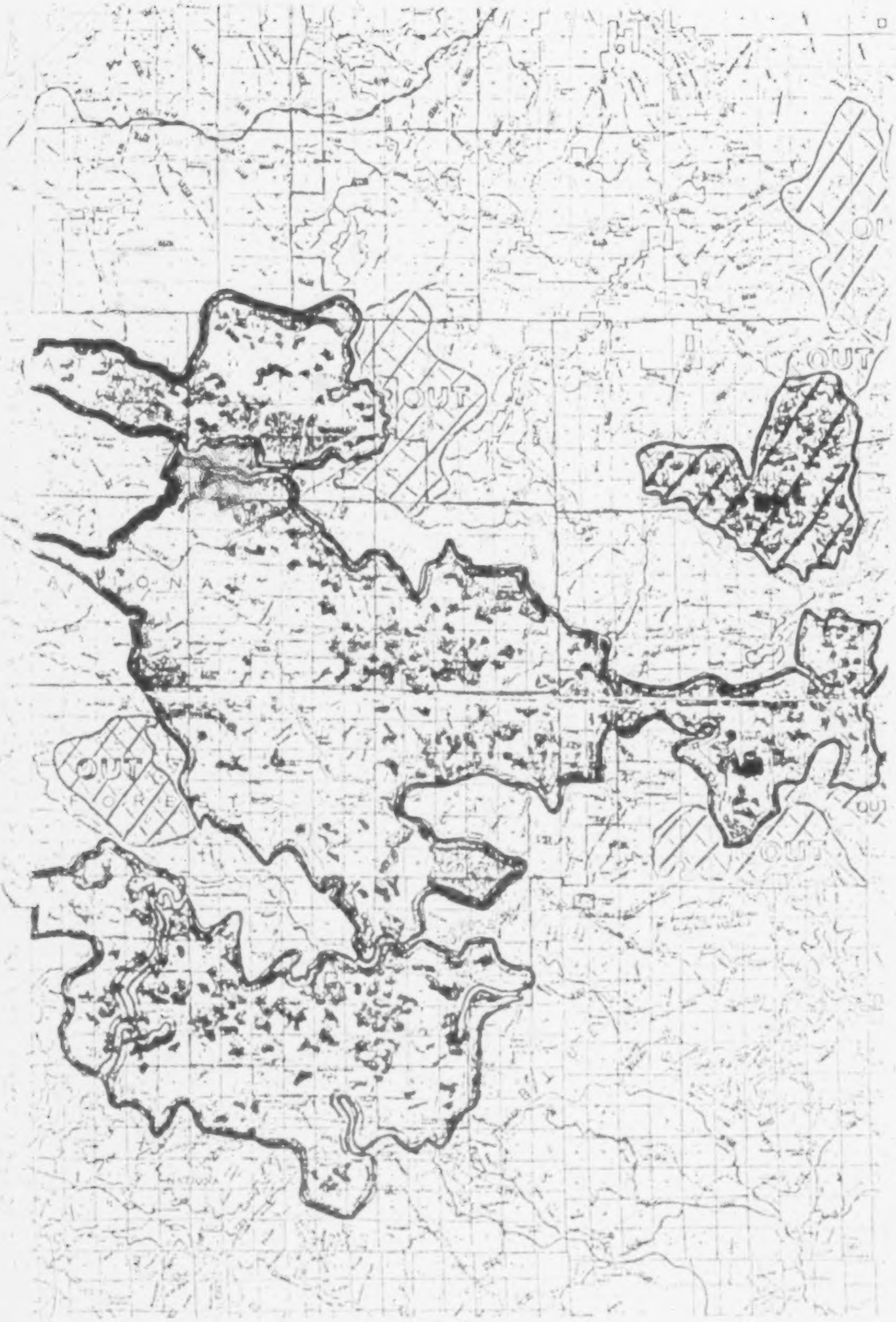
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TABLE I

Five-Year

WOOD CHIP COST PENALTY

WITH WILDERNESS

Assume NO Wilderness: 1988

Wood Cost	$66.00/BDU ($10/BDU stumpage)
Freight Cost ($240 per truckload @ 62 miles)	$18.46/BDU
Total Delivered Cost	$84.46 per BDU

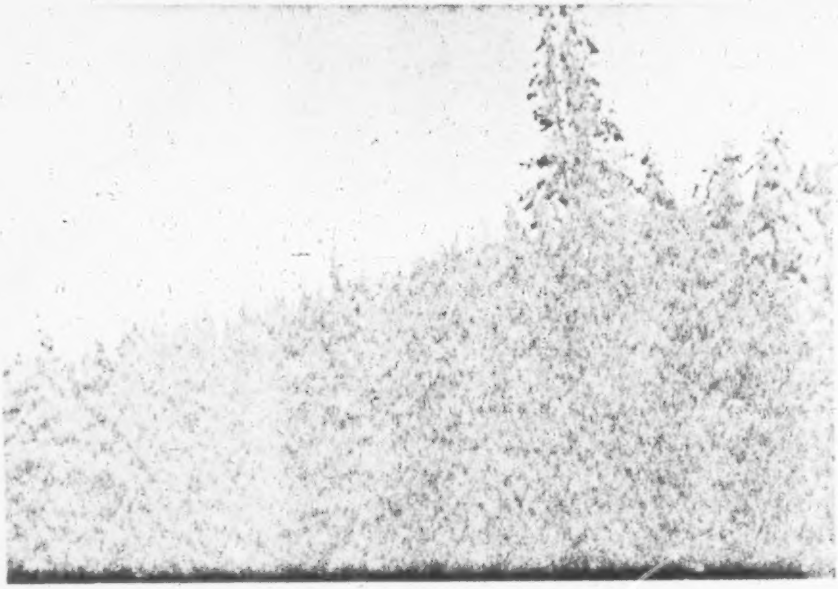
WITH Wilderness: 1988

Wood Cost	$66.00/BDU
Add Price Escalation for pressure on Stumpage	$30.00/BDU ($40/BDU stumpage*)
Freight Cost ($440 per truckload @125 miles)	$33.84/BDU
	$129.84 per BDU

% Wood Cost Increase WITH Wilderness - 54%

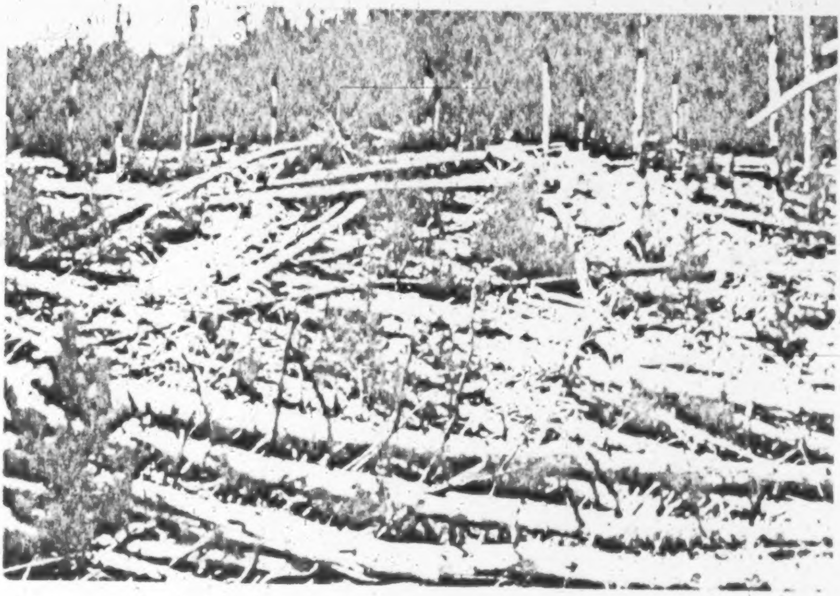
*Stumpage price has been bid to $24.00/BDU to-date.

1. Red slash forest, Stage I of fuel progression (years 1-7).

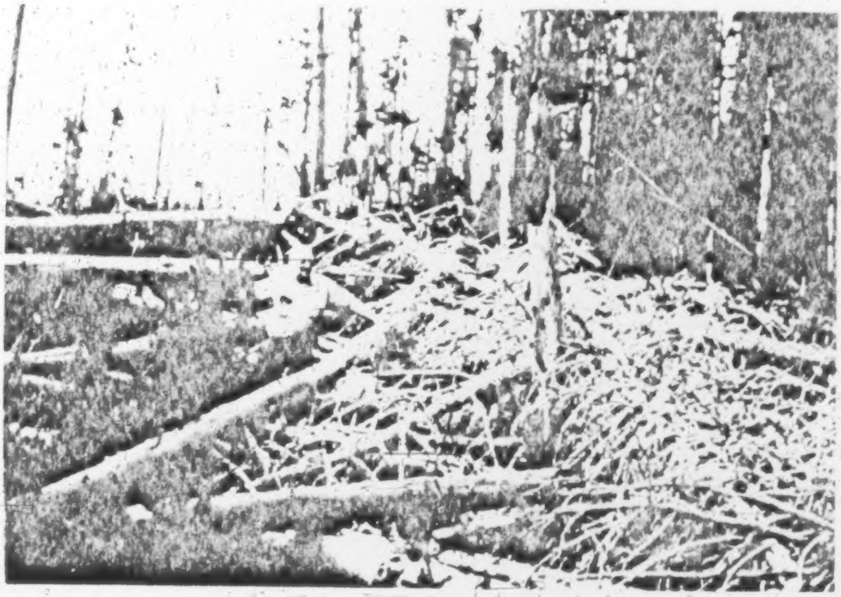


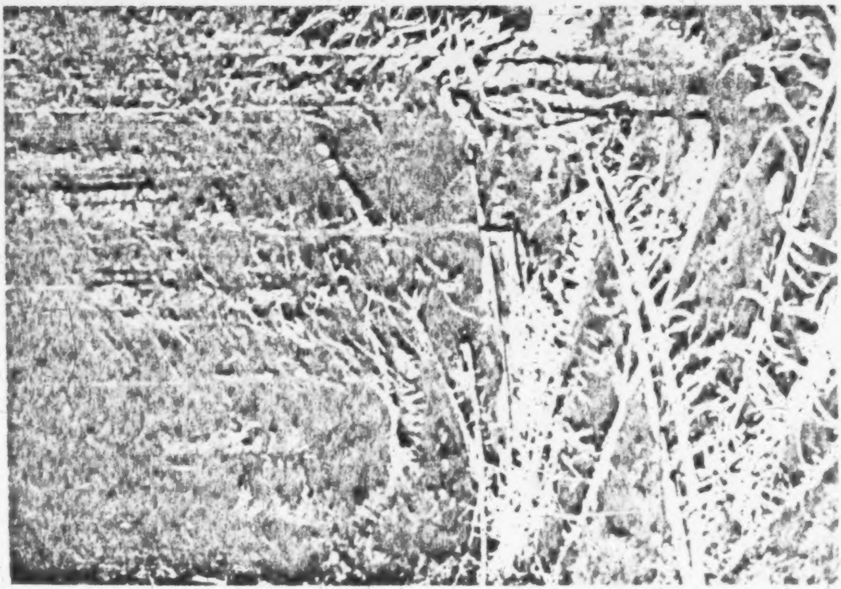
2. Gray snag forest, Stage II of fuel progression (years 8-20).

3. Jack-strawed dead forest, Stage III of fuel progression (years 21-
80). New unmanageable stand growing up through dead & down materi



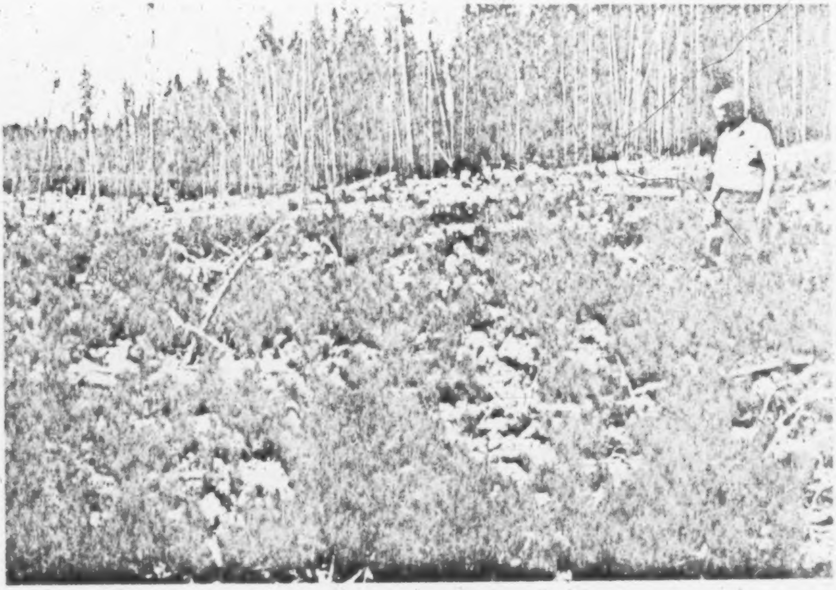
4. Jack-strawed dead forest, Stage III Of fuel progression (years 21-
80). New unmanageable stand growing up through dead & down materi





5. Dead lodgepole pine along stream [illegible]

6. Natural regeneration in clean-logged area seven years after harvest.
This new stand can now be intensively managed.



STATEMENT OF PHILIP J. RUSH, DISTRICT MANAGER, AMERICAN COPPER & NICKEL CO., INC.

Mr. RUSH. Senator, my name is Philip Rush and I am the district manager for American Copper & Nickel Co., in the Pacific Northwest. The company is engaged in exploration for base and precious mineral deposits. During the past 3 years our firm has spent close to $2 million in search of gold and silver deposits in Grant County, most of that amount within or adjacent to the proposed North Fork John Day Wilderness.

Other corporations have spent similar or greater amounts totalling some $15 million within or adjacent to the North Fork John Day during the same time frame.

What is so special about the area from an exploration standpoint? First of all, the Blue Mountains, together with the Klamath Mountains of southwestern Oregon, are the only two areas in the State where older pre-Cenozoic rocks are exposed at the surface; the remainder is covered by younger tertiary rocks largely devoid of mineral potential. These two areas constitute only about 10 percent of the whole State. That these areas host some of the more favorable prospecting ground is shown by a second overlay, which depicts mineral occurrence location data documented and published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines as the Mineral Industry Location System. There are 1,414 points on the map representing 3,581 mineral occurrences.

Also, shown are active exploration sites and mines as reported by Len Ramp in the April issue of Oregon geology. The two clusters in the southwest and northeast portions are coincident with the exposures of pre-Cenozoic rocks.

Overlay 3, showing the unpatented mining claim density by county, further confirms the areas of best potential, indicating that the Blue Mountains, along with the Klamath Mountains, are the areas of maximum mineral industry activity. Grant and Baker counties representing only 8 percent of the land area in Oregon, have 32 percent of the unpatented mining claims, approximately 5½ times the density of the rest of the State.

Having demonstrated that the Blue Mountain region is one of the areas of better exploration potential, let us look at northeastern Oregon in more detail.

Overlay 4, shows the distribution of the older, more favorable rocks relative to the existing and proposed wilderness areas, national recreation areas, and other areas withdrawn from mineral exploration.

Overlay 5, shows the distribution of the MILS data points and current exploration sites relative to the geology.

Overlay 6, shows the unpatented claim density in two areas considered for wilderness; the Strawberry Mountains additions covered by Ed Hunter in the Malheur Panel, and the North Fork John Day, which I would now like to address.

Figure 7 is a collage of Forest Service maps with the proposed North Fork John Day Wilderness outlined in red. The favorable old rock package is outlined in dashed orange, and the individual MILS occurrence locations plotted as blue dots. The blue triangles represent current mineral exploration programs at which the total of $15 million has been expended. A trend across the southern portion of the North Fork John Day from west-southwest to north-northeast is apparent; this trend parallels the principle orientation of the documented veins themselves. Historical production from the area depicted on this map is estimated to be in the order of 1.4 million ounces of gold, worth about $560,000,000 at today's prices. The probability is high that a similar, yet undiscovered, amount exists. I'm sure that the northeast Oregon County governments would not object too strenuously to a portion of that amount flowing through their local economy.

Senator **Hatfield**. The rest of your statement will be placed in the official record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rush follows:]

AMERICAN COPPER & NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
East 9608 Montgomery, #4
Spokane, Washington 99206
509-928-6128

Statement

of

Philip J. Rush, District Manager

American Copper & Nickel Company, Inc.

on

Oregon Wilderness Bill

H. R. 1149

before

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Central Oregon Community College

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

For the Official Record

INCO LIMITED, A CANADIAN COMPANY, IS THE SHAREHOLDER OF AMERICAN COPPER & NICKEL COMPANY, INC

My name is Philip Rush and I am the District Manager for American Copper & Nickel Company in the Pacific Northwest. The company is engaged in exploration for base and precious mineral deposits. During the past three years our firm has spent close to $2 million in search of gold-silver deposits in Grant County, most of that amount within or adjacent to the proposed North Fork John Day Wilderness.

Other corporations have spent similar or greater amounts totalling some $15 million (more, if the smaller operations are included) within or adjacent to the North Fork John Day during the same time frame.

What is so special about the area from an exploration standpoint? First of all, the Blue Mountains, together with the Klamath Mountains of Southwestern Oregon, are the only two areas in the state where older pre-Cenozoic rocks (overlay 1) are exposed at the surface; the remainder is covered by younger Tertiary rocks largely devoid of mineral potential. These two areas constitute only about 10% of the whole state. That these areas host some of the more favorable prospecting ground is shown by a second overlay (overlay 2) which depicts mineral occurrence location data documented and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the Mineral Industry Location System (acronym MILS). There are 1414 points on the map representing 3581 mineral occurrences. Also shown are active exploration sites and mines as reported by Len Ramp in the April issue of Oregon Geology. The two clusters in the southwest and northeast portions are coincident with the exposures of pre-Cenozoic rocks. Overlay 3, showing the unpatented mining claim density by county, further confirms the areas of best potential, indicating that the Blue Mountains, along with the Klamath Mountains, are the areas of maximum mineral industry activity. Grant and Baker counties, representing only 8% of the land area in Oregon, have 32% of the unpatented mining claims, approximately 5½ times the density of the rest of the state.

Having demonstrated that the Blue Mountain region is one of the areas of better exploration potential, let us look at Northeastern Oregon in more detail.

Overlay 4 shows the distribution of the older more favorable rocks relative to the existing and proposed wilderness areas, national recreation areas, and other areas withdrawn from mineral exploration. Overlay 5 shows the distribution of the MILS data points and current exploration sites relative to the geology. Overlay 6 shows the unpatented claim density in two areas considered for wilderness; the Strawberry Mountains Additions covered by Ed Hunter in the Malheur Panel, and the North Fork John Day which I'd now like to address.

Figure 7 is a collage of Forest Service maps with the proposed North Fork John Day Wilderness outlined in red. The favorable "old" (pre-Cenozoic) rock package is outlined in dashed orange, and the individual MILS occurrence locations plotted as blue dots. The blue triangles represent current mineral exploration programs at which the total of $15 million has been expended. A trend across the southern portion of the North Fork John Day from west-southwest to north-northeast is apparent; this trend parallels the principal orientation of the documented veins themselves. Historical production from the area depicted on this map is estimated to be in the order of 1.4 million ounces of gold, worth about $560,000,000 at todays prices. The probability is high that a similar, yet undiscovered, amount exists. I'm sure that the Northeast Oregon County governments would not object too strenuously to a portion of that amount flowing through their local economy.

Returning to the distribution of the documented occurrences for a minute; there are 232 plotted on this map, fifty-one of which (22%) are within the North Fork John Day Wilderness. If a three-mile radius of influence is added to the Wilderness, the number of occurrences affected becomes 162 or 70%. Historically, mere proximity to a wilderness area has caused additional financial burdens on mining projects, adversely affecting their economic viability, or forcing their cancellation as in the case of a major nickel mining development in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Northern Minnesota several years ago. By withdrawing an area of this size (208,000 acres) at random within the state, 0.35% of the documented mineral occurrences in Oregon would be affected. The withdrawal of the North Fork John Day, however, due to the unusual concentration of mineral occurrences, would affect 7.3% of the documented occurrences, about 21 times more severe than a random selection.

Finally, the question arises as to the amount of adverse environmental effect that mineral exploration and development has on the ecosystem.

From an exploration standpoint, I cite as an example our activities to date on Vinegar Hill where our company has spent over $600,000 drilling 13,000 feet of holes at 23 sites and conducting geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys during the summer of 1981. The program was permitted by the Forest Service according to strict regulations and a reclamation bond posted and later returned to the company. I have come to the conclusion that the effect on the environment was nil as the House of Representatives deems the area to continue to have wilderness characteristics since it is included within the North Fork John Day. Thus, a wilderness designation would appear redundant since it has been demonstrated that intense exploration can proceed without adverse consequences on the environment. Since approximately two of every 100 exploration programs ever reach the development stage and rarely exceed a few hundred acres in scope, the impact of mining to the ecosystem within and adjacent to the North Fork John Day would be minimal, thus pre-empting the necessity of its creation. Additionally, when a mining project does become a reality, the current management plans and environmental safeguards will be applied to adequately protect the environment. The economic benefits, however, as discussed by other panel members, will be substantial. The Eastern Oregon counties cannot afford to be possibly pre-empted from another industry in addition to timber and ranching.

In closing, I think it would be only fair to point out that responsible resource industries such as mining are not predisposed to oppose all wilderness. We are only opposed to wilderness selections that do not arise from a careful evaluation of all factors, including environmental concerns. We feel that the resource industries' concerns were not fully addressed in the proposed North Fork John Day and trust that they will be given proper weight in the Senate version of the bill. Bear in mind that multiple-use management plans can also benefit the environment, of which man is a part, and that these alternatives are not in direct opposition to environmental concerns as some would have us believe.

Thank you.

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APPENDIX I

Active Mines and Exploration Sites and Areas in Oregon-1982
(from Ramp 1983)

(numbers correspond to those on MILS overlays)

Table 1. *Active mines in Oregon, 1982*

Map no.	Name	Location	Comments
1.	Nickel Mountain Mine	Sec. 17 T. 30 S., R. 6 W. Douglas County	Mine and smelter shut down in April.
2.	Old Channel Placer	Sec. 35 T. 34 S., R. 8 W. Josephine County	Continued production of placer gold from ripped-up bedrock.
3.	Greenback Mine	Secs. 32, 33, 5 Tps. 33, 34 S., R. 5 W. Josephine County	Development and start of production from new vein ½ mi southwest of old workings by Sunny Valley Mining and Development Co.
4.	Coffee Creek placers	Sec. 7 T. 30 S., R. 2 W. Douglas County	Part-time operations. Small production.
5.	Sucker Creek placers	– – – T. 40 S., Rs. 6, 7 W. Josephine County	Several operators.
6.	Steatite of Southern Oregon	Secs. 10, 11 T. 41 S., R. 3 W. Jackson County	Continued production of block soapstone for carving.
7.	Snowbird Mine	Sec. 20 T. 38 S., R. 5 W. Josephine County	Small gold mine reactivated.
8.	Josephine Creek placers	Secs. 30, 36 T. 38 S., Rs. 8, 9 W. Josephine County	Several operators.
9.	Oregon Portland Cement	Sec. 11 T. 12 S., R. 43 E. Baker County	Continued production at reduced rate.
10.	Mormon Basin Placer	Sec. 21 T. 13 S., R. 42 E. Malheur County	Intermittent operation by Veta Grande.
11.	Pyx Mine	Sec. 1 T. 10 S., R. 35 E. Grant County	Myron Woodly and partners continued production. Ore is trucked to small gravity and amalgamation mill in Sumpter.
12.	Thomason Mine	Sec. 6 T. 14 S., R. 37 E. Baker County	Art Cheatham and partners. Small seasonal operation.
13.	Adrian (bentonite-zeolite)	Sec. 29 T. 23 S., R. 46 E. Malheur County	Teague Mineral Products. Continued production. Drying and bagging plant.
14.	Cascade Pumice, Central Oregon Pumice	Bend area Deschutes County	Continued production.
15.	Christmas Valley Diatomite	– – – T. 27 S., R. 17 E. Lake County	Oil-Dri West. Continued production for floor sweep and pet litter.
16.	Camp Carson Placer	Sec. 28 T. 6 S., R. 36 E. Union County	Intermittent production July through September.

Table 2.—Exploration sites and areas in Oregon, 1982

Map no.	Site or area name	Location	Commodity	Comments
1.	North Santiam area	Sec. 27 T. 8 S., R. 3 E. Marion County	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn	Vicinity of Ruth Mine. AMOCO continued exploration work.
2.	Bohemia District:	Lane County:		
	(a) Champion and Helena Mines	Secs. 7, 8, 12, 13 T. 23 S., Rs. 1, 2 E.	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn	Galactic Resources continued work; reopened 900-ft level of Champion Mine.
	(b) President Mine (El Capitan)	Sec. 23 T. 23 S., R. 1 E.	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn	Work continued on construction of mill by local group.
	(c) North Fairview, Lead Crystal, Elephant II, Lizzie Mines	Secs. 2, 11 T. 23 S., R. 1 E.	Au, Ag	Guy Leabo and associates continued constructing small mill.
3.	Coos County coal deposits	Coos Bay and Eden Ridge fields	Coal	Leasing and exploration continued by American Coos Bay Energy (formerly Canasia), and GCO; joint venture with Kennecott Minerals. Principal activity in Coos Bay field.
4.	McCullough Creek (Glendale) area	Secs. 30, 31, T. 32 S., R. 6 W. Douglas County	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn	Exxon continued exploration on leased acreage.
5.	Almeda Mine	Sec. 15 T. 34 S., R. 8 W. Josephine County	Au, Ag, barite	Comanche Petroleum and Blue Diamond Energy Resources ended their exploration program.
6.	Yankee Silver Mine	Secs. 25, 26 T. 34 S., R. 8 W. Josephine County	Au, Ag	Owner George Reynolds continued exploration of siliceous gold ore and had bulk samples mill tested.
7.	Warner Mine	Sec. 4 T. 33 S., R. 4 W. Jackson County	Au	Galactic Resources continued exploration and development of the gold deposits.
8.	Fall Creek Copper Prospect	Sec. 4 T. 38 S., R. 9 W. Josephine County	Cu	Mining Enterprises exposed a zone of massive sulfides in serpentinite.
9.	Lightning Gulch Group	--- Tps. 38, 39 S., R. 9 W. Josephine County	Au, Ag	FMC continued exploration in the area.
10.	Turner Albright Mine	Secs. 15, 16 T. 41 S., R. 9 W. Josephine County	Au, Ag, Cu	Noranda continued exploration program initiated by Baretta Mining.
11.	Babcock Prospect	Sec. 5 T. 39 S., R. 6 W. Josephine County	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn	Moly Corporation did preliminary mapping and sampling of this volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit.
12.	Rainbow Mine	Sec. 12 T. 40 S., R. 7 W. Josephine County	Au	Siskon Mining completed a 400-ft crosscut adit intersecting vein about 200 ft below old workings and is drifting south on the vein to intersect a projected ore shoot.
13.	Ashland Mine	Sec. 6 T. 39 S., R. 1 E. Jackson County	Au	Touchstone Resources conducted an exploration program of mapping, sampling, and drilling.
14.	Oregon King Mine	Sec. 30 T. 9 S., R. 17 E. Jefferson County	Au, Ag	Conaka Metals drilled mine. It was also looked at by other companies.
15.	King Midas Prospect	Sec. 28 T. 33 S., R. 5 W. Josephine County	Au	Prospected by local group. Bulk samples mill tested.
16.	Fandora and Spotted Fawn Mines	Sec. 22 T. 33 S., R. 5 W. Josephine County	Au	Fortune Mining Company of Eugene opened mines and plan installation of small mill.
17.	Black Boy Mine	Sec. 5 T. 33 S., R. 4 W. Douglas County	Cr	Dick Webb and associates developing massive chromite deposit.
18.	Salt Creek area	Sec. 18 T. 38 S., R. 21 E. Lake County	Au	Freeport Minerals locating claims, mapping, and sampling. Plan to drill.
19.	Paisley Hills-Coyote Hills area	--- T. 34 S., Rs. 18, 19 E. and T. 35 S., Rs. 22, 23 E. Lake County	Au, Cu	Chevron exploring, mapping, and sampling.

Table 2. *Exploration sites and areas in Oregon, 1982—continued*

Map no.	Site or area name	Location	Commodity	Comments
20	Dry Creek-Fitzwater Point area	— — — T. 41 S., R. 18 E. Lake County	Au, Hg	U.S. Steel exploring large group of claims.
21	Tucker Hill area	— — — T. 34 S., R. 19 E. Lake County	Both metallic and nonmetallic	Houston International exploring large group of claims.
22	Floral coal deposits	Northern Wallowa County	Lignite coal	Utah International still unable to obtain permit from county to explore and sample.
23	Cornucopia Mine	Secs. 27, 28 T. 6 S., R. 45 E. Baker County	Au, Ag	United Nuclear (mining and milling) continued work through 1982, reopening, rehabilitating, and sampling old workings. A diamond drilling program is planned.
24	North Pole, E and E, and Columbia Mines	Sec. 32 T. 8 S., R. 37 E. Baker County	Au, Ag	Brooks Minerals and AMAX continued exploration and development until September when AMAX withdrew. Approximately 5,000 ft of old workings rehabilitated and 3,000 ft of new work done.
25	Sumpter Valley Placer	— — — T. 10 S., Rs. 37, 38 E. Baker County	Au	Noranda completed drilling program on large area of dredged land but has not reported findings.
26	Bald Mountain and Ibex Mines	Sec. 4 T. 9 S., R. 36 E. Baker and Grant Counties	Au, Ag	Nerco continued exploration and development work, rehabilitating about 3,000 ft of old workings, driving about 2,000 ft of new drifts, and conducting extensive underground diamond drilling.
27	Dixie Meadows Mine	Sec. 23 T. 11 S., R. 33 E. Grant County	Au, Ag	Western Nuclear conducting underground exploration.
28	Hereford area	— — — T. 12 S., R. 38 E. Baker County	Au, Ag, Sb, Mo	AMAX and American Selco have acquired land positions and started exploration.
29	Grouse Spring Prospect	— — — T. 14 S., R. 36 E. Baker County	Cu, Mo	Manville did some drilling and leased the adjoining Record Mine claims.
30	Cable Cove district	— — — T. 8 S., R. 36 E. Baker and Grant Counties	Au, Ag	AMAX diamond drilled the Herculean, Red Chief, and Last Chance veins.
31	Vinegar Hill-Sunrise Butte area	— — — T. 10 S., R. 34 E. Grant County	Mo, Au	American Copper and Nickel is mapping, sampling, and drilling Sunrise Butte pluton.
32	Susanville district	— — — T. 10 S., R. 33 E. Grant County	Au	American Copper and Nickel continued work in the area, including trenching and drilling.
33	Northern Malheur County, including Vale area	— — — — — — Malheur County	Au	Freeport, Homestake, and Manville have established land positions and are prospecting for epithermal gold deposits.
34	Southern Harney County near Fields	— — — — — — Harney County	Au	FMC and Inspiration Development have established land positions and are prospecting for epithermal gold deposits.

APPENDIX II

Oregon - Claim Density by County (modified from Bureau of Land Management Data of 4/83)

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS	ACTIVE CLAIMS	AREA (MILES^2)	ACTIVE CLAIMS/ TOWNSHIP (36mi^2)	TOTAL MINERAL SURVEYS
BAKER	7,720	5,803	3,068	68.1	281
BENTON	0	0	668	0	
CLACKAMAS	41	31	1,884	0.6	17
CLATSOP	0	0	805	0	
COLUMBIA	0	0	639	0	
COOS	119	89	1,604	2.0	1
CROOK	986	741	2,975	9.0	17
CURRY	1,250	940	1,627	20.8	16
DESCHUTES	194	146	3,031	1.7	
DOUGLAS	1,624	1,221	5,063	8.7	30
GILLIAM	0	0	1,208	0	
GRANT	5,194	3,904	4,530	31.0	193
HARNEY	3,350	2,518	10,166	8.9	2
HOOD RIVER	7	5	523	0.3	
JACKSON	1,666	1,252	2,812	16.0	45
JEFFERSON	72	54	1,793	1.1	4
JOSEPHINE	4,903	3,686	1,625	81.7	88
KLAMATH	48	36	5,970	0.2	4
LAKE	2,161	1,624	8,231	7.1	
LANE	868	652	4,552	5.2	98
LINCOLN	12	9	986	0.3	
LINN	422	317	2,283	5.0	26
MALHEUR	8,103	6,091	9,859	22.2	27
MARION	721	542	1,166	16.7	
MARROW	0	0	2,060	0	
MULTNOMAH	0	0	423	0	
POLK	1	1	736	0	
SHERMAN	1	1	830	0	
TILLAMOOK	9	7	1,115	0.2	
UMATILLA	101	76	3,227	0.8	
UNION	331	249	2,032	4.4	9
WALLOWA	42	32	3,178	0.4	42
WASCO	12	9	2,381	0.1	2
WASHINGTON	53	40	716	2.0	
WHEELER	131	98	1,707	2.1	1
YAMHILL	2	2	711	0.1	
TOTALS	40,144	30,176	96,184	11.3	903
BAKER & GRANT		9,707	7,598	46.0	474
CURRY/JOSEPHINE/JACKSON		5,878	6,064	34.9	149
MALHEUR		6,091	9,859	22.2	27
MARION		542	1,166	16.7	0
REST OF STATE		7,958	71,497	4.0	253
TOTALS		30,176	96,184	11.3	903

STATEMENT OF JERE MOSSIER, FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSULTANT

Mr. MOSSIER. Senator, my name is Jere Mossier and I'm a fisheries and wildlife consultant with 20 years of experience and a Ph.D in my field. I have had extensive experience in research, Government work, college teaching, journalism, radio, and television work and the consulting business in fisheries, wildlife, forest management, and water quality matters. I'm a consultant for Louisiana-Pacific Corp., Intermountain Division, and I appreciate the opportunity to express my opinions on the proposed Weaver wilderness bill and forest management, fisheries, water quality, wildlife concerns.

The Weaver wilderness proposal would have a significant impact on spring chinook salmon and steelhead rearing capacity in the North Fork of the John Day River. Proposed fish habitat improvement projects in the Clear Creek, Granite Creek, Desolation Creek, Oreiental Creek, Big Creek, and other tributary streams of the John Day River in the Umatilla National Forest would be impacted since fish habitat improvement projects for these streams may not be allowed. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has been heavily involved with research projects on the North Fork of the John Day River. The Bonneville Power Administration provided major financing through the Northwest Power Act. The U.S. Forest Service has been responsible for the planning and administration, as well as financing, of the projects.

More than 3 years of stream habitat improvement projects including rip-rap for stream bank stabilization, improve riffle, pool ratios, log weirs, log deflectors, plunge pools, spawning gravels, and boulder placement are in progress for the North Fork of the John Day River. We look forward to the opportunity to participate in forest management and stream habitat improvement projects. Forest management and fisheries management are very much compatible in most situations providing proper land prescriptions and allocations are proposed in management alternative for all major issues.

Forest and resource planning through the National Forest Management Act and further application of National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act, has provided a means of managing the natural resources of our national forests through cooperation among national forest personnel, State fish and wildlife departments, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, industry and the public.

The EA, EIS process and appeals process allows diverse and intense input into forest planning. Further interdisciplinary team evaluations of land-resource planning, land and resource prescriptions and allocations insure a more comprehensive planning effort.

A more holistic outlook on forest management involves the multiple-use concept creating uneven-aged plant communities arranged in contiguous stands. The management of structural and species diversity within the forest communities can enhance the edge effect for maximizing bird, small mammal, and big game populations and diversity, improving forest community interspersion from both a species diversity standpoint and a features species standpoint.

These properly managed transition zones or ecotones provide optimum vertical and horizontal cover and provide an increased forage base.

Numerous regulations and planning approaches provide an evaluation process to effectively manage timber, water, wildlife, fisheries, and other natural resources from a holistic viewpoint. Wilderness would not allow these diverse inputs in the management decisionmaking process. A more balanced, scientific approach would be preferable in managing natural resources in our national forests.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. The whole of your statement will be put into the official record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mossier follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
JERE MOSSIER, PH.D.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
HEARING ON H.R. 1149
July 21, 1983

My name is Jere Mossier. I'm a fisheries and wildlife consultant with twenty years of experience and a Ph.D. in my field. I have had extensive experience in research, government work, college teaching, journalism, radio and television work and the consulting business in fisheries, wildlife, forest management and water quality matters. I'm a consultant for Louisiana-Pacific Corporation, Intermountain Division, and I appreciate the opportunity to express my opinions on the proposed Weaver Wilderness Bill and forest management/fisheries/water quality/wildlife concerns.

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Forest and Resource Planning through the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and further application of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA) have provided a means of managing the natural resources of our national forests through cooperation among national forest personnel, state fish and wildlife departments, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, industry, and the public. The EA, EIS process and appeals process allows diverse and intense input into forest planning. Further inter-disciplinary team evaluations of land-resource planning, land and resource prescriptions and allocations ensure a more comprehensive planning effort.

A more holistic outlook on forest management involves the multiple-use concept creating uneven-aged plant communities arranged in contiguous stands. The management of structural and species diversity within the forest communities can enhance the "edge effect" for maximizing bird, small mammal and big game populations and diversity, improving forest community interspersion from both a species diversity standpoint and a features species standpoint. These properly managed transition zones or ecotones provide optimum vertical and horizontal cover and provide an increased forage base.

The management of forest succession as a result of timber harvesting, fire, disease, insect infestations, volcanic eruptions, floods or other natural occurrences is becoming more predictable and more precise through research, monitoring and forest planning. The management of all natural resource issues including timber, fisheries, wildlife, water, soils, recreation, minerals, visual quality and economics provides a sound, balanced approach to utilizing all natural resources in our national forests for the majority of the people.

Required compliance with the Federal Clean Water Act and the State Water Quality Management Plan through the use of Best Management Practices will maintain existing levels of fish habitat capability, which are sufficient to sustain viable populations of anadromous and resident fish. The USFS is responsible for the implementation of these regulations.

The Umatilla National Forest is presently considering a 23,000 acre management area for a steep canyon area/riparian zone of the North Fork of the John Day River. The management area will consider alternatives to implementing land/water uses and will emphasize dispersed recreation and visual quality objectives. Multiple-use approaches to land management, as the aforementioned example, provide a sound basis to manage our national forest resources.

Sound resource management and full utilization of best management practices (BMP's) can maintain both the quality and the quantity of streams, thereby protecting anadromous salmonid spawning and steelhead rearing habitat. Anadromous fish management areas in the Umatilla National Forest will be managed silviculturally to provide or maintain near 80% of stream surface shading on a long term basis. The stand management will vary from essentially uncut adjacent to the stream to partial and/or regeneration cuts 100 feet from the stream for spring Chinook, steelhead and resident rainbow trout.

The Umatilla National Forest is working on enhancing smolt habitat capability for spring Chinook salmon. Target goals are annual increases of 3,050 smolts and 96 harvested adults. Further use of a "fish habitat index" and a "relative risk rating system" for evaluating water quality, road construction, timing of road construction and fisheries/sedimentation concerns will improve quantification and accuracy in fisheries management and mitigation measures.

It is essential that objective, professional communications be established in forestland and resource planning. At Louisiana-Pacific, Intermountain Division, we are working towards a sound, balanced timber management program while maintaining fisheries/wildlife/water quality and other resource concerns.

Numerous regulations and planning approaches provide an evaluation process to effectively manage timber, water, wildlife, fisheries and other natural resources from a holistic viewpoint. Wilderness would not allow these diverse inputs in the management decision making process. A more balanced, scientific approach would be preferable in managing natural resources in our national forests.

Thank you for granting me the opportunity to testify on this matter.

Jere Mossier, Ph.D.

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. BUCKHOUSE, DEPARTMENT OF RANGELAND RESOURCES

Mr. BUCKHOUSE. My name is John Buckhouse and I'm a faculty member at Oregon State University, and department of rangeland resources. I'm here as an expert witness and I'm neither an opponent or proponent of the House bill 1149.

Wildland watershed management focuses upon three objectives: Control of quality, quantity, and timing of water yields. In a debate concerning the relative wildland watershed management values of wilderness versus forest managed for multiple resources one needs to examine each of the objectives separately.

In terms of quality of water yield, it seems to me that under proper harvest practices, such as the Forest Protection Act or other similar provisions, and appropriate insect control, fire management, and road construction, one would expect no long-term degradation of water quality due to management. Erosion potentials and subsequent sediment loading of streams can be held at a minimum in managed forests with thoughtful and careful construction of worksites and road design. One could even argue that water quality over a long term may be better protected in a managed forest which was not subject to insect blights, diseased trees, and subsequent devastating wild fires. It is my opinion that the North Fork of the John Day River would not experience significant differences in water quality under managed forest versus wilderness designation.

About water quantity, there are areas where the evaporation-transpiration—E-T—rates are high, significant amounts of water may be rerouted through subsurface flows and down the drainage systems rather than directly to the atmosphere through E-T through appropriate forms of timber harvest. Generally, streamflow yields from a forested acre can be increased by as much as 20 percent through the removal of overstory vegetation—erosion will be held at minimal levels if the ground story vegetation and surface soils are left relatively undisturbed.

Since it's unlikely that large, continuous acreages would be clearcut, it may be impossible to detect increases in streamflow following logging. However, it is unlikely that decreases in water yield would occur with logging in any event. Therefore, it is my opinion that water yield would be maintained and possibly increased under managed forest rather than wilderness status.

About the timing of water yields. It is possible that timing of water yields could be improved through the management of this forest. Forest canopy openings designed to trap more show than normal are possible. Depth of snowpack may be increased during the period of snow acccumulation, and timed release of melt may be accomplished by judicious placement of forest openings on appropriate north or south aspects.

Active forest management need not have an adverse impact on the timing of flows. It is possible to preserve the present timing of water flow with proper planning of timber harvests.

In conclusion, hydrologically, there can be benefits associated with intensively and properly managed wildlands. Assuming proper care, concern, and planning, I would not expect a decline in the quality, quantity, or timing of water yields if the area were managed for multiple uses, rather than wilderness and, indeed, certain positive hydrologic benefits may accrue.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MIKE WEIDEMAN, BTO LOGGING

Mr. **Weideman**. My name is Mike Weideman. I am an independent logging contractor from Pilot Rock. I have been associated with the logging industry since 1966. My partner and I formed BTO Logging in 1977. I am a member of Associated Oregon Loggers.

I am familiar with the North Fork of the John Day area as I have worked adjacent to it several times and have hiked a good share of the area while fishing and hunting.

I oppose H.R. 1149 and the designation of the North Fork of the John Day as wilderness.

Our firm logs from 8 to 10 million board feet per year. We log almost exclusively using long-span skyline over fragile soils with marginal volumes per acre. We take pride in the way we are able to meet the stringent environmental requirements of the Forest Service. The vast majority of the acreage in the North Fork of the John Day is suitable for logging, using a combination of designated skid trails, long-span skyline and minimum standard roads. The impact of logging in the area, to the environment, would be very small.

Sustained yield volume from the North Fork of the John Day is 36.5 million per year which represents four firms the size of our company. Since we have about 30 full-time employees with a monthly payroll of $60,000 the impact of the loss of this volume would be devastating to contract loggers, like myself, our employees and the economy of northeast Oregon.

The increased competition between the mills for a decreasing timber supply would escalate sumpage value in order for those mills to make a profit at these inflated stumpage prices. They would have to put the squeeze on the already hard pressed independent logging contractor. Competition between logging contractors would be increased to such a level that in an effort to cut costs, shoddy and unsafe work result. Profit potential would be eliminated and companies would be forced to fold.

I am certain that if the North Fork of the John Day was eliminated from wilderness consideration and put into multiple-use management and with modern logging practices, and with proper logical and environmental restraints, the area would be a viable addition to the Umatilla National Forest.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF BILL MILES

Mr. **Miles**. I'm Bill Miles and I'm a Production & Industrial Workers' Union person. We have this petition that we would like to submit to the committee, that states we oppose H.R. 1149. Our reasons are simple. The reductions in annual harvest levels from national forest lands will eliminate jobs.

We request no new areas to be added to this which takes any forest land.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF KENT HENDERSON

Mr. Henderson. My name is Kent Henderson, with W. A. Rhodes, Inc. We operate out of Baker, Oreg., minerals exploration company. Our area of concern is the Grant County, particularly in the Granite area, Our primary mine is not included in the wilderness area. Two of our properties, which include about 50 percent of our business, are included either directly or partially within the wilderness area,

I'm quite concerned about these two properties. The region is one of the important gold mining regions in the United States.

My company believes that that is a fact and in the past few years, since 1974, we spent in excess of $62.6 million in exploring that particular area.

In looking at Forest Service topography maps, we find there is at least 30 office of mine works included in these wilderness areas. As near as we can calculate, during this same period, other companies have expended a great deal of money and a total we believe exceeds what Phil Rush has stated, in $15 million.

There are numerous roads to these old works, numerous logging roads. No way does this area qualify for the wilderness designation.

This is a beautiful country which has numerous access routes which allow the beauty to be enjoyed by many of us.

Present Forest Service multiple-use and adequate rules, oversee mining and logging and other industrial land use. At a time of national emergency, an established mine area such as this, could produce those critical things needed.

For the good of the majority of Americans and in the national interest, please help us modify this bill.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT TEN EYCK, CHAIRMAN, UMATILLA COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Mr. Ten Eyck. Senator, my name is Robert Ten Eyck, and I'm chairman of commissioners from Crook County. Attached to my statement you will find a resolution from the board of commissioners signed unanimously by all three commissioners. We want this made a part of our statement.

Senator Hatfield. That will be included in the record.

Mr. Ten Eyck. One other thing I might want to call your attention to is the fact that there is a number of people here in the audience that came down from northeastern Oregon on two chartered busses and they practiced the silent majority and we appreciate their being here very much.

Senator Hatfield. We welcome each and everyone of you here.

Mr. Ten Eyck. Umatilla County is a large, diverse county of some 60,000 people, which actually has a greater population than the other four Northeastern counties put together.

We, the commissioners of Umatilla County, definitely oppose any addition to the wilderness in northeastern Oregon unless or until counties are reimburse for lands taken. We feel that such with Willowa County, where you have a big percentage, 4 percent of the county is a wilderness area. If you had any more wilderness than the money, the 25 percent of the monies that go to the county for national forests receipts should be increased by like proposal for the amount taken away. If you took away 5 percent of the national forest into wilderness, the receipts should be increased by 5 percent. We would support something along that line very much.

My testimony has a lot of facts and figures and statements and I'm going to kind of break away from that a little bit, now, and tell you about a recent trip a week ago Saturday.

My grandson and I took a trip horseback riding into the Tucannon Wilderness Area. It's one of the more beautiful areas. We observed no elk in the wilderness area, a small amount of sign. Prior to reaching the area we saw numerous elk, right next to a clearcut about 50 feet from a clearcut. We saw two deer in the deer area. We saw numerous dear in the outside wilderness area. We saw no salmon in the Mill Creek drainage areas. This is the first time in my life I've never seen a salmon in the Mill Creek. I have not been there since.

We didn't see any beaver dams and it used to be full of beaver dams. We saw a trail. We got our horses probably ¾ of a mile up Mill Creek. You used to be able to ride the whole length of it. We saw numerous camps—a pile of tin cans probably this high in one camp. We saw numerous rubble and this isn't the way God made it. This isn't the way God left it for us to use.

I've heard a lot about God here today. It isn't God. It's man that has created this problem. It's used by a very select group of people. On our way in and out, we saw nobody or no traffic of anybody in this area. However, outside of the area, we saw over 40 people.

So, we feel very strongly that this should not be locked up for a select few and added to. It has a definite impact on the county moneys for roads and schools.

In 1979, our road department received over $1 million from national forest receipts. This past year it was slightly over $200,000. We know that some of this is due to economic basis, but if you took any more away from us, I don't know what we would do with roughly 1,800 miles of roads in Umatilla County. Our road department has dwindled from 120-plus people to approximately 40 people today. There is no way we can maintain and keep our roads going.

The rest of my statement, I would like to have entered into the record.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ten Eyck follows:]

Statement

of

Robert Ten Eyck
Chairman, Umatilla County Board of Commissioners

on

Oregon Wilderness Bill

H. R. 1149

before

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Central Oregon Community College

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

For the Official Record

A reasonable solution on the wilderness issue must be reached. The present proposal will not and cannot work and is not acceptable. We cannot destroy our economic structure.

Umatilla County is a diversified county and we must remain as such. Our estimated annual growth economic loss would be $8,385,700. Our estimated annual loss of household income would be $7,609,750. Umatilla County's population in 1980 was 58,861 and now exceeds 60,000 which is over one-half of the total population of the five Northeast Oregon counties, so you see our county would represent lots of people.

No one has addressed the people and the amount of forest products that have historically been produced by the neighboring counties to the North: Walla Walla and Asotin, Washington.

Our road department would suffer more; the department has already been reduced from 170 employees to approximately 40. The road system is approximately ~~[illegible]~~ 1800 miles and we are falling further behind each year due to lack of funds.

Should there be more area taken from multiple use and added to the existing wilderness, then the revenue to the counties should be increased. The easy way would be to increase the counties 25% by 1% for each percent of multiple use forest taken for wilderness.

CONTINUED TO NEXT PAGE

An example would be if you decrease the multiple use forest by 5% then the county would get 90% instead of 75%. This would not make jobs for people, but would help the county survive.

Statistics show a reduction of use in the existing wilderness area. A recent visit to the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness area showed little use, much littering of camp sites during elk season and trails not maintained and not passable for horses that were maintained and passable prior to the area becoming wilderness. This area is now used by a select few.

There is too much wilderness area presently in Northeast Oregon. Any additional areas should be created closer to the metropolitian areas to save energy and make areas more available to low income people. It is in the county, state and National interest to keep the lands in complete multiple use management.

Robert Ten Eyck

Robert Ten Eyck
Chairman, Board of County
Commissioners, Umatilla County

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR UMATILLA COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF STATING OPPOSITION TO FURTHER WILDERNESS AREAS IN NORTHEAST OREGON	)))	ORDER AND RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Umatilla County endorses the criterian submitted by the Blue Mountain Resource Council; and

WHEREAS, Umatilla County opposed any more wilderness in Northeast Oregon for the following reasons:

1) loss of money to roads and schools
2) too much adverse economic impact on the counties
3) statistics show considerable reduction of use in existing wilderness areas
4) no provision to pay counties for revenue and resources taken
5) it is setting aside large areas for a select few to use
6) too much wilderness areas presently in Northeast Oregon. Any additional areas should be created closer to the metropolitian areas to save energy and make areas mone available to low income people
7) It is in the county, state and National interest to keep the lands in complete multiple use management

NOW,THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Umatilla County Board of Commissioners stands opposed to further setting aside of Wilderness areas in Northeast Oregon for the reasons so stated above.

CONTINUED TO NEXT PAGE

DATED this 15 day of July, 1983.

UMATILLA COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Robert Ten Eyck
ROBERT TEN EYCK, CHAIRMAN

A. L. DRAPER

William S. Hansell
WILLIAM S. HANSELL

ATTEST:
J. DEAN FOUQUETTE, SR.
J. Dean Fouquette Sr.
County Clerk

RESOLUTION AND ORDER OPPOSING
FURTHER SETTING ASIDE OF
WILDERNESS AREAS IN NORTHEAST OREGON

STATEMENT OF VIRGINIA D. HARRIS

Ms. **Harris**. Senator Hatfield, with the statement, I have turned in a green folder with some letters from people at home, a petition.

I asked to speak here today because I wanted you to know my concerns for Dale. My folks have worked there 23 years to build a business they can be proud of. They have a country store, a laundromat, a garage and saw shop.

My family has lived in eastern Oregon for 64 years. When I married, my husband and I thought Dale would be the ideal place to raise our family. We liked the idea of small schools, clean air, and the mountains to enjoy. We felt it was a safe place to raise children.

My husband has been a logger for 23 years and enjoys his work. He is a cat skinner and a timber faller. He is not trained to do any other kinds of work. His age would make it hard to change jobs.

One thing about living and working in eastern Oregon as a logger, you can usually get a job. If this bill is passed, a lot of loggers will be out of work and very few jobs will be available in our area.

How will our government officials explain to the taxpayers a $1 million water sewer system for four wilderness patrol officers, let alone the size of the housing complex now at the station?

Senator **Hatfield**. The rest of your statement will be added to the record. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Harris follows:]

Statement

of

Virginia D. Harris (Dusty)

on

Oregon Wilderness Bill

H. R. 1149

before

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Central Oregon Community College

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

For the Official Record

Senator Hatfield:

I asked to speak here today because I wanted you to know my concerns for Dale. My folks have worked here 23 years to build a business they can be proud of. They have a country store, a laundromat, a garage and saw shop.

My family has lived in eastern Oregon for 64 years. When I married, my husband and I thought Dale would be the ideal place to raise our family. We liked the idea of small schools, clean air, and the mountains to enjoy. We felt it was a safe place to raise children.

My husband has been a logger for 23 years and enjoys his work. He is a cat skinner and a timber faller. He is not trained to do any other kind of work. His age would make it hard to change jobs.

One thing about living and working in eastern Oregon as a logger you can usually get a job. If this bill is passed a lot of loggers will be out of work and very few jobs will be available in our area.

How will our government officials explain to the taxpayers a one million dollar water sewer system for four wilderness patrol officers-let alone the size of the housing complex now at the station?!

There is a jobs bill now in Washington D.C. It is very amusing to me that our government is trying to figure out how to put people to work at the same time as they are deliberately putting people out of work with the wilderness bill.

I don't know about you, but to me this sounds crazy!

Please vote " no" and let other Senators around the United States know that you want an employed Oregon.

Thank you,

Virginia D. Harris
(Dusty)
Dale, Or 97880

STATEMENT OF MIKE TROUT, EASTERN WASHINGTON DIRT RIDERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. TROUT. Senator, the photo album we presented to you, goes along with my testimony if you would like to thumb through that.

My name is Mike Trout, and I am from the Tri-Cities area of southeastern Washington. I am an executive board member of the Eastern Washington Dirt Riders Association, a life member of the American Motorcycle Association, and have been riding trail bikes for 23 years. I have a wife and two sons, one 10 years old and one 12 years old, who also trail ride. We use the North Fork of the John Day area for multiple-use recreation, which includes camping, fishing, wood cutting and trail riding. We have used this area extensively since 1978 when the Tucannon-Wenaha wilderness bill forced us out of our traditional riding area in eastern Washington. We now travel 135 miles to ride the North Fork area because it is the closest area for us to ride.

There are over 200 of us from the Tri-Cities area that use the North Fork area for motorcycle trail riding. We take our wives and children to this area to camp and trail ride. Many of our children have learned to trail ride here and to us this is an extremely valuable recreational area.

We believe in multiple use, trail bike use is fully compatible with logging, grazing, and mining. These people are making a living in this same area that we use for recreation. We enjoy meeting the people and visiting with them as we trail ride. Last year, I put over 1,500 trail miles on my motorcycle in this area, in all this time, I saw only 5 backpackers and I saw no horses. According to the trail use survey taken by the Ukiah Ranger District, last year 92 percent of the total trail use in this area was by motorcycles, backpackers were 7 percent, and horses use was less than 1 percent.

This area is covered largely by lodgepole pine thickets, much of which is dead. Each year, hundreds of dead trees fall across the trails blocking them even to foot travel. The only way to clear the trails is with power saws, which we carry on our bikes. Each year, we voluntarily log out these trails at no cost to the Forest Service. If it weren't for the multiple use, these trails would be closed even to foot travel.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Trout follows:]

RIDERS Association P.O. Box 5681, Kennewick, WA 99336

The Honorable Senator Mark Hatfield
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Room 362 Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

My name is Mike Trout, I am from the Tri Cities area of South-Eastern Washington. I am an Executive Board Member of the Eastern Washington Dirt Riders Association, a life member of the American Motorcycle Association, and have been riding trail bikes for 23 years. I have a wife and two sons, one 10 years old and one 12 years old who also trail ride. We use the North Fork of the John Day area for multiple use recreation, which includes camping, fishing, wood cutting and trail riding. We have used this area extensively since 1978 when the Tucannon-Wenaha wilderness bill forced us out of our traditional riding area in Eastern Washington. We now travel 135 miles to ride the North Fork area because it is the closest area for us to ride.

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This area is covered largely by lodgepole pine thickets, much of which is dead. Each year hundreds of dead trees fall across the trails blocking them even to foot travel. The only way to clear the trails is with power saws, which we carry on our bikes. Each year we voluntarily log out these trails at no cost to the Forest Service. Last year we carried a power saw on our bikes the full season to clear out trails. This year in addition to logging out the trails, we built a bridge with volunteer labor. Also we have built several trails around meadows and wet spots. Our groups enjoy using this area. They police themselves and are very conservation minded, staying on established trails and away from streams and fragil areas.

The recreation money spent in this area is by motorcycle and snowmobile use not by hikers and horsebackers. We frequently buy gas, food and supplies from the merchants in Pilot Rock, Battle Mountain, Ukiah and Dale. We like to help these people as much as we can in these times of depressed lumber prices.

If this area is closed many of us will have to give up our favorite form of recreation because of the high cost of traveling to some distant area. The other area we ride, even tho it is a great distance to travel, is near Lake Chelan and it is being proposed for wilderness under the Washington wilderness bill. This would leave us no place to go at all.

Thank you,

Mike Trout
3309 W. 7th
Kennewick, WA 99336

STATEMENT OF LENNIS CHRISTENSEN

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Senator, I'm Lennis Christensen and I'm talking on the recreational use in that area with snowmobiles and R.V.'s and bikers. Snowmobilers help clean out the trails in the wintertime and they go in the summertime and help build new trails and in the other areas, they help groom them, too. And, then for the R.V. people, they go in there and they camp in that area so there are roads in those areas and stuff. When they go in there and camp, they might bring their motorbikes or do hunting, but they are in there with their R.V. camping equipment and that's all I have to say.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Christensen follows:]

I am Lennis Christensen and I'm here representing the recreational users in opposing the proposed Wilderness Bill H.R. 1149.

If this bill is approved it will stop the use of the bikers, snowmobilers, and R.V. campers in the area. This is not fair to the majority of the people. Why should a small handful of people be allowed to set aside land for it to just sit and not be enjoyed by all. This land was put here for all to use.

The U.S.F.S. has collected trail registration cards from 1981 to July 12, 1983, for the North Fork and Tower Mountain areas. These records show that the trails were used 1,222 times. Of this use 4 were by horseback riders, which is less than 1% of the total. Motorcyclists have used the trails 1,123 times, which is 92% of the total. The Hikers have used the trails 95 times, which is only 8% of the total registered use. (See attachment)

If this bill is passed, use would be restricted to hikers and horseback riders, in most areas. This is a small majority of people to enjoy all of that land.

The bikers have helped the U.S.F.S. build a bridge acrdss Big Creek, which helped to reduce costs. Without this bridge, access to this area would have been restricted by high water until at least early July. The help from the bikers has saved approximately 20 days of labor for the forest service.

The bikers and snowmobilers have spent numerous hours cleaning trails and helping to build new ones. If it weren't for this help many trails would not [illegible]

The recreationalists bring income into nearby small towns by buying gas, oil, groceries and etc. Small towns depend on this extra income, if this bill is passed most business' would close.

The amount of use in this area by the campers and fishermen is unknown, because there is no way to actually document it. There is also a lot of trails that do not have trail registers on them and a lot of old trails that have been opened and maintained by the users that we do not have documented use on.

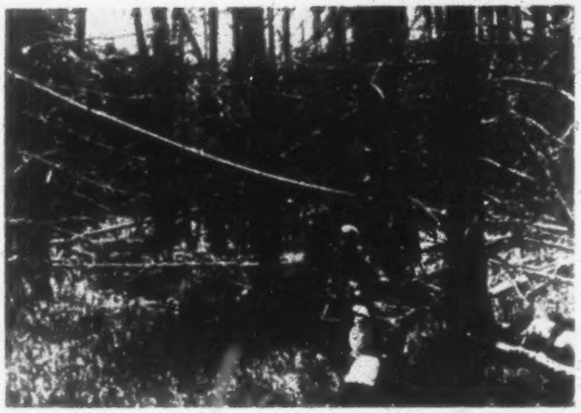
As representative for the recreationalists in this area, I strongly urge you to oppose this piece of bad legislation and keep it as multiple use for everyone to enjoy.

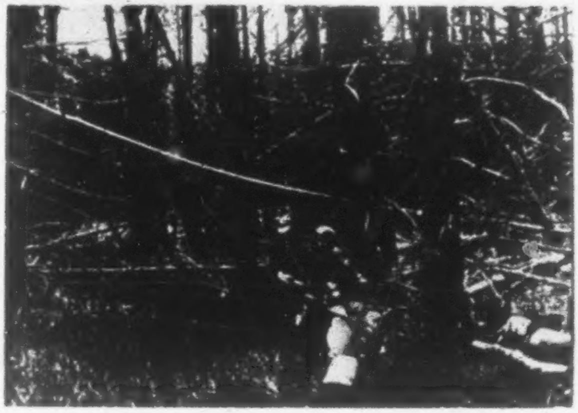
Thank you.

Leanne Christensen
P.O. Box 127
Pilot Rock, Ore, 97868

Trail Name	Miles	Registered Use			Miles Used		
		Horse	Motor-cycle	Hiking	Horse	Motor-cycle	Hiking
Hidaway Cr.	5.5	0	2	15	0	11.0	82.5
Chimney Rock	4.0	0	2	19	0	8.0	76.0
Cable Cr.	7.9	0	236	5	0	1,864.4	39.5
Blue Mtn.	5.5	1	296	8	5.5	1,628.0	44.0
Round Mdw.	6.0	0	239	5	0	1,434.0	30.0
Winom	4.0 1.6*	0	189	16	0	1,058.4	89.6
Big Creek	6.3	3	45	27	18.9	283.5	170.0
Cable Cr. Grade	2.9	0	114	0	0	330.6	0
Subtotals >	42.1	4	1,123	95	24.4	6,617.9	531.6
TOTALS			1,222			7,173.9	
Percent of Total		0%	92%	8%	1%	92%	7%

*The last 1.6 miles of Big Creek Trail is used by Winom Creek users.





STATEMENT OF ED BARTON, PRESIDENT, EAST OREGON FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Barton. Senator, I'm Ed Barton and I'm the president of the East Oregon Forest Protective Association. Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony on behalf of the F.D.A.

The association members all own and manage private forestland throughout portions of eastern Oregon. The focus of the association is the protection of private forests from fire, insects, and disease.

As forestland managers, we believe that the allocation of vast areas of public forestland to a nonmanageable single use is not responsible stewardship of these lands. As a practical consideration, we must point out that wildfire and destructive forest insects do not respect congressionally mandated boundaries any more than they do our own ownership boundaries. We are concerned that the forestlands within the North Fork of the John Day River proposed wilderness were not sprayed during the recent western budworm control project. The decision not to treat these lands was made for political reasons in spite of a favorable benefit analysis. As the budworm continues to defoliate and kill trees a situation is created that will add substantially to the risk of ignition and the subsequent spread of wildfire.

While we are aware that the Wilderness Act does provide for the treatment of fire, insects, and disease, we know that as a practical matter, this option is not commonly available.

As development of the wilderness system proceeds, there have been many areas proposed for inclusion that do not fit the Wilderness Act criteria. We feel that the designation of large areas of public forestland as wilderness creates an untenable situation in the area of fire control.

First of all, the option of controlling the accumulation of woody fuel on the land is not available. Second, when a fire does start, control must be undertaken with a combination of airplanes, helicopters and hand tools. Firefighting under these conditions is dangerous for the people involved and exceedingly expensive as well. When faced with the responsibility of controlling fire under such restrictive conditions, the public forest managers must provide sufficient equipment and personnel to be effective.

A firefighting organization resembles an insurance policy; the greater the risk, the higher the cost.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JAMES E. VANDLING, FORESTER, LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP.

Mr. Vandling. I'm James Vandling and I'm a forester with Louisiana-Pacific Corp. My working circle encompasses the ~~north circle~~ of the North Fork of the John Day. Concerning the North Fork and from a viewpoint of a forester, we're dealing basically with two differenct cycles of forest succession when looking at wilderness or multiple-use management. A wilderness designation endeavors to allow natural succession to determine the ecosystems cycle. Forest types are growing without stocking control, which in turn allows for slower growth rates, higher chance for insect damage, decay, etc. These forests will eventually reach a climax situation which is static (i.e. little diversity, the animal population limited to those species associated with an old-growth type).

This climax type will perpetuate itself indefinitely unless a break occurs. The break can be caused by an insect attack, fire, windstorm, some other phenomenon or combination. It can occur on a small scale or large scale. When it does break, however, a new succession begins with different vegetation types coming in with their associated animal populations. Diversity in the forest is maintained in this manner.

The fear of future insect damage in the North Fork and surrounding ownerships has already been realized, with the recent spruce budworm infestation. While the rest of eastern Oregon has been sprayed to counter the budworm attacks, this area was not because of its in limbo wilderness status. Field exams of the area indicate the infestation to be quite severe. It has already become a breeding ground for destructive forest pests. I would regard this situation as a classic example of the potential dangers wilderness designation would represent to surrounding Federal lands as well as adjacent private ownerships.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Vandling follows:]

STATEMENT
OF
JAMES E. VANDLING, FORESTER
LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORPORATION
ON
OREGON WILDERNESS BILL H.R. 1149
BEFORE
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
CENTRAL OREGON COMMUNITY COLLEGE
BEND, OREGON
JULY 21, 1983

(For the official record)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER AND THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,

As a Forester with Louisiana-Pacific Corporation, I have had the opportunity to direct and administer to resource management activities both on Company Fee Timberlands and Federal Timber Sales on the Umatilla National Forest. The bulk of this time has been spent in and around the North Fork of the John Day River Complex.

WILDLIFE

The North Fork John Day controversy, as is the case with many other roadless areas, seems to lie in two main areas. They are:

Fisheries and Elk Management - Can they be compatible in a managed forest situation? Research and case histories indicate that Elk habitat can be protected and improved by vegetative manipulation designed to balance the forage and cover ratio. Historically, we find that managed forests beget increased forage production, thereby increasing the Elk management potential. This is not necessarily achieved in wilderness designation. I would also add that the Umatilla National Forest has successfully used temporary system road closures which maintain balanced hunting pressures while still providing limited vehicle access.

It seems there has been a common misconception concerning the fisheries situation on the North Fork of the John Day. Many wilderness proponents have argued that the water quality is excellent because the land is in a wild state. Forty-nine per cent of the North Fork drainage exists in managed forest conditions. Furthermore, water quality data of two adjacent watersheds, Camas and Desolation Creeks, which are one hundred per cent and seventy per cent respectively developed, show no difference in water quality from that of the North Fork, especially in terms of temperature and turbidity (two aspects most affected by timber harvest[1]). In these cases, fish habitat has been maintained without locking out other uses. The

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[1] See attachment

State Department of Fish and Game has stated that in the last five years stream course management has increased the North Fork steelhead population by three hundred per cent. Shouldn't we ask ourselves why?

TIMBER

From the viewpoint of a professional forester, we are dealing essentially with two different cycles of forest succession when looking at wilderness or multiple use management. A wilderness designation endeavors to allow natural succession to determine the ecosystems cycle. Forest types are growing without stocking control, which in turn allows for slower growth rates, higher chance for insect damage, decay, etc. These forests will eventually reach a climax situation which is static (i.e. little diversity, the animal population limited to those species associated with an old growth type).

This climax type will perpetuate itself indefinitely unless a break occurs. The break can be caused by an insect attack, fire, windstorm, some other phenomenon or combination. It can occur on a small scale or large scale. When it does break, however, a new succession begins with different vegetation types coming in with their associated animal populations. Diversity in the forest is maintained in this manner.

Managed forests endeavor to work in this same cycle while utilizing resources available throughout the cycle. Timber harvesting from a silvicultural standpoint does nothing different than creating a natural break artificially while utilizing the material. From a forester's viewpoint, management can influence a forest to maintain greater diversity in species, size, stocking, and animal populations which vary to the type of vegetation they are associated with.

Both cycles will affect any one animal or forest type at a given point in time. The difference is that with one cycle we are enabling ourselves to control the effect. If we wish to maintain salmon spawning grounds, we can control timber harvesting to protect the streambeds, or we can take our chances on the wilderness cycle that those streambeds won't be lost due to forest fire with its resulting siltation and increased water temperature. In one case, we can do something about it; plan minimal roads, protect streams, remove infested timber, etc., or we can wait and see what'll happen.

The fear of future insect damage in the North Fork and surrounding ownerships has already been realized, with the recent Spruce Budworm infestation. While the rest of Eastern Oregon had been sprayed to counter the Budworm attacks, this area was not because of its "in limbo" wilderness status. Field exams of the area indicate the infestation to be quite severe. It has already become a breeding ground for destructive forest pests. I would regard this situation as a classic example of the potential dangers wilderness designation would represent to surrounding federal lands as well as adjacent private ownerships.

The conclusive results of the RARE II Study on the Umatilla National Forest indicate only 22,000 acres of the North Fork Drainage as candidates for Primitive and Dispersed Recreation. Of the 220,000 acres requested for wilderness designation in H.R. 1149, 183,000 acres are inventoried as commercial forest land, with only 100,000 acres available to programmed harvest. The differences between the Gross Unit Acres and Net P.H. Acres represent withdrawals for management constraints called for under the Districts' Environmental Analysis and Draft Forest Plan's Stage 1 Analysis. These constraints represent the protective measures already available and being used in and around the North Fork complex. Biologically and socio-economically, these are the best alternatives available to the management of the North Fork of the John Day River complex.

The people of Eastern Oregon have already spoken out during earlier RARE II hearings, and the records clearly show that they want to maintain that flexibility of choice on the Umatilla National Forest through Multiple Use Management.

Finally, I would like to briefly address one of the more critical aspects of the wilderness debate; this being a precise definition of what wilderness actually should be and what it should provide for the public at large. In 1964 the Wilderness Preservation Act was passed into law. Most of the criteria encompassed by this Act regarding necessary attributes an area must have to qualify for a wilderness designation has been disregarded, if not completely ignored by today's wilderness advocates, proof of which is the "Oregon Wilderness Bill of 1983".

In the last several months many of Oregon's leaders realized the definitive problem they were facing. A cooperative effort put forth by the counties, State Judiciary and the Governor's Office produced a new wilderness criteria which has found widespread acceptance and is becoming a model for other states in their attempts to resolve the wilderness issue.

I appreciate this opportunity to testify before the Committee with the hope that some of my views will influence your final decisions regarding the future of the North Fork of the John Day River Roadless Area.

Sincerely,

James E. Vandling

James E. Vandling

WATER QUALITY
DESOLATION PLANNING UNIT

The following are summaries of Water Quality observations on the major streams leaving the planning unit. All data was collected by periodic grab samples over five years (1974-1979). Data is given as a Range and a Mean.

	Camp Cr. at Forest Boundary	Desolation Cr. at Forest Boundary	North Fork J. Day at Forest Boundary
Total			
Alkalinity mg/1	20-60 (41)	30-75 (54)	25-70 (46)
Carbon Dioxide mg/1	2.0 (2)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (2)
Coliform, Total/100 ml	2-292 (52)	0-80 (35)	0-120 (26)
Coliform, fecal/100 ml	0-146 (21)	0-22 (5)	0-144 (16)
Fecal Strep/100 ml	0-218 (28)	0-76 (21)	0-380 (38)
Conductivity MICROHMS at 25c	76-235 (143)	84-240 (158)	75-250 (180)
Hardness mg/1	10-50 (26)	30-75 (54)	25-95 (47)
Dissolved Oxygen mg/1	9-12 (10)	6-11 (9)	7-11 (10)
PH Std. Units	6.6-9.0 (7.4)	6.7-8.6 (7.6)	6.8-8.7 (7.9)
Phosphates mg/1			
Total	.2-6.3 (4.19)	.15-3.4 (1.9)	.5-4.3 (1.7)
Ortho	0-.3 (.13)	.03-.15 (.1)	.02-.3 (.08)
Dissolved Salts mg/1	24-75 (43)	28-72 (50)	28-79 (53)
Temperature °F	32-73 (47)	32-67 (43)	32-70 (44)
Turbidity TU's	1.1-29 (7.0)	.6-25 (8.6)	.7-36 (7.7)

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM RUSH, EASTERN OREGON MINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. RUSH. Senator Hatfield, I'm Bill Rush, from Pendleton, Oreg. I'm speaking for some 350 members of Eastern Oregon Mining Association.

As you know, some 90 percent of our strategic metals are derived from foreign countries and to close up the North Fork area with wilderness, would be a mistake. Such as when additional wilderness was adopted in the Strawberry wilderness. It closed one of our few chrome producing areas.

We all believe in multiple-use for all our lands. I believe in the bestest for the mostest of the people. I would like to introduce Ed Hart and Bill Colt. We have a letter to read and also there were some two bus loads of people who came from Pendleton to this meeting, that aren't being able to be heard.

Our area of concern is the North Fork John Day complex. This area is in what is called the gold belt of the Blue Mountains.

The gold and silver deposits are genetically associated with the Bald Mountains batholith, which has an outcrop area of more than 70 square miles. Bald Mountain is in Section 4, 33, 34, Range 36E, Township 8 S. about 6 miles east of Granite, Oreg.

Pardee and Hewett, geologists of the time up to 1914, computed the minimum output on Granite Creek and streams and gulches draining into it. Gold alone was $1,033,000 at $22 an ounce along the North Fork John Day River from the three biggest placer mines were $893,000. These mines are the Klopp places at the injunction of Trail Creek with the North Fork, the French Diggings, about 6 miles up the South Fork of Trail Creek from the Klopp mine and the Thornburg placers on the North Fork about 5 miles below the Klopp mine. 1914 was the last time geologists were in the area and gold was said to run 0.25 cent per yard. Lindgren was the first in 1901 and the gold ran 0.10 cent per yard.

Now, does this seem fair? In the U.S. Forest Service Rare II study, they said this was a mineralized belt, but they never bothered to find out what the gravels woud run at todays prices.

Right now, the Forest Service and BLM are spending out 40 to 50 samples a week, from Baker, Oreg.; a little late for us miners to get any information to fight this wilderness thing.

We miners have been hounding and hounding them for assay reports ever since Rare II. Now, in the last year, they have started. Maybe you can get that information. The company they ship with is Greyhound Bus Lines.

In the Wilderness bill, the U.S. Government does not have to pay you for the loss of your mine. They say you can keep on mining after it is wilderness, but you have to have your claim assayed and OK'd by the Forest Service or BLM mineral examiner by December 1983, or you will lose it. It would take years.

Congress recognizes the possessory rights of miners. The locator of a mining claim has a possessory title thereto and the right to the exclusive possession and enjoyment thereof and this exclusive possession and enjoyment includes the right to work the claim to extract the mineral therefrom, the right to the exclusive property in such mineral as well and the right to defend his possession.

Don't let this land be locked up forever.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF BILL M. BAKKE, COLUMBIA RIVER CITIZEN'S COMPACT

Mr. **Bakke**. My name is Bill M. Bakke. I am speaking on behalf of the Columbia River Citizen's Compact. The Compact is a coalition of fishermen, wildlife, and environmental groups in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. I am also a member of the advisory committee for the salmon and trout enhancement program for the State of Oregon and a commissioner on the Salmon and Steelhead Advisory Commission created by the Salmon and Steelhead Conservation and Enhancement Act of 1980.

My comments are in support of the proposed Oregon Forest Wilderness Act of 1983, H.R. 1149, and specifically those wildlands that contain the last secure habitat base for Oregon's wild salmon and steelhead resources.

Salmonoid resources are adapted to the environmental conditions within which they are produced. These wild salmon and steelhead resources are the result of natural selection and are genetically adapted for survival in the environment of their home stream. They are important biological resources because they are what remains of a once abundant and diverse resource; they cannot be replaced by hatchery technology and selection. They are important economic resources because the fisheries supported by hatchery and wild stocks are constrained to protect adequate spawners in the wild population. We can harvest more fish providing the wild runs are restored and in healthy condition. To do that, however, requires that wild salmon and steelhead have a secure habitat base. The Oregon Forest Wilderness Act is critical to wild salmon and steelhead restoration in Oregon. Over 3,000 commercial fishing jobs are dependent on wild fish restoration.

The proposed wilderness areas included in H.R. 1149 in northeast Oregon are of critical importance to the protection and restoration of Columbia River salmon and steelhead. Restoration and enhancement of anadromous fist is a very clear intent of Congress when in 1980 Congress enacted the Salmon and Steelhead Conservation and Enhancement Act (Public Law 96-561) and the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Public Law 96-501), specifically section 4(h) of the act. Because the Oregon Forest Wilderness Act is designed to protect significant natural production areas for anadromous fish in the Columbia River Basin, it is an essential third part, complementing the Enhancement and Northwest Power Acts.

The public has subsidized hydro development in the Columbia River with the loss of the salmon resources. The value of that loss over a 20-year period, 1960-80, is $5.6 billion. The public has also subsidized other forms of watershed development such as forestry. From the point of view of the salmon and the fishermen, there is no end to the subsidy.

I have included a letter from Mr. Jeff Sirmon, Regional Forester for region 6 of the U.S. Forest Service to Mr. Timothy Wapato, executive director for the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. In summary, this letter states that while anadromous fish are listed as one of the Regional Forester's critical targets, the funding for direct habitat improvement declined from $673,000 in 1981 to zero dollars in 1983, and there are no planned expendtures for 1984. Yet, the States and region 6 have identified $2.5 million of needed fish habitat work. The fish and wildlife budget in region 6 is 0.8 percent of the timber budget and 60 percent of the fish and wildlife budget was spent in support of the timber harvest program in 1982.

The Forest doesn't have money to put toward anadromous fish habitat and production monitoring even through about 50 percent of the anadromous fish spawning and rearing habitat in the upper Columbia River is on Forest Service land. Some of the salmon using national forest lands for reproduction in the upper Columbia River are being reviewed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Because there is no assurance that investments in the restoration of natural salmon and steelhead resources on national forest-lands in Oregon will be secure, the only option left is to secure the needed protection of anadromous fish habitat through wilderness designation.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF ALEX HEINDEL, COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

Mr. HEINDEL. Senator Hatfield, my name is Alex Heindel. I'm a biologist and I'm employed by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. My principle issue of concern is the natural and artificial propagation of fish.

I received my formal training in Oregon fisheries and Oregon State. Speaking as a fisheries biologist, I'm particularly concerned about the population of salmon and steelhead in inhabited areas under the wolderness designation.

Indeed, all of the areas that our commission has recommended for inclusion directly or indirectly support the populations to these fish. I frequently hear the question, Why is wilderness necessary, to protect these fish? I would simply answer, wilderness is their home. Wilderness provides a set of conditions that originally produced them. It provides one set of conditions that we know they can continue to survive in. Wilderness is as much a part of the fish as the fish is a part of wilderness.

Massive change in those conditions that produce the fish, such as that brought by logging and associated activities, substantially alter those conditions to produce those fish. No amount of management, subsequent to the disturbance, will aid its effect. I don't know of any examples where salmon and steelhead populations inhabiting areas subject to logging, haven't been significantly and perhaps personally affected by those activities. And, because we're now dealing with rambling populations, can we afford to take the obvious risk? Replacement with fish hatcheries will not suffice. Continued reliance on hatcheries will serve to reduce the diversity and that long time survival of fish stops. That diversity is found in healthy spawning populations.

To more fully appreciate the critical relationships between salmon and their environment, we need only ask one question. Why are these fish here in the first place? They are here because of the climate. The topography that makes the Pacific Northwest what it is, allows them to develop. They are literally a piece of the Pacific Northwest.

It follows then, if we radically altered that habitat, we're likely not to leave these fish anyplace at all to live.

Recently passed legislation recognized the importance of maintaining these fish in the region. They have recognized the fundamental importance of maintaining naturally spawning populations of these fish.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DALE PEARSON, ASSOCIATION OF NORTHWEST STEELHEADERS

Mr. **Pearson**. I'm Dale Pearson and I'm a small businessman in Portland. I'm here to testify on behalf of the Association of Northwest Steelheaders.

During the last session of the Oregon Legislative Assembly, I represented the Northwest Steelheaders and the Federation of Fly Fishers as a volunteer, unpaid lobbyist. I became acutely aware of the decline of two of our most valuable resources. One is wild, naturally spawning salmon and steelhead. The other is a clean, adequate water supply. I also found out that while our timber industry is facing serious, even crisis conditions, the problem is lack of demand, not of the supply of trees to harvest. Balance in our economy is essential. Timber management decisions must be made in conjunction with the needs of tourism, fishing, farming, and ranching, all of which are facing damaging shortages of the fish or water resources upon which their health depends.

As a businessman and the holder of a MBA degree from the University of Chicago, I tend to think in economic terms. Although the wilderness issue has been publicized as a sacrifice of the economic benefits of logging for esoteric reasons, I find compelling economic reasons to designate certain lands as wilderness. These economics are based on the serious scarcity of wild salmon and water. If certain select lands are kept free of the tractor and automobile; if their natural vegetation and soils are maintained, the resulting enhancement of our fish and water resources will more than compensate for the lost timber production, if any.

Well established forests and soils help to prevent floods and landslides, control erosion and stream temperature, provide stream base flows and help recharge aquifers. In the upper basins these functions are vital, particularly if the stream supports anadromous fish runs. The need for controlled water discharge at a high level of quality increases each day. The foresight to maintain natural headwall and upstream areas will proclude the necessity for construction of expensive, artificial improvements later.

I've presented here, a summary of the commissions I feel are important for designation of wilderness and other areas I feel should be included.

Senator **Hatfield**. Your entire statement will be included.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pearson follows:]

ANGLER'S CLUB OF PORTLAND

Assn. of Northwest Steel Headers
Federation of Fly Fishers
Oregon Natural Resources Council
Columbia River Citizens Compact

Legislative Action Office
Dale C. Pearson, Director
421 SW 5th Ave
Portland, Or. 97204
223-0256

July 21, 1983
H.R. 1149, Bend, Oregon
Testimony on behalf of the Association of Northwest Steelheaders
Dale C. Pearson

I own a small restaurant in downtown Portland. During the last session of the Oregon Legislative Assembly, I represented the Northwest Steelheaders and the Federation of Fly Fishers as a volunteer unpaid lobbyist. I became acutely aware of the decline of two of our most valuable resources. One is wild naturally spawning salmon and steelhead. The other is a clean adequate water supply. I also found out that while our timber industry is facing serious, even crisis conditions, the problem is lack of demand, not of the supply of trees to harvest. Balance in our economy is essential. Timber management decisions must be made in conjunction with the needs of tourism, fishing, farming, and ranching, all of which are facing damaging shortages of the fi or water resources upon which their health depends.

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Well established forests and soils help to prevent floods and landslides, control erosion and stream temperature, provide stream base flows and help recharge aquifers. In the upper basins these functions are vital, particularly if the stream supports anadromous fish runs. The need for controlled water discharge at a high level of quality increases each day. The foresight to maintain natural headwall and upstream areas will preclude the necessity for construction of expensive artificial improvements later. Such improvements could decimate any wild fish present. These wild fish carry a magnified value over their individual worth. Commercial and recreational catches are currently limited to allow adequate wild fish to reach the spawning beds and continue the species. Thus each wild fish produced will allow the harvest of four salmon by ocean fishermen. Logging such areas could have disasterous effect.

If areas are selected for wilderness designation that have these characteristics and additionally do not meet a commercial timber land growth standard of 50 cubic feet/acre/year, an insured economic gain for the public is achieved. (This is the growth standard below which the State of Oregon does not require reforestation.) Road building and logging in such areas can cause debris slides that decimate fish runs and destroy water quality. Road building in these areas is likely to cost more than the value of the timber harvested. As the roads are paid for by the public and soil unstability is likely to limit their usefulness, such investment is unwise. Forest regeneration is so slow as to negate their value for future harvests at any reasonable interest rate.

We therefore request that prime consideration to certain wilderness candidates. These areas have the characteristics to make their inclusion economically imperative. Elimination of logging and motorized recreation will enhance the fish and water resources concerned.

1. The area includes important anadromous fish spawning and rearing habitat.
2. The area includes upstream sectors where undisturbed terrain is essential for control of the water.
3. Classification of the land is below that which would reasonably qualify it as sustained yield forest.
4. The cost of roading exceeds the value of the harvestable timber.

We emphasize the inclusion of the following wilderness areas in H.R. 1149 and ask for their expansion if possible:

Salmon Huckleberry
Hidden
Coast Creeks
Grassy Knob
North Fork John Day Complex

In addition, the following areas adequately fit the criterion and should be included:

Roaring River
Bulldog Rock
Drift Creek
Pistol River
Murderers Creek
Wapiti
Grand Ronde Canyon
Crystal Canyons

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STATEMENT OF THOMAS G. CARTER, UMATILLA CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Mr. CARTER. Senator, my name is Tom Carter. I represent the Umatilla Conservation Council of Pendleton, Oreg. We support inclusion of the north fork of the Umatilla River in the Oregon Wilderness bill, as well as the designation of many other valuable areas. Because of the lateness, I'm going to just hand in my official testimony and make a brief statement.

Senator, when I was a young man growing up around Mt. Hood, I remember the log trucks with the big, single log loads coming out of the roads. I remember the big salmon my dad and I caught in the Upper Santiam River and I remember the hike we took through the forests of Mt. Hood and camping out far from the roads and the other people.

Mr. Senator, those days are gone now. The big trees have all been cut down and the logging companies now are cutting timber that my logging ancestors would have been embarrassed to have brought out of the woods.

The salmon are gone. The streambeds are silted over and many of the places my dad and I camped have been clear-cut and not even reforested. The only areas left are the ones my dad and others had the foresight to protect 40 years ago.

Now we're down to the last marginal patches of ground of our forest—Custer's last stand, for our forests of Oregon; lands only existence is dependent upon the fact that nobody wanted it until now.

Senator, I want to help save a few places where I can take my sons as my dad took me and I want him to have the same chance with his kids. I urge you to act now to pass a significant wilderness bill, before it's too late. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Carter follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

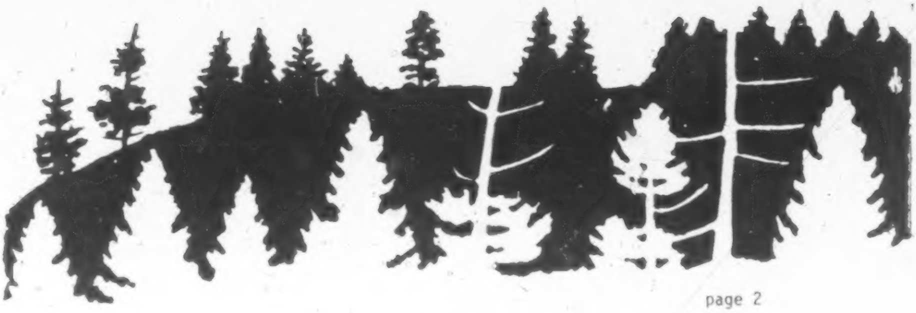
BEND, OREGON, JULY 21, 1983.

Dear Senator Hatfield and Members of the Committee:

Senator Hatfield, the Umatilla Conservation Council is a group of about fifty citizens of Umatilla County who are concerned about the wise use of our natural resources. Our group shares with many other citizens a strong concern about the fate of the Umatilla River and its headwaters. It and its tributaries are the main arteries of our county, draining the Blue Mountains and nourishing our farm land. Senator, the Umatilla River must be protected, starting with its headwaters.

Our conservation group also fully supports the concept of major additions to the Oregon Wilderness Bill (HR 1149). There are many important wilderness areas in Eastern Oregon as well as other areas that are worthy of federal protection and support. These include the beautiful Elkhorns area of the North Fork of the John Day Wilderness and other headwaters drainages in that area. Also the Wapiti, the Hellhole country and the Chief Lookingglass additions are small but important areas worthy of addition and are important to us.

The Umatilla River flows through the City of Pendleton, halfway between the Blue Mountains and the Columbia. Yesterday I watched numerous Pendleton area children floating down the rapids in the river on inner tubes and swimming in the deep pools. From the same main street bridge,



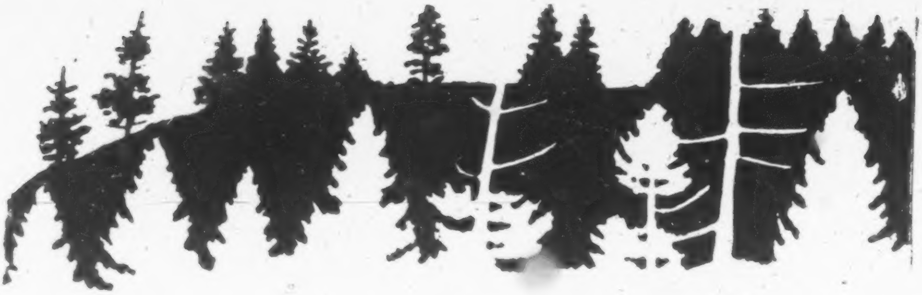
I could see some local fishermen trying to catch a trout after work. Many birds and animals including some herons live along the bank within the city limits.

Upstream from Pendleton, the river flows out of the North Fork canyon, joins Thomas Creek and the South Fork and heads down the canyon toward the Umatilla Reservation and Pendleton. This part of the river is probably the most popular part of the county on opening day of trout season, as literally hundreds of fishermen line the banks.

The Kiwanis cabin is located at the forks. It is the site of the Outdoor School program for numerous school districts from both Oregon and Washington as well as accomodating over 2000 other individuals seeking a place to camp and enjoy the outdoors every year.

The North Fork of the Umatilla drains an area of steep canyons with sparse timber stands on protected slopes and open hillsides of grass and rock. Several small year round streams feed in from the side canyons, carrying a surprising amont of water for the seemingly arid region. The river bottoms generally have a cool breeze even during the hottest part of our summer and the plant life there is more similar to the lusher plant life of western Oregon than to the east side of the Cascades. Moss and ferns are abundant along the easy trail up the river.

The North Fork of the Umatilla is home to several beaver colonies who seem to be determined in their construction projects, as they constantly build and rebuild their dams and ponds. I have seen numerous deer and other forms of wildlife take advantage of these pools to drink and bathe. The unsilted river beds of the North Fork are the spawning goals of the last run of steelhead to come up the



Umatilla. Also, some few remaining native trout still swim in that river.

Above the North Fork, on the hillsides, roams one of the counties largest remaining elk herds. They winter in the area, in the protected draws at night and out on the sunny slopes during the days. Elk seem to prefer the mixture of sixty percent open slopes and forty percent wooded areas. Except during elk hunting season, they are not very wary of man. Bears, cougars and other animals live on these hillsides as well.

On top of the hills however, surrounding the canyons, mans activity continues to encroach on the beautiful Wilderness. Roads and logging sales creep up to the rim on the south side and the Tollgate highway swings around the east edge of the canyon. To the north, development of summer homes and recreation sites continues.

The area is threatened by planned logging sales, where high leads are proposed to reach down over the edge and drag up the trees to the easy ground above. Forest Service long term management plans call for helicopter logging of what cannot be reached by cables, leaving undisturbed only a narrow corridor along the river bank. Silting and side-stream destruction of the spawning beds is not even a consideration.

Volumous data has already been submitted in support of this proposal. Members of your staff have visited the area and can speak of its rugged beauty. Senator Hatfield, the North Fork of the Umatilla Wilderness area deserves your support.

Thomas G Carter

Thomas G. Carter
Umatilla Conservation Council
1107 NW Carden Street
Pendleton, Oregon 97007

STATEMENT OF BART BARLOW, SOIL SCIENTIST

Mr. **Barlow**. Senator, my name is Bart Barlow and I'm a professional soil scientist and I work with a consulting firm in eastern Oregon.

I would like to start off with watershed. Stream flow is generated by nonerosive flow of water through the soil profile, rather than by the erosive flow of water overland. This results because the watershed surface is undisturbed and therefore a dense cover of vegetation and a nearly complete mat of organic materials on the forest floor, maintains high rates of water movement into the soil profile and protects surface soils from the erosive action of overland flow.

However, when the watershed surface is disturbed or compacted which is an inevitable consequence of timber harvesting, infiltration is reduced and overland flow volumes are increased and water quality degraded.

Furthermore, because trees transpire great quantities of soil water into the atmosphere, their removal results in increased summer and annual stream flow. If stream channel stability is a problem—which is generally the case in high elevation areas--this increased flow will result in significant channel degradation and reduced water quality. Trees also provide shade for stream channels, resulting in the maintenance of colder, more favorable stream temperatures.

The cumulative effects of timber harvest acivities are increased stream temperatures and sediment levels, and a reduction in dissolved oxygen levels. Their effects may be detrimental to both spawning success and fingerling survival in the salmonoid species.

In eastern Oregon, the environmental consequences of timber harvesting become more detrimental as these activities take place in areas of increased elevation, slope steepness, and precipitation levels. For example, in the Trail Creek and Clear Creek areas, timber harvesting has resulted in increased stream temperatures and sediment levels. These streams are used extensively by spawning salmonoids and the overall effect has been negative.

Senator **Hatfield**. The rest of your statement will be put in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Barlow follows:]

Soil and Hydrological Sciences Associates

2111 First Street, La Grande, OR 97850 • (503) 963-9740

July 20, 1983

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
U. S. Senator
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I would like to make the following comments relative to the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

In an undisturbed forested watershed streamflow is generated chiefly by non-erosive flow of water through the soil profile, rather than by the erosive flow of water overland. This results because the watershed surface is undisturbed and therefore a dense cover of vegetation and a nearly complete mat of organic materials on the forest floor, maintains high rates of water movement into the soil profile (infiltration) and protects surface soils from the erosive action of overland flow (Kirkby and Charley, 1967; Fredricksen, 1970; Nuher, 1972; Brown, et al. 1973; Beasely, 1976; Harr, 1977; Mosely, 1979; Packer and Williams, 1980). However, when the watershed surface is disturbed or compacted - which is an inevitable consequence of timber harvesting - infiltration is reduced, overland flow volumes are increased and water quality degraded (Kirkby and Charley, 1967; Fredricksen, 1970; Brown, et al. 1973; Harr, 1977; Cassidy, 1980; Packer and Williams, 1980).

Furthermore, because trees transpire great quantities of soil water into the atmosphere, their removal results in increased summer and annual stream flow (Fredricksen, 1970; Brown, et al. 1973). If stream channel stability is a problem - which is generally the case in high elevation areas - this increased flow will result in significant channel degradation and reduced water quality. Trees also provide shade for stream channels, resulting in the maintenance of coder - more favorable stream temperatures.

The cumulative effects of timber harvest activities are increased stream temperatures and sediment levels, and a reduction in dissolved oxygen levels (Brown et al. 1973). Their effects may be detrimental, to both spawning success and fingerling survival in the salmonoid species (Hall and Lantz, 1969).

In eastern Oregon the environmental consequences of timber harvesting become more detrimental as these activities take place in areas of increased elevation,

• MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT • ON-SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL • RECLAMATION • SLOPE STABILITY
• GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATIONS • WATERSHED MANAGEMENT • SOIL MAPPING AND INTERPRETATIONS

slope steepness, and precipitation levels, (all characteristics of those areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill). For example, in the Trail Creek and Clear Creek areas (N. F. John Day Headwaters) timber harvesting has resulted in increased stream temperatures and sediment levels. These streams are used extensively by spawning salmonoids (W.W.N.F. File 1105), and the overall effect has been negative.

Adding to the immediate negative environmental impacts associated with site disturbance and compaction on high elevation sites, are the fact that they fail to recover hydrologically (infiltration is reduced, overland flow and erosion are increased - all of which are interdependent), for over 40 years (Strickler, 1961; Strickler and Hall, 1980; Barlow, 1983). In other words, relatively high elevation sites will continue to produce excessive overland flow and erosion and thus sedimentation to streams for at least 40 years following site disturbance. This comes about because of the severe microclimate in these areas which leads to surface soil crusting, and severe water repellency; which results not only in reduced infiltration, but also inhibits seed germination and plant establishment (Barlow, 1983).

Therefore even with the best environmental assessment procedures and timber harvest prescriptions, these high elevation soil and water resources will be significantly degraded due to the severe climatic conditions which exist. To augment the problem, severe inefficiencies exist in the U. S. Forest Service environmental assessment procedures, which will essentially guarantee the long term degradation of soil and water resources in these high elevation areas.

The Middle Fork Catherine Creek Environmental Assessment is a classical example (this area is in the Oregon Wilderness Bill). This watershed has the following characteristics (W.W.N.F., File 2510):

> "The Middle Fork area can be characterized as having steep to very steep convex slopes that are highly dissected. Relief is dramatic (4500-7600 ft. within 1.5 miles). Average slope is 38%. Natural erosion rates are high to very high. The mass failure potential is high. Productivity is limited at higher elevations due to cold subsoils. High precipitation levels are the reason for the high erosion rates."

Furthermore, the largest naturally occurring landslide in eastern Oregon was within the timber sale area and roads were planned across its lower outrun. Additionally, the watershed provides the principal source of drinking water for the city of Union, Oregon, and is a primary steelhead spawning and rearing area. From the environmental assessment (W.N.N.F., File 2510 and 2430), we find the following quotes:

(i) "The soil survey for the middle fork area is general in nature and has not been field verified. . . Additional on the ground surveys should be completed prior to initiating impacting activities."

(ii) "This is essentially a desk job. . . No time was allocated to the environmental assessment and therefore you will note that specific harvest recommendations are lacking. . ."

(iii) "The large landslide that occurs within the sale area is a result of the weak structural nature of the parent rock. . ."

(iv) "Other benches within this basin and along the fault zone have resulted from similiar slope failure. . . This entire basin is geologically unstable and not suited to roading."

The environmental assessment for the Middle Fork sale was appealed to the Forest Service chief - who supported the proposed timber sale 100%.

Ground based timber harvest activities are not compatible with high elevation watershed resources in eatern Oregon. Such activities result in major infiltration reductions and increases in erosion, when the watershed surface is lightly disturbed, and or primary and secondary roads and skid trails are constructed.

Roads, because of their poor infiltration characteristics and associated hydraulic structures will be continuous - point sources of sediment to streams. The hydrologic recovery of disturbed areas at high elevations is extremely slow, thus extending the longevity of the adverse impacts on soil and water resources.

The majority of the areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill represent critical watersheds. They are snow catchments and headwaters of major streams As such, they are key areas in maintaining a sustained flow of quality water to lower lying cities, irrigated valleys, and hydroelectric facilities; not to mention a valuable stronghold for our anadramous fish runs. Furthermore, most of these areas, because of their extreme climatic conditions, have a very low potential to produce significant volumes of timber (Brown and Coewenstein, 1978).

Senator Mark Hatfield
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When the potential longevity of water resource impacts from timber harvesting are weighed against the remaining watershed values and the low inherent productivity of these areas, it becomes obvious that we need more wilderness. Passage of the Oregon Wilderness Bill - intact - with the addition of the entire Elkhorn Mountain Range, will allow for continued high quality watershed values. No jobs will be lost by the passage of this Bill, for these areas in an undisturbed condition have been adding considerable stability to the regions economy for the last 100 years, or more.

Respectfully submitted,

Bart Barlow

Bart Barlow
Soil Scientist/Hydrologist

BB/sm

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STATEMENT OF BILL FLEISCHMAN, CITIZENS FOR GLACIER-MONUMENT

Mr. FLEISCHMAN. My name is Bill Fleischman and I represent Citizens for Glacier-Monument. The Glacier-Monument proposal is a river stream and creek proposal. It is an 11-foot rattlesnake coiled in a clump of mountain mahogany. It's a No. 18 Adam's fly arcing just where you want it, under that floating rootball in the cool shadows where the rare red-banded trout hesitates, explodes, and fights gamely for freedom.

It's a cinnamon-colored black bear nursing her cub behind the windfallen tree across the Little Malheur trail. It's the surprised look on her face at the sight of a human in late May.

Glacier-Monument is a wolverine shuffling over a knife edge ridge to stare, unafraid at a bow hunter then vanishing, leaving the smell of his wildness as the only tangible evidence of his visit.

Congressional protection for the proposed Glacier-Monument Wilderness is imperative for the following reasons: Seven timber sales planned within the next 3 years threaten critical elk habitat. Land use planning objectives are being ignored in areas designated wildlife emphasis. As a result, the Glacier-Monument will lose over 50 percent of its carrying capacity for elk within 3 years unless Congress acts.

The Exchange III timber sale, in the heart of the Glacier-Monument proposal, is scheduled for sale June 2, 1983. If sold, this sale will produce a deficit of over $35,000 due to road construction and reconstruction and high regeneration costs due to sensitive soil conditons in 30 percent of the sale.

Proposed roads in Exchange III will decrease elk habitat effectiveness by 82 percent in the sale area with a road density of 3.53 miles per square mile of secondary roads and 1.0 miles of main roads per square mile. Cutting units in the sale are poorly placed, resulting in existing open areas being enlarged to unusable sizes for optimum elk edge use. The area is in wildlife emphasis land use allocation No. 3 in the Silvies-Malheur land use plan. The sale does not "maintain or enhance the fish and wildlife habitat" as stated in the goals of land allocation No. 3. All appeals and requests for relief have been exhausted through administrative channels.

Senator HATFIELD. The rest of your statement will be placed in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fleischman follows:]

CITIZENS FOR

GLACIER-MONUMENT

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
425-7775

Congressional protection for the proposed Glacier-Monument Wilderness is imperative for the following:

IMMEDIATE THREATS

-Seven timber sales planned within the next three years threaten critical elk habitat. Land use planning objectives are being ignored in areas designated Wildlife Emphasis. As a result, the Glacier-Monument will lose over 50% of it's carrying capacity for elk within three years unless Congress acts.

-The Exchange III timber sale, in the heart of the Glacier -Monument proposal,is scheduled for sale June 2, 1983. If sold, this sale will produce a deficit of over$-35,000 due to road construction and reconstruction and high regeneration costs due to sensitive soil conditions in 30% of the sale.

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NATURAL RESOURCE VALUES

-Abundant cover, well distributed water, and well dispersed natural openings, rugged terrain and the undeveloped character of the Glacier-Monument qualifies it as one of the finest elk and deer habitats in Oregon. Range is supplied in Spring, Summer and Fall with excellent Calveing areas near abundant tributaries of the Malheur,John Day and Burnt rivers. The importance of Glacier-Monument increases yearly as habitat is altered in lands surrounding the area. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife recommends roadless or backcountry for the entirety of the wilderness proposal.

-The headwaters of the Malheur, John Day(main stem) and burnt river

Drainages are located in Glacier-Monument. The excellent quality of the numerous streams in the area are directly attributable to the undeveloped nature of thearea. the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified the upper reaches of the Malheur and North Fork Malheur as critical native fish habitat.Native populations of the red -banded trout(recognized as rare in the state of Oregon) still inhabit the Little Malheur River and drainages such as elk creek while it has disappeared from areas with heavy access. all streams in Glacier-Monument provide valuable continuous late summer and early fall flow of cold clear water when irrigation and wildlife needs are acute. This is due to the undisturbed canopy and unroaded character of the Glacier-Monument. Dr. Fred R. Swanson of Oregon State University has shown that roads cause 85% of the sediment load which destroys native fish spawning capability.

-Approximately 28,900 acres (59%) of Glacier-Monument is underlain by soils which generally show negative effects with vegetative removal and displacement. The thin ashy volcanic soils, if disturbed, constitute a potential source of degradation to the watershed values in tributaries of the Malheur, John Day and Burnt rivers.

-The historical significance of Monument Rock to the Burnt River Indian Group is shrouded in mystery. A huge column of carefully stacked rocks on the craggy summit was begun centuries ago as a sacred religious site, and free roaming basque sheep herders have continued building the stack during the first half of the current century.Attempts to ascertain the reason for the site have been met with sketchy myths.

-Wood production in Glacier-Monument is estimated to be 2.8mmbf per year or less than ½% of the combined allowable cuts of the Malheur and the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests. Of the 49000 acre proposal only 29,669 acres are considered commercially viable. Of this 29,669 acres over 29% is underlain by soils which "Show negative effects with vegetative removal and displacement" leaving a total of 21,065 acres in marginally productive forest land, primarily in lodgepole, white fir and associated species.

-No active mining operations or proven mineral reserves are located within the area.

-RARE 11 rated the area highly for solitude and distinctive scenery.

-Glacier-Monument occupies a unique ecological niche in its proximity to the boundaries of the two physiological provinces of the Blue Mountains and the arid Basin and Range Province. Its addition to the Wilderness system of Oregon will provide a valuable piece to the intricate mosaic of the ecology of Oregon. --

The unique features of the Glacier-Monument combined with the mismanagement to the area by the Forest Service offer a solid arguement to Congressional protection. Time is running out. Citizens have exhausted all administrative channels for solutions. We appeal to our congressmen and Senators to let reason prevail.

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
319 S.W. Pine St.
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208

Reply to 2610

Date March 14, 1983

RECEIVED

Mr. Tim Wapato, Executive Director
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission
2705 East Burnside Street, Suite 114
Portland, OR 97214

Dear Mr. Wapato:

In response to questions asked in your letter of March 1, concerning Region 6's Anadromous Fish Program. We have addressed them as follows:

1. What is the funding level that Region 6 dedicates currently and for each of the last 5 years for anadromous fish resources?

   Response:

   Data for anadromous fish habitat improvement for fiscal years 1978 through 1980 are not available; however, in 1981 we spent $673,000 and 1982, $270,000. In fiscal year 1983 there was no funding allocated.

2. What is the funding level currently and for each of the last 5 years for timber mangement and related activities in Region 6?

   Response:

W.O. FINAL ALLOCATION FOR TIMBER MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ROAD CONSTRUCTION (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

		FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983
030/031	1/	28,517	37,375	41,721	43,050	42,981	39,199
033/034	2/	17,914	24,740	24,652	27,243	22,615	34,417
FR&T	3/	57,021	63,542	71,477	65,383	76,460	63,318
TPC	4/	92,200	94,300	107,122	104,415	101,200	104,600
TOTAL		195,652	219,957	244,972	240,091	243,256	241,534

1/ Sale Preparation and Sale Administration
2/ Reforestation and Timber Stand Improvement
3/ Road Construction
4/ Timber Purchaser Credit

The above table does not include Knudsen-Vandenburg or Brush Disposal funds.

3. Funding for anadromous fish resources represent what percentage of the timber budget in addition to that amount spent on anadromous fish resources; how much of this figure is directly related to support for timber management activities?

   Response:

   Fiscal year 1982, 2.2 million of fish and wildlife appropriation was spent in support to the timber program. This represents about 60 percent of the Region's fish and wildlife budget.

4. What is the funding level for direct fish habitat improvement for 1983, and what is the projected level for funding for 1984?

   Response:

   No dollars were distributed to Forests in FY '83 for direct habitat projects, and we anticipate that the funding level we will receive in '84 will not allow us to execute any direct habitat projects.

5. What funding level would be required to accomplish the direct fish habitat improvement program currently listed in the Oregon State Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Plan?

   Response:

   The following funding would be required to complete anadromous fish direct habitat work on Oregon forests.

   1983 $677,034; 1984 $774,146; 1985 $702,102; 1986 $762,258; 1987 $557

6. It is our understanding that funding for direct fish habitat improveme in 1981 was $700,000. Has that funding level ever been higher? If so would you please indicate the amount and the year?

   Response:

   Funding for direct habitat improvement in FY 1981 was $673,000. This the highest level that we have records of being spent for direct anadromous fish habitat improvement.

7. Are anadromous fish included in the Regional Forester's Critical Job List?

Response:

Fish habitat is listed as one of the Regional Forester's critical targets for managing the Natural Resource Program in Region 6.

8. For those National Forests with anadromous fish responsibilities, would you please list staff members that are certified fishery biologists? Would you also please indicate the dates when the first fish biologist was hired for each National Forest in Region 6?

Response:

Forest	SO Fish Bilogist	RD Fish Biologist
Gifford Pinchot	1	1
Malheur	2	0
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	1	1
Mt. Hood	1	3
Olympic	1	2
Siskiyou	1	2
Siuslaw	1	6
Umatilla	1	0
Umpqua	1	0
Wenatchee	1	0
Willamette	1	2

Fisheries Staff	1978	1981	1982
	13	26	29

Four of our fisheries staff are certified by the American Fisheries Society as Fisheries Scientists.

Sincerely,

for James F. Torrence
JEFF M. SIRMON
Regional Forester

STATEMENT OF DAVID BURNS

Mr. **Burns**. Senator, my name is David Burns and I have come from Pendleton today to speak in strong support of the Oregon wilderness bill. Except for my college years, I have spent most of my life in eastern Oregon. I have worked for 8 years as director of community education for school district 16R, and now I am in business installing solar hot water systems. My real true love, however, is searching eastern Oregon wilderness—and proposed wilderness—for giant rainbow trout and char. Although I have been a hiker, hunter, and fisherman since I was young, it was not until I spent 1 year of postbaccalaureate study in wildlife and fisheries at Oregon State that I really began to understand and appreciate the extremely valuable and fragile fisheries resources we have, or have potential for.

Most any fisherman who has cast a line into some of eastern Oregon's beautiful wild rivers such as the Lotine, Wenaha, Imnaha, and Umatilla, will tell you that the fish are bigger, more abundant, feistier, and better tasting in a wildness setting. There are good reasons for this phenomenon. There's the absence of chemicals and pesticides, the absence of sedimentation and siltation due to lack of roads and loggging and the protection of tributatry streams in addition to many streams and rivers.

In short, wilderness provides the best possible environment for spawning and growth of resident trout and anadromous salmonids. As proof, I refer to the February 14, 1983, report by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission which states that the North Fork John Day produces 90 percent of the spring Chinook and 70 percent of the steelhead in the entire John Day Basin at an annual value of $4 million. The North Fork Umatilla produces 30 percent of the entire Umatilla Basin's steelhead and considering the tribal fall Chinook restoration project in the Umatilla, there is a resource there valued at $13 million a year. This value can be compared to the timbr value in this same area of only $170,000. Therefore, on an economic basis, it seems clear which resource is most valuable in this area.

In order to protect this valuable resource, however, the Senate must act now. Many of the proposed wilderness areas, including the North Fork John Day and Umatilla, are scheduled for logging contracts. In addition to the threat of logging and roads, there have been little or no funds allocated for fish habitat by the Forest Service. In the 1983 Forest Service budget for region 6, timber received $493 million compared to only $4 million for fish and wildlife. Direct fish habitat improvement funds for region 6 have declined from $700,000 in 1981 to nothing for 1983 and 1984.

When I stop and think that over 97 percent or 1,876,220,870 acres of the lower 48 States, has already been logged, roaded, industrialized, subdivided, and citified, it seems not only reasonable but an obligation that we preserve a small part of the few remaining roadless acres that represent a link to our past. In the song "America the Beautiful" Samuel Ward wrote—and we have all sung—of "purple mountain majesties." In eastern Oregon we may not have purple mountains, but we have some blue ones and some greenhorns, wallowas, strawberries, and elkhorns, that we think are pretty majestic. We would like to see them stay that way. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF LOREN HUGHES, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. HUGHES. My name is Loren Hughes and I'm from La Grande, Oreg. I'm a jeweler and a rancher and chairman of the Oregon Wilderness Committee. And, as I remember, we are the originators of the Save Oregon Land. You'll notice that I used for the cover page, a quote of your interest in this. The Izaak Walton League endorses the same philosophy as you do. And, we have therefore given a resolution this year, May 15, that we support wilderness bills such as 1149.

We also have some extra areas that we have mapped on in the back of this folder that we would like you to see and consider to add to wilderness.

I have some photographs in there and the one that leads the way is the Minam that you have put into a wilderness study many years ago. It's a picture from Point Prominence above the Little Minam and the bottom line shows where you put some wilderness boundaries several years ago. But, the basic thing is the Lower Minam and from the photograph, you can see, it's simply a desert. It has not been given wilderness designation here. And, we appreciate your protection of it over the years by having an official study.

We have many, many acres that are in these additional wildernesses that are not getting the protection that this Minam area now has.

The Wallowa-Whitman had 159 MMBF cut that time. You put 100,000 acres of wilderness around the Eagle Cap and we have an additional increase of over 200 MMBF of allowable cut. You see, wilderness really hasn't cut into the Wallowa-Whitman cuts as industry shows they would.

Those other photographs are of the North Fork of the John Day and we would like to have you consider that for wilderness also.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL B. WEST, UNION COUNTY CHAPTER, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. WEST. My name is Russ West and I'm a lawyer in private practice in La Grande. I've worked for the U.S. Forest Service for eight seasons as a smokejumper and as a timber marker and cruiser. I am an avid outdoorsman who enjoys backpacking, hunting, cross-country skiing and rock climbing. I have visited much of the areas in the proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149, both in recreation and in my job as a smokejumper while parachuting to fires.

I am testifying on behalf of the Union County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League. I shall address the proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149 specifically, since I know that area best. Our chapter also endorses the North Fork of the John Day wilderness complex and the Grande Ronde River canyon for inclusion in the Senate bill. H.R. 1149 contains almost 70,000 acres of the Eagle Cap additions, including the Lower Minam, Huckleberry, and West Lostine Face and Upper Catherine Creek. Our group strongly supports these proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149 for the reasons that follow.

The propose additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149 contains the headwaters of several important anadromous fisheries; the Wallowa and Grande Ronde Rivers. Critical parts of these fisheries and their watersheds extend outside the wilderness boundary. These areas need protection to preserve the watershed and fishery resource.

The Eagle Cap Wilderness currently consists mostly of classic rock and ice wilderness. To properly preserve a portion of this part of Oregon, we need to expand the Eagle Cap Wilderness to inlcude some more diverse ecosystems at lower elevations. Three specific resources; fisheries, wildlife, and watershed outweigh the value of the timber resource in the proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. The rest of your statement will be put into the official record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. West follows:]

July 22, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Subcommittee on Public lands
475 Cottage, N.E.
Salem, OR 97301

Re: written testimony for hearing on H.R. 1149

Dear Senator Hatfield:

By way of introduction I am a lawyer in private practice in La Grande. I have also worked for the U.S. Forest Service for 8 seasons as a smokejumper and as a timber marker and cruiser. I am an avid outdoorsman who enjoys backpacking hunting(both rifle and bow) cross country skiing and rock climbing. I have visited much of the areas in the proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149 both in recreation and in my job as a smokejumper while parachuting to fires.

I am testifying on behalf of the Union County Chapter of the Izaak Walton league. I shall address the proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149 specifically since I know that area best. Our chapter also endorses the North Fork of the John Day wilderness complex and the Grande Ronde River canyon for inclusion in the Senate bill. H.R. 1149 contains almost 70,000 acres of the Eagle Cap Additions, including the Lower Minam (34,000), Huckleberry and West Lostine Face(22,000) and Upper Catherine Creek(15,000). Our group Strongly supports these proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149 for the reasons that follow.

The proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness of H.R. 1149 contains the headwaters of several important anadromous fisheries; the Wallowa and Grande Ronde Rivers. Critical parts of these fisheries and their watersheds extend outside the wilderness boundary. These areas need protection to preserve the watershed and fishery resource.

The Eagle Cap Wilderness currently consists mostly of classic rock and ice wilderness. To properly preserve a portion of this part of Oregon we need to expand the Eagle Cap Wilderness to include some more diverse ecosystems at lower elevations. These specific resources; fisheries, wildlife and, watershed outweigh the value of the timber resource in the proposed additions to the Eagle Cap wilderness of H.R. 1149. An estimated 1.6 million board feet of timber are included in the proposed additions to the Eagle Cap wilderness. This is only 1% of the allowable cut of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

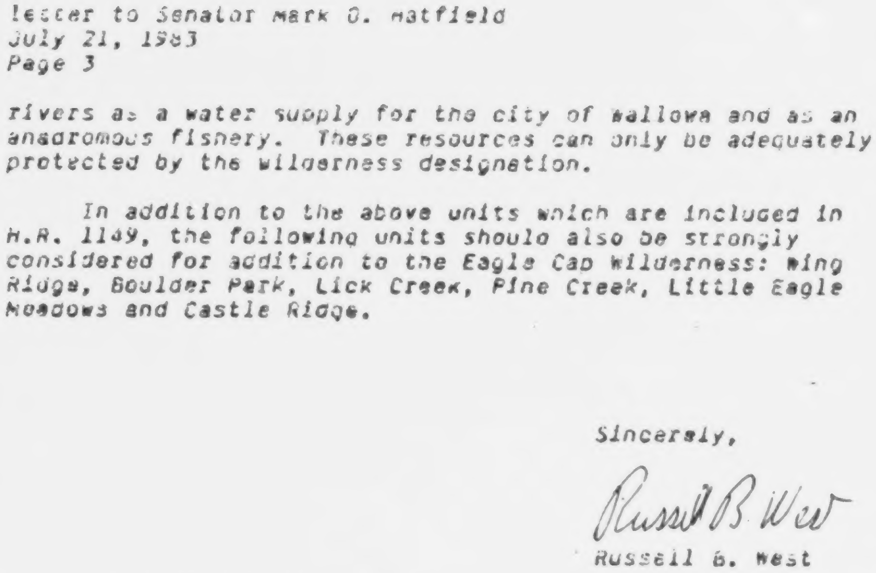
The Upper Catherine Creek unit contains a very important fishery for salmon and steelhead. This stream provides spawning grounds for spring and summer Chinook, Steelhead, Rainbow trout, Dolley Varden, Eastern Brook trout and White Fish. Within this unit the soils are not stable; there is an active land slide and numerous slumps. The citizens of the nearby town of Union are dependent upon this watershed for their drinking water. Often the turbidity count and the coliform bacteria level (which attaches to the particles) becomes so high that the drinking water must be boiled. The Union water department is being pressured to improve water quality by the EPA. The only way to prevent further degradation of Union's water supply is to include Upper Catherine Creek in the wilderness. Because of the fragile soils, logging and roading will degrade the water supply and the fisheries.

Areas of the Upper Catherine Creek contain important elk habitat. Thermal cover areas and forage areas are found in a combination that could not be improved upon by timber management. A heavily used elk migration route crosses this unit. These features and the accessibility of the unit make it a very popular area for big game hunters.

After consideration of the above discussed resources, the Forest Service withdrew a large portion of a timber sale that was planned in the higher elevations of this unit. This indicates that the Forest Service realizes the very limited value of the timber in this unit when weighed against the other resources.

The Lower Minam unit has been under consideration for wilderness designation for over 20 years. The Forest Service and Industry should be commended for supporting this addition to the wilderness.

The Huckleberry Unit and West Lostine Face contain important wildlife habitat for cougar, elk, deer, bear, pine marten, and bighorn sheep. The number of Cougar in this area are unmatched anywhere else in the state. This area also contains an important watershed of the Lostine and Wallowa



letter to Senator Mark O. Hatfield
July 21, 1983
Page 3

rivers as a water supply for the city of Wallowa and as an anadromous fishery. These resources can only be adequately protected by the wilderness designation.

In addition to the above units which are included in H.R. 1149, the following units should also be strongly considered for addition to the Eagle Cap Wilderness: Wing Ridge, Boulder Park, Lick Creek, Pine Creek, Little Eagle Meadows and Castle Ridge.

Sincerely,

Russell B. West

Russell B. West

STATEMENT OF ROBERTA BATES, GRANDE RONDE RESOURCES COUNCIL

Ms. BATES. I'm Roberta Bates, 403 M Avenue, La Grande, Oreg. I am a member of the Grande Ronde Resource Council, a local organization of very diverse people who come together to work to protect areas which we have learned are vital to the integrity of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. I am chairman of the Water Resources Committee and my main concern is for watersheds, streams, and riparian zones.

The Wallowa-Whitman is an immense, wonderful, tremendous, awesome, inspiring, beautiful mountain system. Hiking in it is an unending adventure of discovery and pleasure. Wildflowers delight our eyes and hearts. Clear, tumbling streams full of fish and other aquatic life refresh our minds and spirit; a variety of animal critters from rattlers, to chipmunks to moose allow us the privilege of glimpsing them in their homes. Every trail is different and every mountain a new experience.

It is puzzling to me; why do we think we must control and manipulate every inch of it? Why can't we let a portion of it just be—there in its natural state, undisturbed, for us to tiptoe through to thrill to the marvel of what God has created? To me, it seems almost sinful to gobble up every bit of it just because we are humans capable of doing it with our scientific brains and powerful machinery. Seems to me we should leave some of it to show our gratitude for the great wealth it has provided for us.

But, my fear is not just for the beauty of the wilds, as important as I believe that is, but for what is happening to our total ecological system. We simply do not know enough about how all of the system fits together. We don't know enough about the effects of logging on the mountainsides and what mining and dams do to the streams, et cetera. Not just locally, but on all areas connected to them and not just right now, but for the future. It is like a domino effect. Before plunging full steam ahead, we need to stop now, where we are, and do a lot of studies, evaluating and be certain our plans are right. We need to do it before the damage is done as it is already in other States such as Arkansas where I grew up.

We need the jobs. We need the timber. We need the wilderness. I am optimistic enough to think we can have all of it if we set our minds to it and work together. There's lot of forest out there, lots of land and lots of water. Surely we don't have to tie ourselves to the philosophy that we must have either wilderness or timber and jobs. Surely it is not either 8,000 lost jobs or no more wilderness. That would be like saying we don't have the intelligence, good sense and human decency to solve the problem.

Every area advocated for wilderness is very important in a unique way. If they were not, there people would not be here fighting for them. Many of them do so at the risk of loosing their jobs. They have nothing to gain monetarily from these areas being included in wilderness. In fact, many of them could use one of those so-called lost jobs if there is more wilderness. They are familiar with and have studied these places in a way that the people in the lumber industry have not. The lumber industry sees only the timber in them and one of the other values. They are motivated by profit only. They are not interested in the total picture.

Mr. Hatfield, you have a great responsibility regarding Oregon's national forests. The decision you make will have a big and far-reaching consequence on the future usage of this priceless resource.

STATEMENT OF JAMES BROWN

Mr. BROWN. My name is Jim Brown, coowner of Oregon Country Tours, a La Grande based tour business. The following statement reflects my personal views as a native Oregonian concerned with a sound economic future during the decades to come.

In our democratic society, access to reliable information and openness in public discussion and debate is essential. I commend those Members of Congress who have held field hearings on Oregon and generated assessments of the future role of wood products in the U.S. economy.

Domestic consumption of forest products is expected to grow 85 percent by 2030 according to Forest Service estimates. While U.S. forests have the potential to produce large harvests, the Office of Technology Assessment, in a recent study, found that there is reason to doubt Forest Service projections for the most likely future. Forest Service forecasts of timber supply are conservative and demand is overstated. In addition, the Forest Service projections probably understate the ability of technology to stretch U.S. wood supplies. There are many technologies currently available which can improve wood utilization in the forest, in the mill, and in the end use.

While the timber products industry as a whole use up to 96 percent of the delivered wood to manufacture products or produce energy, according to Forest Service estimates 1.4 billion cubic feet of growing stock residues were left on harvest sites in 1976.

Given the experience of countries like Sweden and Canada, which have recently improved productivity through cooperative public and private efforts, technological advances in forest products manufacturing have substantially increased opportunities for utilization of small logs, hardwoods, and other wasted wood products.

On the other hand, since new wilderness cannot be produced by man, advance in technology will not and cannot increase the finite stock of wilderness assets. Although there are only imperfect substitutes for wilderness, technological change may, by increasing incomes and creating additional leisure time, lead to increased demand for wilderness opportrunities. Therefore, technological change is likely to raise the demand for—and hence the value of—wilderness, but will offer no comparable substitutes. This implies an increasing scarcity of wilderness services compared to producible goods over time, thereby increasing the value of land preservation. I fully support the provisions contained in H.R. 1149.

As the realities of the eighties confront us, it seems the prudent people of Oregon are faced with the realization of Rev. I. D. Driver, when he addressed the annual meeting of the Oregon Pioneer Association in 1887:

> These pioneers represented the close of a great movement in history. The stream, which for six thousand years had been flowing westward, has here forever terminated. The relentless spirit of migration in man has pushed him westward until he has encircled the globe. We stand today where the journey is completed. Man will never again turn his face westward in search of a new climb. There will never. again be another generation of westward-bound pioneers.

In other words, Senator Hatfield, this is the last of the land, and we had better take care of it.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DAVID N. WHITSON, EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST

Mr. **Whitson**. I'm David Whitson and I'm a geologist in La Grande, Oreg. First of all, I would like to thank you for allowing me this opportunity to address this cabinet. I am offering testimony in support of H.R. 1149 and wish to address this issue as it applies to the impact of the mining industry in eastern Oregon.

I am a native of Oregon and have been gainfully employed within the mining industry as an exploration geologist within the Western United States, including eastern Oregon, for the last 5 years. My experience includes exploration for precious, strategic, and industrial minerals.

This testimony represents my personal views, based on experience and opinions expressed by many other workers within and around the industry, who are deterred from publicly stating their opinions due to fears of reprecussions within the industry which would necessarily affect their current employment status.

I am presenting testimony in regard to lands proposed for inclusion as wilderness designated in H.R. 1149 that are found within the Wallowa-Whitman and Malheur National Forests.

Valid mineral claims established according to the 1872 mining laws, occur within only three of the areas identified within H.R. 1149. These areas include, the North Fork John Day proposal, the Strawberry Mountain additional, and the Glacier-Monument proposal.

I believe that insignificant impact to the mineral industry will be realized if the lands designated with the H.R. 1149—with one minor revision which will be documented within written testimony which will be submitted to this committee involving 800 acres along the northern boundary of the Monument proposal area—are designated as wilderness.

The lands which are claim staked within the proposed wilderness lands, currently support only the best seasonal or weekend, part-time employment for only a handful of miner operators and none provide significant economic contribution to the economics either of Oregon or the United States. Thers is no reason to believe that this condition will change substantially with the next several decades.

I urge this panel to vigorously support passage of H.R. 1149 and also the expansion of the proposal to include eligible lands identified within the Lower Grande Ronde River Canyon and Joseph Canyon areas.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF LARRY EDDY

Mr. EDDY. Senator, my name is Larry Eddy and my family and I have lived in Oregon since 1970. I teach chemistry at Blue Mountain Community College in Pendleton and am also a licensed contractor.

My family and I spend a good deal of our leisure time hiking and fishing in eastern Oregon wilderness and proposed wilderness. I have taken time off to be here today because I feel very strongly the future of H.R. 1149.

As a chemist, a contractor, a teacher, and a parent, I view wilderness from quite different perspectives. Let me share those with you today.

As a chemist, I appreciate the advances in medicine, consumer products, and advanced technology that modern science has produced. We can make clothes from petroleum oil, synthetic insulin and plastics that look almost like wood, but we have also produced thalidomide, agent orange, and Love Canal.

Somehow, out of this attempt to control nature comes a very deep and abiding respect for the laws of nature. We cannot in our very finite wisdom convert a logged-out forest into anything remotely resembling a true wilderness. Only nature and time can hope to accomplish this task.

As a contractor, I depend on the wool products industry for building materials. The cost and availability of these materials will affect my profits. However, I fail to see a valid connection between H.R. 1149 and the price or availability of these materials. The timber industry has support the bailout legislation as introduced in S. 916; this seems to say that the timber industry is not lacking for timber to cut, but is lacking for cheaper timber to cut. The marginal timber resources in the eastern Oregon wilderness proposals do not appear to be that type of timber.

As a teacher and a parent, I am interested in the wilderness areas as natural, outdoor laboratories where educational opportunities abound. The animal and plant life indigenous to the different areas provide endless possibilities for study. Tomorrow, my two sons will be going on a field trip to the proposed North Fork Umatilla area, along with about 40 other children, courtesy of the Pendleton Parks and Recreation Department. It is doubtful that the parks and recreation people will ever take a field trip to a timber sale, or a logged-out forest.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DR. DUDLEY BECK, SECRETARY-TREASURER, UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr. BECK. My name is Dudley Beck and I'm a family practice physician from Mission, Oreg. I would like to comment in favor of wilderness status for the north fork of the Umatilla River in particular, and for wilderness in general, from the standpoint of environmental health concerns.

I have worked 10 years now as a physician in Indian Health Service. During these 10 years, I have learned much about the health history of Indian people over the past 30 years. Three years on the Navaho Reservation helped me learn of the major epidemic of trachoma and blindness among these people in the late fifties and sixties, as well as an infant mortality rate many times the national average due primarily to an epidemic of salmonella, and other intestinal illnesses.

I was fortunate to work there at a time when both of these monumental problems were well on their way to being conquered. Trachoma was rare by comparison. Hospitalizations in the mid-seventies were still high for gastrointestinal diseases but the mortality rate was down, and total hospital admissions were way down.

The conquest was accomplished by team effort. Doctors and nurses were mobilized, clinics were opened, and the people received health education, but the real impact occurred because of the work of the sanitarians and engineers, who improved the sanitation, dug the wells, began water testing, and overall improved the water quality.

I've now been on the Umatilla Reservation 7 years. Hospital admissions for interstinal disease in 1968 were approximately four times what they are today, 1983, despite a quadrupling of the population. Granted, our IHS clinic opened in 1976, and we'd like to take credit for some of that decrease, but I honestly feel most of the credit must go to our environmental health staff, working with the tribe, and the Human Resources Department. Since 1968, the big change in the Umatilla Reservation has been the establishment of adequate housing, indoor plumbing with wells meeting DEQ standards, and good sanitation for virtually 95 percent of the people.

Too many people in this county, I feel, have taken clean drinking water for granted. With deep wells sinking rapidly, forcing attention in the near future to surface water sources.

I would also like to remind the members of the committee of the letter of April 22, 1983, to Senator Hatfield from the Umatilla/Morrow County Medical Society. In essence, 10 of 13 members present favored wilderness status for the north fork of the Umatilla after listening to a panel discussion of representatives from the water department of Pendleton, Hermiston, and Milton-Freewater, the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service and the Umatilla Tribal Council.

STATEMENT OF LORI SCHENBRENNER

Ms. **SCHENBRENNER.** Senator Hatfield, I would like to thank you for scheduling this hearing so that Oregonians have an opportunity to express their views. My name is Lori Schenbrenner and I'm a journalist, a businessperson, and a resident of Wallowa County.

We've all heard the saying, "cutting off your nose to spite your face". The definitions associated with designating wilderness have evolved into a wide spectrum in the nearly 20 years since the Wilderness Act of 1964 was passed. Of course, at the top of the list is the preservation to the environment and research of the ecosystems throughout the country. But, largely due to the tactics employed by some types of so-called land use planners, wilderness has also by necessity, come to mean land bank.

Wilderness designation for those scenic spots that remain largely undeveloped is a mask that would buy the State time while its priorities become evident. It would also focus industry and other efforts where they belong in timber and that's toward reforestation and improvement on reproductive and it's poor and marginal.

Oregon would do well to direct its energy to tapping an income source already in place—tourism—the State's third largest industry.

We do have timber production now as ranging above tourism, but developing a strong timber aspect is not evidenced even though timber holds first place now. We must develop those other sources. It requires additionally more efforts to build those new aspects, rather than building arguments to excuse bad management, before wilderness in Oregon's last remnants of land, is instead, logging them. Now, wouldn't that be the epitome of cutting off your nose to spite your face?

STATEMENT OF SANDRA GRUSZCZYNSKI

Ms. **GRUSZCZYNSKI.** My name is Sandra Gruszczynski, and I live in Union, Oreg. My birthplace is Michigan. I was trained as a naturalist at the University of Michigan and have worked for the Audubon Society.

I have lived in Oregon for 10 years and consider it a privilege. The Elkhorn Range is one reason why. My husband and I are back country skiers. We have spent many hours climbing the ridges and peaks of the Elkhorns on our skis. Acres of untracked powder make this a wilderness skier's dream. With access at Anthony Lakes Ski Area—the road is almost always open—you can go for a week long trek or an afternoon of wilderness solitude.

These peaks have been somewhat overshadowed by the Strawberry and Wallowa Mountains. But they are no less worthy or wilderness designation. An area similar to this in the Eastern States would be designated a national park.

We plan to backpack in the Elkhorns this summer. Because they are less known, fewer people visit. This makes a quality wilderness experience.

I was very surprised that the Elkhorn Range was not included as part of the North Fork John Day Complex in the House bill. These peaks are the upper reaches of the North Fork drainage and the area is not complete without it. By adding this unit to the North Fork John Day Complex, the entire watershed will be protected.

Joseph Canyon is another area that is sometimes overshadowed by its neighbors, the Snake River and Hell's Canyon. It is in the House bill and should be in the Senate bill. This 3,000-foot-deep canyon is not only superb habitat, but also contains many historic and prehistoric archeological sites.

I urge you to include both these areas in your bill. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you all for your excellent testimony.

STATEMENT OF GERALD J. PERREN, MANAGER, WALLOWA COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. PERREN. Senator Hatfield and members of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, I appreciate the opportunity to present the testimony I'm about to give. I'm Gerry Perren and I'm speaking on behalf of the Wallowa Chamber of Commerce.

I appreciate the opportunity to present concerns of people in Wallowa County to Senate bill H.R. 1149, of which you've already heard has serious economic impacts for eastern Oregon. I'm going to devote most of my testimony to those serious economic impacts. I need to set the stage a little.

By looking at what has happened in the Wallowa-Whitman you see that the forest has a total area of 2,246,913 acres; however, 439,015 acres or 19.5 percent are already in wilderness and an additional 1,573,161 acres or 70 percent are included in management categories that reduce or preclude timber harvest. This amounts to a foregone timber harvest volume of 77.7 million board feet annually. Congressman Weaver's bill adds another 104,149 acres to wilderness which will leave 130,588 acres or 5.8 percent of the Wallowa-Whitman for general forest management.

Even without this wilderness withdrawal, the U.S. Forest Service is projecting a decline of 39 million board feet in chargeable cut and a decrease of 13,000 AUM's in grazing permits as a result of insect kill and timber harvest withdrawals. Using U.S. Forest Service figures, this equates to a loss of 287 timber jobs and 25 range jobs. The minimum impact of Weaver's bill will be the loss of another 8.5 million board feet in programed harvest which will result in the loss of another 62 timber jobs.

Senator HATFIELD. The rest of your statement will be put in the official record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Perren follows:]

Testimony
of
Gerald J. Perren, Manager
Wallowa County Chamber of Commerce
on
The Oregon Wilderness Bill
H. R. 1149
before the
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
At
Central Oregon Community College
Bend, Oregon
on
July 21, 1983

Please Include in the Official Record

WILDERNESS TESTIMONY:

Senator Hatfield and members of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, I appreciate the opportunity to present Wallowa County concerns about the negative economic impacts that will result from the adoption of HR 1149, The Oregon Wilderness Bill sponsord by Congressmen Jim Weaver, Les Aucoin, and Ron Wyden. Although there are national and state concerns such as the decline in timber base which will result in increasing stumpage prices and will eventually price us out of national and world markets, I will limit my remarks to local economic concerns.

Please consider what has already happened in the Wallowa-Whitman. The forest has a total area of 2,246,913 acres; however, 439,015 acres or 19.5% are already in wilderness and an additional 1,573,161 acres or 70% are included in management categories that reduce or preclude timber harvest. This amounts to a foregone timber harvest volume of 77.7 MMBF/annually.[1] Congressman Weaver's Bill adds another 104,149 acres to wilderness which will leave 130,588 acres or 5.8% of the Wallowa-Whitman for general forest management.

Even without this wilderness withdrawal the U.S. Forest Service (in preparing a management plan for the Wallowa-Whitman) is projecting a decline of 39 MMBF in chargeable cut and a decrease of 13,000 AUMs in grazing permits as a result of insect kill and timber harvest withdrawals. Using U.S. Forest Service figures, this equates to a loss of 287 timber jobs and 25 range jobs.[2] The minimum impact of Weaver's Bill will be the loss of another 8.5 MMBF in programmed harvest which will result in the loss of another 62 timber jobs.

Northeast Oregon can ill afford the loss of these jobs. In fact, if you consider recent unemployment statistics for the three counties in which most of the Wallowa-Whitman is located: Baker registered 17.7%, Union registered 10.0%, and Wallowa registered 11.5%.[3] With the exception of Union County, the unemployment figures for May 1983 still exceeded the national average. The Oregon Employment Division attributes Union County's increased employment primarily to an upturn in lumber and wood product jobs. In Baker and Wallowa County the drop in umemployment in recent months has been accompanied by only minimal increases in the number employed which indicates that residents are withdrawing from the labor force and in some cases leaving the communities. The Oregon Employment Division notes that "This represents a serious problem for the county's economy."[4]

Proponents of wilderness will argue that the loss in timber and range jobs will be offset by an increase in recreational jobs. The facts do not support this contention.

Please consider the situation in Wallowa County. Fifty-five percent of the 1,119,127 acres of National Forest land in the county is already excluded from timber harvest. It is dedicated to recreation through land use designations as wilderness and national recreation areas. Yet in 1981 the overall contributions to our economy were as follows:[5]

agriculture - 18.5%
forest products - 21.8%
recreation - 6.4%

Why doesn't recreation contribute more to the county's economy? Certainly not because we do not have enough land set-a-side for recreation. In fact the U.S. Forest Service does not project any increase in recreation use in any of the future alternatives for the management of the Wallowa-Whitman "because capacity exceeds demand in all alternatives."[2]

There are several reasons why recreation does not contribute more to the economy of Wallowa County:

a. Distance from population centers.

b. Short season (July, August, and hunting season).

c. Small amount spent locally by tourist seeking dispersed recreation (Average about $7.28 per tourist day).[6] I might add that we have some wilderness visitors who do not spend a dime locally.

d. Salaries for recreation vs timber industry jobs.

  (1) Recreation - $3.35 to $5.00 per hour with little or no fringe benefits.

  (2) Timber - $9.00 to $15.00 per hour with $3.00 to $4.00 per hour in fringe benefits. (Boise Cascade starting wage is $9.80 per hour plus fringe benefits.)

King Williams, who is also testifying today, has computed the cost of Weaver's Wilderness additions in the Wallowa-Whitman as follows:[7]

a. Annual loss to county roads and schools - $ 169,344
b. Annual loss of timber sale receipts - 598,032
c. Annual direct loss of wood processing - 2,052,800
d. Annual loss of household income - 4,037,461
e. Annual loss of gross economic activity - 12,694,596

It should be noted that the loss in household income is almost directly related to a decrease in jobs, not only in the timber industry but also in the retail and service areas.

Thus, the only conclusion that can be drawn from the foregoing information is that the trade-off for adding any additional productive acres to wilderness in the Wallowa-Whitman will be a loss of jobs. From a cost/benefit standpoint, it does not make sense to give up jobs for little or no benefit since the capacity for dispersed recreation already exceeds forseeable demand.

Gerald J. Perren, Manager
Wallowa County Chamber of Commerce

NOTES:

1. Oregon Land Use Fact Sheet prepared by Northwest Pine Association, based on the most recent U.S. Forest Service Unit Land Management Plans or Timber Resource Plans.

2. Wallowa-Whitman Forest Planning FAct Sheet (Preliminary), January 27, 1983

3. Labor Trends, Eastern Oregon Local Offices, State of Oregon Employment Division, Department of Human Resources, June 1983.

4. Ibid., May 1983.

5. The Structure of a Resource Dependent Economy, Wallowa County, Oregon, Final Report to the Wallowa County Court, submitted by Frederick W. Obermiller, Principal Investigator, Department of Agricultureal and Resource Economics, Oregon State University, April 25, 1983, pp. 36-38.

6. Ibid., p. 77.

7. Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of The Oregon Wilderness Bill, 1983 (H. R. 1149), prepared for The Counties and Industries of the State of Oregon by King Williams, Private Consultant.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL E. McLEAN, MINE SUPERINTENDENT, BROOKS MINERALS INC.

Mr. **McLean**. Senator Hatfield, my name is Mike McLean and I'm superintendent for Brooks Minerals Inc. and chairman of the Board of Oregon Mine Operators.

The mineral industry in eastern Oregon is concerned with the exploration, development, and production of mineral commodities from favorable geologic settings. Wilderness boundaries as presented in H.R. 1149 create a situation in which future expenditures will be eliminated or substantially reduced. The results of this will be twofold. First on an economic front, the loss of business and tax revenues to local communities and counties would be severe. Second, the loss of mineral commodities by mandate represents a loss to the Nation.

Geologic settings affected by the wilderness boundaries in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest can be generalized as being of two types. The first type consists of younger rock formations as characterized by the Columbia Plateau volcanics and recent river, lake, and glacial sedimentary deposits. These rocks are generally unproductive. However, there is little known about the older rocks which are masked by these formations. As science and technology progress, instruments and methods may be developed to allow earth scientists to see through and explore favorable formations at depth. At this time, wilderness areas designated as Glacier Peak and Joseph Canyon cannot be realistically evaluated as to their true mineral potential.

The second type of geologic setting affected by H.R. 1149 within the Wallowa-Whitman Forest is that of the older or pre-tertiary rock units. The pre-tertiary formations include volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic units. It is from these formations that the majority of mineral production in eastern Oregon originates. Gold, silver, copper, chrome, tungsten, and molybdenum are included in the mineral occurrences documented by State and Federal agencies in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Millions of dollars worth of mineral commodities have been produced from the favorable pre-tertiary formations.

Increases in precious metals prices in the late 1970's resulted in the rediscovery of eastern Oregon's mineral potential. Renewed interest has been demonstrated by the expenditures of millions of dollars to evaluate these geologically favorable environments.

Senator **Hatfield**. The rest of your statement will be put in the official record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McLean follows:]

Statement
of
Michael E. McLean, Mine Superintendent
Brooks Minerals Incorporated
Chairman, Oregon Mine Operators
on
Oregon Wilderness Bill
H.R. 1149
before
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Central Oregon Community College
Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

For the Official Record

WALLOWA - WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST

The mineral industry in eastern Oregon is concerned with the exploration, development and production of mineral commodities from favorable geologic settings. Wilderness boundaries as presented in H. R. 1149 create a situation in which future expenditures will be eliminated or substatially reduced. The results of this will be twofold. First on an economic front, the loss of business and tax revenues to local communities and counties would be severe. Second, the loss of mineral commodities by mandate represents a loss to the nation.

The geologic settings affected by the wilderness boundaries in the Wallowa - Whitman National Forest can be generalized as being of two types. The first type consists of younger rock formations as characterized by the Columbia Plateau volcanics and recent river, lake, and glacial sedimentary deposits. These rocks are generally unproductive. However, there is little known about the older rocks which are masked by these [illegible] science and technology progress, instruments and [illegible] developed to allow earth scientists to " see through " and explore these formations at depth. At this time wilderness areas designated [illegible] Peak and Joseph Canyon can not be realistically evaluated as to their true mineral potential.

The second type of geologic setting affected by H.R. 1149 within the Wallowa - Whitman National Forest is that of the older or " pre-tertiary " rock units.

The pre-tertiary formations include volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic units. It is from these formations that the majority of mineral production in eastern Oregon originates. Gold, silver, copper, chrome, tungsten, and molybdenum are included in the mineral occurances documented by state and federal agencies in the Wallowa - Whitman National Forest. Millions of dollars worth of mineral commodities have been produced from the favorable pre-tertiary formations.

Increases in precious metals prices in the late 1970's resulted in the " re-discovery " of eastern Oregon's mineral potential. Renewed interest has been demonstrated by the expenditures of millions of dollars to evaluate these geologically favorable environments. Three cases of work being done in geologically favorable formations within the Wallowa - Whitman National Forest are cited below. Communications regarding these operations appear in the Appendix.

Silver King Mines - Iron Dyke Project

> " Since about 1975, the Iron Dyke joint venture has spent approximately $10 million on exploration and development on 435 acres of patented land and 794 acres of unpatented land. Since about 1979, we have produced about 12,500 oz. Au, 2.5 million lbs. Cu, and 12,500 oz. Ag. During peak production the mine employed approximately 45 people. "

UNC Mining and Milling - Cornucopia Mine

" United Nuclear Corporation acquired an option on the Cornucopia Mine May 15, 1981 and the corporation is currently in the process of exercising that option.

" Through the summer of 1981 until late October 1982 over $1 Million in labor and $2 Million in supplies, equipment rentals, and services were expended on reopening the old workings of the mine."

Testimony by UNC Mining and Milling concerning the Cornucopia Mine is being submitted concurrently with this text.

[illegible] Minerals Incorporated - Cracker Creek Project

" We have spent, since March of 1980 approximately $ 5,597,000. Of this amount over 70% was spent in Baker County."

" We plan to bring this property into production within the next two years with a total expenditure in excess of $ 12 million. Excluding some major capital expenditures which may go outside the state, over $ 7½ million will be spent on labor and materials in Baker County."

" These figures demonstrate rather dramatically the considerable economic effect to both the state and county of even a small mining operation."

The three cases cited demonstrate expenditures in the favorable geologic settings. Expenditures are also being made to explore and evaluate properties in the Cable Cove area by Cable Cove Mineral Exploration and Development Company and NERCO, as well as, the La Bellevue Mine area by W.A. Bowes, Inc.. These companies are particularly concerned due to the proximity of the boundaries described as RARE II area 6273 which is included in H.R. 1149.

In addition to the aforementiond specific companies an intense level of exploration work is being conducted by companies from which figures and activities are not precisely known due to the competetive nature of the minerals industry. The one singular point in common, hovever, is that the vast bulk of work being done in eastern Oregon is in pre-tertiary geologic formations.

The wilderness units in the Wallowa - Whitman National Forest which include pre-tertiary formations are the Eagle Cap additions, Monument Rock, and perhaps most importantly RARE II area 6273.

It is the purpose of the preceeding text to demonstrate the economic impact of the mineral industry expenditures in pre-tertiary environments, and urge this committee, as well as, the Congress of the United States to rationally adjust the wilderness boundaries as set forth by H.R. 1149.

Renewable and Non-renewable natural resources must be subject to sound management based on knowledge. In the case of mineral commodities in eastern Oregon, that knowledge requires funds and time to be gathered. Any withdrawl of lands for future generations must be tempered by consideration of the mineral resource needs of those future generations.

APPENDIX

CORPORATE WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS

Silver King Mines, Inc.
Iron Dyke Project
P. O. Box G
Oxbow, Or. 97840
(503) 785-3359

March 31, 1983

Mr. Michael McLean
Brooks Minerals Incorporated
P.O. Box 67
Sumpter, OR 97877

Dear Michael:

With repect to the Oregon Wilderness Bill: 1149, the Silver King Mines - Texasgulf joint venture project, the Iron Dyke Mine at Homestead, is not presently effected by this bill. However, we could be effected by future legislation of this type if this bill isn't stopped. We will offer all the support and assistance we can to the Oregon Mine Operators Association in stopping this type of wilderness legislation.

Even though we aren't directly effected by HB 1149, we may be greatly restricted by other wilderness actions presently under consideration. The BLM and Forest Service have Wilderness Study Areas directly adjacent to our patented Iron Dyke property. If these areas are recommended to Congress to be established as "wilderness", our present and future activities here would be greatly effected. We have recommended to the BLM that of the four alternatives being considered, that Alternative D - No Wilderness/No Action would be in the best interest of the people in this area. If any other alternative other than "D" is mandated, the mining, timber, stock, and tourist industries could be severely restricted, and would have a detrimental effect on the local economy.

Since about 1975, the Iron Dyke joint venture has spent approximately $10 million on exploration and development on 435 acres of patented land and 794 acres of unpatented land. Since about 1979, we have produced about 12,500 oz. Au, 2.5 million lbs. Cu, and 12,500 oz. Ag. During peak production the mine employed approximately 48 people. The mine is presently on stand-by until metal prices recover, at which time we will resume full production. We also plan to expand our exploration program in this area because we presently feel that this area has far greater economic mineral potential than previously recognized. The Iron Dyke Mine and adjacent lands have the potential to employ 100 plus people, which can be in part drawn from the local area and would have a very stimulating impact on this severely depressed economy.

Aside from the Iron Dyke Mine, we have an ongoing exploration program here in eastern Oregon with the intent of acquiring and developing new properties and putting them into production.

We will support and try to assist the Oregon Mine Operators Association in lobbing against wilderness and other legislation that could effect the mining industry.

Respectfully,

Bruce E. Wise

Bruce E. Wise,
District Geologist

BEW:pdp

cc: Roger Caywood
Carl Pescio

CORNUCOPIA MINE

Owned and Operated by UNC Mining and Milling

United Nuclear Corporation acquired an option on the Cornucopia Mine May 15, 1981 and the corporation is currently in the process of exercising that option.

Through the summer of 1981 until late October 1982 over $1 Million in labor and $2 Million in supplies, equipment rentals, and services were expended on reopening the old workings of the mine.

Due to a shortage of venture capital the reopening of the mine was suspended in October 1982.

Geology of the Cornucopia Mine

The Cornucopia batholith is composed of granodiorite and diorite, which are significant to the mineral deposits of northeastern Oregon. Eleven major veins have been identified on the mountain, with the main production coming from the Union and Last Chance veins. The veins occur in a series of shears which strike N 10-20 degrees E and dip 30-50 degrees NW. The veins occur in both diorites and the surrounding metamorphic rocks, which encircle the major dioritic mass.

The production from Cornucopia has been approximately $10 to $20 Million in gold and silver since about 1870. The deposit appears to be mesothermal and has continued to depths exceeding two thousand feet below the outcrop and are expected to extend another five hundred to one thousand feet. Other major targets at Cornucopia occur in the higher elevations and are at the boundary of the present wilderness system. These targets will undoubtedly become more attractive as the price of metals increase and the other accesible deposits are depleted. An expansion of the wilderness boundary would incorporate a much larger amonunt of these highly favorable and proven mineral zones. The inclusion of these deposits in wilderness would greatly increase the cost of exploration, evaluation, and extraction of valuable mineral resourses.

The geology of Cornucopia is very similiar to the geology of the other major gold and silver districts in northeastern Oregon. The granitic mass surrounded by metamorphic and/or sedimentary rocks containing high grade veins within both rock types. The exploration and understanding of these deposits and their true extent is not fully known. The chance for other types of deposits with different character and deposition is very high, but as yet not realized. The inclusion of areas with this type of geology in a wilderness system prevent the exploration and understanding of these areas and/or renders the areas unsuitable for mineral development.

July 21, 1982

BROOKS MINERALS INCORPORATED

8700 W. 14th AVE.
LAKEWOOD, CO 80215

TELEPHONE
(303) 232-5855

May 20, 1983

Mr. Mike McLean
Brooks Minerals, Inc.
P.O. Box 67
Sumpter, Oregon 97877

Dear Mike:

For your information we have summarized the expenditures made to date in connection with our mining activity near Sumpter, Baker County, over the past three years.

We have spent, since March of 1980 approximately $5,597,000. Of this amount over 70% was spent in Baker County.

The breakdown was as follows:

Payrolls	$2,284,000
Services	862,000
Supplies	907,000
	$4,053,000

Of the balance, probably 10-20% was likewise spent in Eastern Oregon or the coast.

Using the standard "ripple effect" of this expenditure in the community, this 4 million dollars is multiplied several times.

We plan to bring this property into production within the next two years with a total expenditure in excess of $12 million. Excluding some major capital expenditures which may go outside the state, over 7½ million will be spent on labor and materials in Baker county.

Once production has begun, we anticipate a normal labor force of 164 people. Estimated direct labor cost over a 10 year life is $31.3 million with supply purchases, not including power, of $20.7 million.

The mine, using current metal prices, is expected to gross $212,000,000 for the first 10 years.

The present value of the property, calculated at a discount rate of 15% is in excess of $5,000,000.

Estimated local, state and Federal taxes generated from this project (not including payroll or personal income taxes) will be $13.5 million.

These figures demonstrate rather dramatically the considerable economic effect to both the state and county of even a small mining operation.

When you compound these expenditures with the benefits to the community of some 160 additional jobs it becomes very significant.

Yours very truly,

Fred H. Brooks

FHB/slu

W. A. BOWES, INC.
P O BOX 589
BAKER, OREGON 97814
TELEPHONE 503-523-3691

April 5, 1983

Dear Sir;

I am writing to express my concern about the proposed Wilderness Bill (HR 1149) which has just passed the House. As the bill is now written it will have a very considerable impact upon my company. William A. Bowes, Inc. controls or owns ninety-eight mining claims located within the boundaries of this proposed wilderness area (please see enclosed maps). These claims are in two parcels. One near Ben Harrison Peak and the other at the La Bellevue Mine.

The first contains forty-one unpatented lode claims. My company has worked on these claims since 1977. This work consists of geologic studies, staking claims, building roads and core drilling. This property is located totally within the proposed wilderness area. The proposal also includes approximately eight miles of access road which we now use. During the last six years William A. Bowes, Inc. has spent in excess of $125,000.00 for exploration work on these claims. The results of this work have shown us that this area has a very good potential for precious metal production.

If the proposed bill becomes the law, the impact ypon our exploration program for minerals on these claims will be catastrophic and our efforts will be terminated.

The other area of concern is the proposed wilderness area at our La Bellevue Mine. This property consists of approximately 265 actes of patented lode claims and over 800 acres of unpatented lode claims.

I am not able to determine the exact location of the proposed boundary due to the poor quality of available maps, but it appears to include about one half of our present claims and the bill will allow us only one corridor to approach the property.

My company spent in excess of $130,000.00 to acquire the patented claims and since 1977 has spent an additional $127,000.00 to expand and explore this property. The results of this work justifies additional expenditures to explore the mineral potential.

Historically this area has produced abundant mineral wealth. It will do so again if it is not locked up. We are not the only group interested in the mineral resources of this area. All of the proposed wilderness area is laced with numerous roads, mines and exploration workings. There are approximately 1400 mining claims located within the boundaries of the wilderness proposal for the North Fork Area.

During the RARE II wilderness studies it became obvious that these areas did not meet the criteria for wilderness,ie., that the area is better suited to multiple use by the public in accordance with present U.S. Forest Service rules. We have spent large amounts of tax dollars and a colossal amount of human effort to reach this same conclusions. Why must we again fight this battle?

This is beautiful country which has numerous access routes that allow the beauty to be enjoyed by many of us. During the summer months these back roads are frequented by many families and older people who will not be able to enjoy this experience if it is locked up.

The Forest Service does a very adequate job of policing the multiple use of these areas. Any logger, miner or recreationalist can attest to the difficulty of complying with the present environmental regulations.

For the good of the majority of Americans, please help us defeat or at least modify, this bill.

Sincerely,

Ken Henderson

Ken Henderson
General Manager

Kilns

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL LOCKHART, PRESIDENT, ANTHONY LAKES CORP.

Mr. LOCKHART. My name is Mike Lockhart and I'm president and general manager of Anthony Lakes, which is a ski area.

I would like to give you a little bit of background about the potential and development of the alpine skiing and other areas.

The U.S. Forest Service and Anthony Lakes Corp. have invested several million dollars in the development of the Anthony Lakes Basin as a developed summer and winter recreation area. These developments include paved roads, campgrounds, cross-country ski trails, snowmobile trails, ski lifts, a daylodge, cabins, and other developed recreation amenities.

These developments have been done after extensive study over the past 10 years. These studies include the RARE II environmental impact statement, the Burnt Powder management plan, the Anthony Lakes environmental impact statement and the Anthony Lakes development plan and environmental analysis report.

During the public hearing process the above studies received overwhelming support from winter sports enthusiasts. None of the above documents recommends the north fork of the John Day for inclusion in a wilderness area.

Anthony Lakes Corp. opposes H.R. 1149 because it has not adequately considered the development of winter sports activities in the area and the need for further development. Present boundaries in H.R. 1149 are uncertain, however as proposed they would create a conflict between wilderness philosophies and the present and proposed developments of the area.

The need for additional acreage for dispersed recreation is not necessary in northeast Oregon, where areas for developed recreation are badly needed. Anthony Lakes Ski Area has consistently been operating at visitor days above its physical plants design capacity. Visitor days are exceeding 200 per acre annually while the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area is attaining visitors of about one-fourth of a person per acre annually.

The high elevations above 5,000 feet in the Elkhorn Range are best suited for winter recreation. These areas because of their late snow pack, through June, and early snow fall, makes them ideal for developed winter recreation. The nature of this type of climate also makes this area less than ideal for many of the activities associated with dispersed recreation in a wilderness area.

The economic benefits to northeast Oregon will be best served through the development of the Elkhorn Range for developed recreation. These visitors spend a great deal more dollars on their recreation and provide many jobs in the tourist industry. The short summer season in the area and the low expenditure rate of the wilderness visitor will not significantly benefit the economy of northeast Oregon.

The Anthony Lakes Corp. on behalf of the winter recreationist request that the committee does not include the proposed area of the Elkhorn Range in H.R. 1149. We request that Senate legislation include sufficiency and release language adequate to prevent further wasteful study of the Elkhorn Range.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MARIE C. LESTER, UNION COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Ms. **Lester**. Senator Hatfield, I would like to thank you for giving us the opportunities of this hearing. We have a sincere message of concern to present to you.

I'm Marie C. Lester, a commissioner for Union County and I'm speaking through this testimony, on behalf and in concern for the economic impact that the present Wilderness bill will impose upon Union County residents. I will not belabor the statistics and the basis for those statistics as they are being presented to you in other prepared testimony, and as a consideration of your time I will not repeat them.

The economic impact to Union County is monumental. We will lose $7,853,900 per year in economic activity; $3,115,800 will be household income lost; $107,200 will be a loss to roads and schools—$26,800 would be the revenue received from timber receipts by schools.

Where and how do we compensate for this kind of dollar loss?

Our county, one of the first settled, as the pioneers made their way across our State, is legitimate in its right to be here. We have developed and progressed from that time until now. It is true, we have not become as diversified as other areas in Oregon and this has happened partially because of apathy, but mainly because we do not have the products to generate new and different industrial activities. Timber is our life and with a decided decrease in timber products, due to this presented Wilderness bill, we will become a small agricultural community, with our largest town becoming a senior service center. There is no life in stagnation.

As an elected official of Union County, I have assumed the responsibility to make decisions as nearly correct as I can possibly make, that are in the best interest of all of the people in the county. I, therefore, realize that you share that same assumed responsibility in making the best decisions for all of the people in Oregon. Since it is impossible to please all of the people with our decisions, we must do what, in our determination is best. I would ask you to consider the poll taken by Representative Bob Smith as a determination of what the pulse of the people really is concerning added wilderness.

I do not doubt your integrity nor your ability to take a fair and just position on the wilderness issue. I do feel that the pro-wilderness opinion has been expertly placed before you with continual emphasis on justifiable need.

I also have a concern and wish to speak for the many persons who do not have the stamina to place a pack upon their back and then hike the miles required to enter into the areas of indescribable beauty that they once could enjoy. Their desire to appreciate has grown stronger and more perceptive with added years of appreciation, but that is now lost to them, because of a loss, in some way or another, of the robust, rugged vigor it takes to hike or to ride a horse enabling them to reach a once familiar area.

To waste a natural resource is a waste we cannot afford. A truly manmade disaster.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Lester follows:]

STATEMENT OF TESTIMONY
OF
MARIE C. LESTER
UNION COUNTY COMMISSIONER

ON
THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL
HR 1149

BEFORE
THE HONORABLE SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD
CHAIRMAN
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

CENTRAL OREGON COMMUNITY COLLEGE
BEND, OREGON

JULY 21, 1983

Senator Hatfield, I would like to thank you for giving us the opportunities of this hearing. We have a sincere message of concern to present to you.

I, Marie C. Lester, am a Commissioner for Union County and am speaking through this testimony, on behalf and in concern for the Economic Impact that the present Wilderness Bill will impose upon Union County residents.

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Timber is our life and with a decided decrease in timber products, due to this presented Wilderness Bill, we will become a small agricultural (104,090 acres in production, using 1982 figures available) community; with our largest town becoming a Senior Service Center. There is no life in stagnation.

As an elected official of Union County, I have assumed the responsibility to make decisions as nearly correct as I can possibly make, that are in the best interest of all of the people in the County. I therefore, realize that you share that same assumed responsibility in making the best decisions for all of the people in Oregon. Since it is impossible to please all of the people with our decisions, we must do what, in our determination is best. I would ask you to consider the poll taken by Representative Bob Smith as a determination of what the pulse of the people really is concerning added Wilderness.

I do not doubt your intergrity nor your ability to take a fair and just position on the Wilderness Issue. I do feel that the Pro-Wilderness opinion has been expertly placed before you with continual emphasis on justifiable need.

We, the Counties of Eastern Oregon, are in opposition to the increase in wilderness but have not been as vocal, for as long, Now we have joined together and have today put before you an accumulation of data that is accurate, factual, statistical and unbiased.

Again, I want to emphasize that our Counties involved in the Wallowa-Whitman, the Malheur, the Umatilla, the Ochoco, and the North Fork of John Day have united together to work for the common good of all. The hours upon hours spent in gathering data, the efforts of collecting and combining, the dollars that have been spent are presented to you in a professional, honest resumé of what added wilderness will impose.

I also have a concern and wish to speak for the many persons who do not have the stamina to place a pack upon their back and then hike the miles required to enter into the areas of indescribable beauty that they once could enjoy. Their desire to appreciate has grown stronger and more preceptive with added years of appreciation, but that is now lost to them, because of a loss, in some way or another, of the robust, rugged vigor it takes to hike or to ride a horse enabling them to reach a once familiar area.

I realize that many people who are pro-wilderness have actually been led into believing that the issues are viable, because of the conservation of nature. They honestly can not relate to realistic statistics and procedures.

To waste a natural resource is a waste we can not afford. A truly man-made disaster.

We already have Wilderness for those robust individuals who are seeking the challenge and seclusion. Let us consider more thoughtfully the individuals who are going to be burdened to the role of welfare recipients when added areas and acres are converted from productivity and availability into acres of waste and selectivity.

Instead of developing the Oregon Territory, as the plan has been since first we began, the Wilderness idea is to Regress and make Oregon a total Wilderness.

STATEMENT OF JACK K. McCLARAN, McCLARAN RANCH

Mr. McClaran. My name is Jack McClaran. My family has been in the cattle business in the Snake River area of Wallowa County for 65 years. During that time, we have been continuous users of Federal grazing lands along with privately owned land. We have been in a position to observe the effect that designated wilderness areas have on livestock operations that are located either prinicpally or partially within wilderness areas.

Let us examine the effect that the 194,000 acres of instant wilderness has had on grazing—that was created with the Hell's Canyon National Recreation Act. Let us also look at the effect of the Eagle Cap Wilderness area on grazing. These two wilderness areas were historically intertwined economically. The low elevations of the Snake River provided winter forage for livestock and the high Wallowas—Eagle Cap—provided summer pasture for the same animals. Most of these livestock operations had 12-month Federal grazing permits and owned private property on the Snake River which formed the base property for their Federal permits.

Thus, the fate of the Snake River livestock oprations became the fate of the Eagle Cap as well. Also written into the Hell's Canyon law was another threat. Three additional areas—103,000 acres—were designated as congressional study areas. The implication being that they were prime candidates for wilderness inclusion. To make matters even worse another 211,000 acres were RARE areas that were, and still are, candidates for wilderness designation.

The 1975 Hell's Canyon Recreation Area designation was the catalyst by which the U.S. Forest Service immediately and enthusiastically condemned all private property adjacent to the Snake River. This action precipitated an understandable feeling of being disenfranchised among the canyon ranchers and the exodus began and continues.

The ranchers were disgruntled by high-handed Federal intervention in their operations. They were disillusioned with the whole Federal process whereby people who had hardly seen the area were making decisions based on a wave of environmental hysteria that lacked economic wisdom.

Senator Hatfield. The rest of your statement will be placed in the official record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McClaran follows:]

Statement
of
Jack K. McClaran, McClaran Ranch
on
Oregon Wilderness Bill
H.R. 1149
before
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Central Oregon Community College

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

For the Official Record

My name is Jack McClaran. My family has been in the cattle business in the Snake River area of Wallowa County for 65 years. During that time we have been continuous users of Federal grazing lands along with privately owned land. We have been in a position to observe the affect that designated wilderness areas have on livestock operations that are located either principally or partially within wilderness areas.

Let us examine the affect that the 194,000 acres of "instant wilderness", (that was created with the Hells Canyon National Recreation Act) has had on grazing. Let us also look at the affect of the Eagle Cap Wilderness area on grazing. These two wilderness areas were historically intertwined economically. The low elevations of the Snake River provided winter forage for livestock and the high Wallowas (Eagle Cap) provided summer pasture for the same animals. Most of these livestock operations had 12-month Federal Grazing Permits and owned private property on the Snake River which formed the base property for their Federal Permits. Thus, the fate of the Snake River livestock operations became the fate of the Eagle Cap as well. Also written into the Hells Canyon law was another threat. Three additional areas (103,000 acres) were designated as "Congressional Study Areas". The implication being that they were prime candidates for wilderness inclusion. To make matters even worse another 211,000 acres were RARE areas that were, and still are, candidates for wilderness designation.

The 1975 Hell's Canyon Recreation Area designation was the catalyst by which the U.S.F.S. immediately and enthusiastically condemned all private property adjacent to the Snake River. This action precipitated an understandable feeling of being disenfranchised among the canyon rancher's and the exodus began, and continues. The ranchers were disgruntled by high-handed Federal intervention in their operations. They were disillusioned with the whole Federal process whereby people who had hardly seen the area were making decisions based on a wave of environmental hysteria that lacked economic wisdom.

The ranchers, one by one, made the decision to get out and with this decision the grazing permits were relinquished back to the F.S. and remain vacant. A few stubborn stragglers remain there trying to run livestock but the heart of the industry in that area had been cut out.

The rapid escalation of elk numbers also contributed to the problem.

For those who continue to graze wilderness areas, the cost is high. It is back to the pack strings and the labor intensive days of yesterday. Todays ranchers cannot afford to operate this way, the margin is too narrow. The exclusion of motorized contrivances of any kind, places them back to the 1800's in methods of operating. Roads can't be used to haul salt, fence materials or riders and horses - no ways to transport injured and sick animals to veterinarians - no corrals. The extra expense above the grazing fee (non-fee costs) is increased significantly, yet the same grazing fee is charged for the F.S. Permit.

To attempt to measure the total economic loss to the individuals and to the towns and communities is extremely difficult. A few things we know. The 25% reimbursement back to Wallowa County is gone, the property taxes once collected for private land along the river is gone, the ranchers purchases of goods and services at Joseph and Enterprise will not return.

The Association of Oregon Counties interpreting an Economic Model, developed by O.S.U., prepared an estimated economic loss for the Wilderness Act now in Congress. A statewide loss of $606 million annually and $1,833,000 annually for Wallowa County were their estimates.

The 1983 Wilderness Bill contains approximately 60,000 acres in Wallowa County. Imagine if you looked backward attempting to determine the dollar loss to Wallowa County for areas already placed in Wilderness what the figure would be? Wallowa County now has over 351,000 acres of Wilderness. If we can assume that the area already in Wilderness is comparable economically to the new wilderness areas, we find the estimated loss to Wallowa County would be in the 10 to 12 million dollar range annually.

It is time to wisely analyze the direction of our Federal policy that sets aside millions of acres principally for recreational use and severely restricts or eliminates economic activity. We cannot, as conscientious custodians of the land deceive ourselves into believing that this is the right direction.

The challenge of using land for the benefit of all the people is best met by allowing and encouraging a diversity of activities. This can best be accomplished by the skillful management of all land.

STATEMENT OF JOHN REED, REGIONAL MANAGER, NORTHEAST OREGON REGION, BOISE CASCADE CORP.

Mr. Reed. My name is John Reed and I'm the northeast Oregon regional manager for Boise Cascade Corp.

The wilderness proposal we are debating today differs significantly from wilderness debates of the past on two key points. First, wilderness exists in large acreages. Wilderness for wilderness sake is no longer a valid argument. Second, the prime wilderness sites with spectacular vistas and solitude have already been preserved as wilderness. H.R. 1149 proposes areas which have marginal aesthetic qualities.

The issues today appear to be wildlife, fisheries, and jobs. Northeast Oregon has the largest concentration of Rocky Mountain elk in the State of Oregon. It is important for us to maintain these animals. The best way to enhance elk herds it to manage forest habitat through timber harvesting and hunter management programs. Most agree that experience is the best teacher. We have gained some experience with elk management from a cooperative road closure on Boise Cascade lands. The results on intensively managed industrial forest land show these herds are flourishing with high rates of calf reproduction. Hunters flock to the area and fully approve of this management. These intensively managed lands support all the other native wildlife species from the pileated woodpecker and cougar to the common bluebird. Wilderness is not the key to the survival of indigenous wildlife.

Fisheries is another issue for which some expouse adding wilderness. There is little question that anadromous fisheries have declined due to a combination of factors such as dam construction, predators, fishing on the high seas, disease, volcanic eruptions, and so forth. For experience, we know that careful land management reinforced by the National Forest Management Act and the Oregon Forest Practice Act is compatible with fisheries. Lookingglass Creek, north of Elgin, Oreg., originates and flows through public and private forestlands. These lands have been under management, including extensive timber harvest, since the turn of the century. Natural runs of Chinook salmon and steelhead always have and continue to use this drainage. Because of the excellent quality and quantity of water, this drainage was the most suitable for a fish hatchery.

In fact, this drainage was picked over several others rivers originating and flowing through the Eagle Cap and Wenaha-Tucannon wilderness areas because of superior water quality. Fisheries is not and should not be an issue in this wilderness debate. Management of forestland in eastern Oregon is fully compatible with this resource. We proved we can have both.

Another issue is jobs and timber supply. Besides the good environment and wildlife and fisheries provide, we need raw material to provide work for our northeast Oregon citizens. Timber harvesting and forest product manufacturing is the backbone of our rural economy.

In the Blue Mountains, the installed mill capacity currently exceeds long term timber supply by 28 percent. The new Wallowa-Whitman Forest plan compounds an already critical supply shortage by showing a 21-percent decline in harvestable volume. This represents 39 MMBF or the loss of two mills. This means 351 wood products employees will lose their jobs. The Forest Services cites past wilderness set-asides and the Hells Canyon NRS as partially responsible for this supply loss. Adding more wilderness will only aggravate a very serious supply problem for Union, Baker, and Wallowa Counties.

Senator, are you aware that millions of board feet of merchantable timber is being wasted in roadless areas on the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area? A wind storm in November 1981, blew down millions of feet. This timber is being left to rot. The result is not only waste but increased the potential for insect epidemics and eventually catastrophic fire. Conservationists cannot and should not tolerate this waste. To avoid this waste, the question of wilderness in the NRA must be addressed and resolved in any Oregon wilderness bill. This is also essential to dispell the continuing uncertainty with forest jobs and community stability.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Reed follows:]

Statement

of

John Reed, Region Manager

Northeast Oregon Region

Boise Cascade Corporation

on the

Oregon Wilderness Bill

H. R. 1149

before

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Central Oregon Community College

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

For the Offical Record

WILDERNESS TESTIMONY

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I want to bring to your attention some important information on one area. The Lower Minam was evaluated by the Forest Service as a wilderness study area. This study, published in November 1977, concluded the Lower Minam was unsuitable and unmanageable for wilderness. This report, based on an accurate forest inventory, shows the Lower Minam can support a potential harvest of 5 million board feet annually. The Forest Service conclusion is correct - - the Lower Minam is not wilderness caliber. My written testimony further addresses individual roadless areas in HR 1149.

Senator, like you, we desire a resolution to wilderness. The issues of wildlife and fisheries are legitable concerns of their proponents; but wilderness designation is not necessary for the long-term production of these resources. Timber supply represents jobs and community stability which is a key issue for rural dependent communities and the forest industry.

ADDITIONAL WRITTEN TESTIMONY

BY

JOHN REED

Regional Manager of Boise Cascade Corporation

La Grande, Oregon 97850

Boise Cascade fully supports a reasonable Oregon Wilderness Bill with areas carefully selected to minimize impacts to timber supply. Timber supply must consider the complete wood fiber supply for pulp and paper, particleboard and energy as well as conventional sawmills and plywood plants. Reduction in chips and other residuals will affect production capacity and profitability in the plants depending on this residual supply. A specific case is the Boise Cascade Particleboard Plant in La Grande. This plant obtains its raw material from nearby sawmills. Closure of these sawmills because of lack of timber will strain the supply of the particleboard plant and could eventually reduce its operation.

We would like to comment on these specific roadless areas:

North Fork of the John Day - Umatilla National Forest

Although very controversial, this area has no significant physical features other than the river canyon itself. The river canyon does not have any outstanding attributes which materially sets it apart from other Eastern Oregon river drainages. The RARE II wilderness attribute rating (WARS) was 19. This is below the breaking point used by the Forest Service for wilderness allocation.

The term "roadless" is a misnomer when applied to this area. The river drainage itself was heavily developed during the gold rush days. Many cabins built during this period still remain and are useable today. Evidence of mining extends along the entire drainage. Old narrow wagon roads access many of the old claims.

Back from the river canyon the area is moderate to gentle terrain which is heavily timbered. The area has large pure stands of lodgepole which resulted from extensive fires in the past. Since 1974 these lodgepole stands have been killed by the mountain pine beetle. This destroys the timber value and builds up forest fuels which ultimately result in major wild fires. Without development, fire protection will be more costly and the risk is greater that a major fire will spread to an adjacent managed forest.

The soil productivity is above average for the south Umatilla forest. This coupled with moderate terrain and adequate moisture makes the area desirable for commercial forest production.

The North Fork was not developed for timber harvest until recently due to the lower value of lodgepole pine as a commercial species. With other constraints on timber supply and improved marketing of products from this species, lodgepole pine is now considered a valuable tree.

The North Fork of the John Day River is considered a productive anadromous fishery and an important elk habitat area. Both resources deserve and require protection. As forest managers, we believe the anadromous fisheries and wildlife resources can be managed along with timber harvest to meet the goals of both as pointed out in verbal testimony.

For these reasons we recommend the North Fork of the John Day not be considered for wilderness status but rather carefully managed as a multiple use area for all its resources.

North Fork of the Umatilla Roadless Area - Umatilla National Forest

This area has an estimated program harvest of 2.6 MMBF annually. The area is generally steep canyon country with excellent stands of timber on the north and east slopes. The area can be carefully harvested with conventional logging technology. The area has no outstanding features to warrant its designation as wilderness.

Joseph Canyon - Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Joseph Canyon is not a RARE II area. This area does not have wilderness qualities and was eliminated from consideration by the Forest Service in the mid 1970's. This area contains current and past timber sales and homestead properties within the roadless area. The area should not be considered for inclusion into the wilderness system because it does not have wilderness qualities.

Eagle Cap Additions - Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Huckelberry Area - This roadless area is 65% commercial forestland. It lies east of the Lower Minam to the Lostine River drainage. In the Wallowa Valley Unit Plan this area was considered highly productive timberland and some of the area designated for intensive timber management. The Forest Service timber yield estimates for this area are extremely low. These should be carefully reviewed before a final decision is made on this area. This area, which lies adjacent to the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, is at a lower elevation and should not be considered for wilderness.

Lower Minam - This is a wilderness study area which continues to be controversial. It is 61% commercial forestland. The Forest Service shows no programmed harvest because of the Wilderness Study Area category. The Forest Service potential yield estimates are extremely low and show only 1.8 MMBF of annual harvest. The Lower Minam Wilderness Study report, based on a careful estimate of timber volume, shows this area has a potential yield of 5 MMBF of annual harvest. The Minam river from ridge to ridge should be carefully managed to protect recreation resources, however, the entire area east of Little Sheep Ridge should be under full multiple use management with no exceptions.

Upper Catherine Creek

It is adjacent but at a lower elevation than the Eagle Cap wilderness area. This area does not have spectacular vistas and much of it does not meet wilderness criteria. It includes private land and a portion has been recently considered for timber sales. This area was excluded from wilderness consideration in the Forest Service Grande Ronde Unit Plan.

General

Any wilderness bill must contain release and sufficiency language to remove any cloud from nonwilderness RARE II lands dedicated to multiple use.

The rationale for additional wilderness should be based on sound criteria. We recommend the following be considered in developing any wilderness proposal in Oregon:

1. Consolidate new wilderness areas around existing wilderness. This minimizes distruption of transportation systems, minimizes buffer areas and reduces the future spread of wilderness.
2. Finalize the wilderness question in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area with the Oregon Wilderness Bill.
3. Minimize commercial forestland acres in wilderness designation.

Boise Cascade has purchased two timber sales which are within areas proposed by HR. 1149. These areas are the Ninemile Sale on the Umatilla National Forest and the Hess Cabin Sale on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Both sales are further proof of the high timber values in this proposal. We recommend these areas be completely eliminated from further consideration for wilderness.

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. BROWN, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, ELLINGSON LUMBER CO.

Mr. BROWN. Senator, I'm John Brown, and I'm the administrative assistant at Ellingson Lumber Co., in Baker, Oreg.

We have an annual payroll of about $5 million and we have a stake in land use planning in Oregon. I have a lot of comments and I hope you'll be able to read it later. I'm opposed to the designation of public lands as wilderness in the State of Oregon. I'm also opposed to the Oregon Wilderness bill as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives in 1983.

The Wilderness Act, which is classified as the act of September 3, 1964, states inpart:

> Section 4, (A) The purposes of this Act are hereby declared to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which National forests and units of the National park and National wildlife refuge systems are established and administered and (1) nothing in this Act shall be deemed to be in interference with the purpose for which National Forests are established and set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 and the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960.

The Organic Administration Act of 1897, which is defined as the Act of June 4, 1897, says:

> No National Forest shall be established, except to improve and to protect the Forest within the boundaries or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States.

And, the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act, classified as the act of June 12, 1960, says in section 1:

> It is the policy of the Congress that the national forests are established and shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes. The purposes for this Act are declared to be supplemental to, but not in derogation of, the purposes for which the National forests were established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897.

I maintain that the actions of the House of Representatives in the 1983 Oregon Wilderness bill, the authority for which is based on the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, violates section 4, item 1 of the Wilderness Act in that such allocation of wilderness does interfere with the purposes for which the National forests are established and set forth in the act of June 4, 1897, and the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960.

We base our opposition to the designation of additional public lands as wilderness on the philosophy that public lands of the United States of America should be managed so that they best meet the needs of the American people. We do not believe that allocating vast areas of public land to an unmanageable status classified as wilderness, provides the benefits of those lands to which the people of the United States are entitled.

Senator **HATFIELD**. We'll put all of your statement in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brown follows:]

PUBLIC STATEMENT AT HEARING OF
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

by JOHN M. BROWN

ELLINGSON LUMBER CO.

July 21, 1983

I am John M. Brown, Administrative Assistant to the President of Ellingson Lumber Co. and Ellingson Timber Co. in Baker, Oregon. Our two corporations manufacture forest products in Baker. Approximately 90% of the logs we utilize as raw material are harvested from national forest lands. The majority of the logs for our manufacturing processes are harvested on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. We also conduct harvesting operations on the Umatilla and Malheur National Forests.

The Ellingson plants consist of a lumber manufacturing facility, a veneer manufacturing plant, and a particle board plant. At the present time, only the lumber manufacturing facility is working at full capacity. The veneer plant has not operated for about three years, due to the recession in the forest products industry. The particle board plant has not operated for about three years, but recently resumed production on a one shift basis. The Ellingson companies directly employ approximately 200 people in Baker. The contract loggers and haulers who work for Ellingson employ an additional 150 people. The Ellingson companies are the largest private employer in Baker County. Current projections indicate that our total payroll for the year 1983 will approach $5,000,000.

For more years than I like to remember, I have been appearing at congressional hearings regarding allocations of public land to wilderness. My position has not changed since that first hearing. As an individual, and as a representative of Ellingson Lumber Co. and Ellingson Timber Co., I am opposed to the allocation of additional public lands as wilderness in the State of Oregon. I am also opposed to the Oregon Wilderness Bill as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives in 1983.

The Wilderness Act, which is classified as the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16usc 1131-1136) states inpart "Sec. 4 (A) The purposes of this act are hereby declared to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which national forests and units of the national park and national wildlife refuge systems are established and administered and - (1) nothing in this act shall be deemed to be in interference with the purpose for which national forests are established and set forth in the act of June 4, 1897 (statue 11) and The Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215)."

The Organic Administration Act of 1897, which is defined as the Act of June 4, 1897, says "No national forest shall be established, except to improve and to protect the forest within the boundaries or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States."

The Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act, classified as the Act of June 12, 1960, says in Sec. 1 "It is the policy of the congress that the national forests are established and shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes. The purposes of this act are declared to be supplemental to, but not in derogation of, the purposes for which the national forests were established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897.

I maintain that the actions of the House of Representatives in the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Bill, the authority for which is based on the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, violates Sec. 4 item 1 of the Wilderness Act in that such allocation of wilderness does interfere with the purposes for which the national forests are established and set forth in the act of June 4, 1897, and the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960.

We base our opposition to the designation of additional public lands as wilderness on the philosophy that public lands of the United States of America should be managed so that they best meet the needs of the American people. We do not believe that allocating vast areas of public land to an unmanageable status classified as wilderness, provides the benefit of those lands to which the people of the United States are entitled.

It is our philosophy that land management decisions, such as the allocation of public lands as wilderness or non-wilderness, should be made upon recommendations from the professional land management agencies of the United States of America, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

The Oregon Wilderness Bill, House Resolution 1149, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives in the Spring of 1983, was not accomplished as a result of good land management decisions. H. R. 1149 is the result of action in an emotional madhouse, and is the result of political trade offs, with no regard what so ever for logical or professional land management considerations.

Allocations of additional land in Eastern Oregon will have a decided economic impact upon the communities and the population of that area. Others have spoken to the impact on grazing, minerals, recreation, and the financial burden which will be experienced by local government in Eastern Oregon. I propose to confine my remarks to the impact that additional allocations of wilderness in Eastern Oregon will have on the forest products industry, and the people employed in that industry.

The areas in Baker County, Wallowa County, Union County, and Grant County, proposed as wilderness in H. R. 1149, and which are included within the boundaries of the Wallowa-Whitman, Umatilla, and Malheur national forests, have an annual programmed harvest of approximately 50 million board feet of timber. The removal of 50 million board feet of timber harvest from these three forests, will have a decided impact upon the economic activity of those areas. 50 million board feet is over 50% of the volume utilized by the Ellingson operations in Baker, Oregon. There are 25 facilities using logs as a raw material in Grant County, Baker County, Wallowa County, and Union County. Twenty-two of those facilities utilize less than fifty million feet of timber per year. Fifty million board feet of logs approximates 10% of the annual productive capacity of forest products plants in that four county area. A reduction of 10% of the annual program harvest means that one of those mills is going to cease operation, or that several of those mills are going to have to reduce their volume of operation. The economy of Eastern Oregon is based upon utilization of the resources of public and private land. Any reduction in the volume of resources available from those lands is going to have a negative impact on the economy of the area which depends upon the use of those resources.

At this point I would like to address each of the areas proposed for wilderness in House Resolution 1149, and which are located in the counties of Grant, Umatilla, Wallowa, Union, and Baker.

Joseph Canyon is located in Northern Wallowa County. This area is not wilderness by any stretch of the imagination. The area has been developed and was not included in the roadless area considered under the RARE II Exercise. There are recreational developments in this area, and the area is used and planned for grazing and timber harvesting. Portions of Joseph Canyon are areas of much spectacular beauty, which probably should be subject to some special management. Joseph Canyon should not be classified as wilderness, but should be a prime area for management for many uses.

Lower Minam is located in Eastern Union County and Western Wallowa County. This area has been utilized for many years and exibits evidence of such use. This area did not meet the criteria for wilderness as expounded in the Wilderness Act of 1964. A study done by the U.S. Forest Service, and published in 1977 states that "The Forest Service believes that the 34,000 acre Wilderness study area is not suitable or manageable for wilderness as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964. The area possesses significant scenic characteristic, wildlife values, and cultural-historic values to warrant special management. The opportunities for dispersed recreation should be preserved."

Nothing has changed since 1977 in the Lower Minam. The Lower Minam should be under some special management designation, but it should not be classified as wilderness.

North Fork, John Day is located in Northern Grant County, Southern Umatilla County, and portions of Union and Baker Counties.

This area is rich in resources and demands positive management, not locking up. The arguement that classification as wilderness will "preserve the rich fisheries resource and add millions of dollars to the economy of Oregon" is pure fallacy. The placement of one small portion of the Columbia water shed in wilderness will not, by any stretch of the imagination, restore fish runs in the Columbia to the standards of days gone by. The river canyon should receive special management of some kind, but the resources of this area should be developed and utilized. This area contains vast acres of dead Lodge-pole and Ponderosa pine, courtesy of the Mountain pine beetle, and that festering sore should be managed to restore the forest much quicker than mother nature will. Fire in the dead timber would devastate the water shed and do tremendous damage to the water courses in the North Fork, John Day drainage. This area should be managed for all uses for which public land is to be managed.

North Fork, Umatilla is in North East Umatilla County and North West Union County. This area was identified in the RARE II Exercise. A portion of the area was logged to prevent additional insect infestation. The river canyon lends itself to some special designation to restrict development, but outside of the river canyon, utilization for many uses should be promoted. This should not be wilderness, but should also not receive unrestricted development.

Strawberry is right in the middle of Grant County.

The Grant County Court, and the Blue Mountain Resource Council, and the Grant County Resource Council have developed a well thought out proposal which does suggest some addition to the south side of the wilderness area. This proposal also reserves the resource lands for utilization for development of those resources. I suggest that the proposal from the people in Grant County be adopted in any wilderness legislation. They have done a very conscientious job, and their proposal is excellent.

Glacier-Monument, is located in South West Baker County and also protrudes into South Eastern Grant County.

This is a small, isolated area, completely surrounded by the developed areas, with a major road system running north and south in the area, many timber harvesting developments surrounding the area, and it receives fairly heavy use as a recreation area. The Glacier-Monument area is located well within the economic area for utilization of the resources in Baker and John Day. This area is not wilderness by the 1964 Act criteria, and is ideal country for multiple use management.

As a past member of the Land Conservation and Development Commission of the State of Oregon, I have perceived an apparent conflict between the land use statues of the State of Oregon and House Resolution 1149. The State of Oregon is a leader in land use planning in the world. Part of the land use planning process in this state is a coordination agreement process with state and federal agencies. This process requires that all state and federal agencies coordinate their land use plans, and actions, with the plans of the cities and counties within the State of Oregon. These coordination agreements have been agreed to by most federal agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service.

It is my distinct impression that action by the federal legislature such as proposed in H. R. 1149, have a decided impact on the land use plans of the cities and counties of this state. These land use actions must be coordinated with those city and county plans. House Resolution 1149 ignores the responsibilities to accept the principle of coordination, for this proposed legislation does not even mention, much less recognize, the obligation to coordinate land allocations with other entities. I strongly suggest that any land designations which results from federal legislation must consider the land use plans of the government entities within the State of Oregon.

In addition to comments on the proposed wilderness areas, I do insist on making one other suggestion. In line with the legislative compulsion to manage public land with a pen, instead of through the land management agencies, I recommend that the resource lands included in the Hells Canyon National Recreation area be excluded from the HCNRA, in the same legislation which proposes to claim certain areas as wilderness. I suggest that the land listed below, by public survey boundaries, be excluded from the Hells Canyon National Recreation area. This will result in a boundary for the area which will preserve an appropriate area for the purpose designed in the NRA legislation, but will return those true resource lands to multiple use management.

T1S, R4W
T2S, R4W
T4S, R47E, R4W
T5S, R46E, R47, W½4W
T6S, R47E
T7S, R47E
T5N, R46E, R47E
T4N, R46E, R47E, W½ & SE¼R4W, S.19, 30, 31R3W
T3N, R4W, W½ & S27, 34R3W
T2N, R4W
T1N, R4W

On behalf of the people of North East Oregon, whose lives can be severely impacted by the action proposed in H. R. 1149, I want to thank you for holding these hearings in Oregon. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee. I trust that the U.S. Senate will display a more rational approach toward wilderness legislation than was exhibited by the members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF TOM WOODY, WOODY CONTRACTING

Mr. Woody. My name is Tom Woody and I live in Summerville and that's in Union County. My main occupation is logging salvage timber and building logging roads. However, I also do contract work for the Forest Service, such as handbrush piling and tubing maintenance, in order to provide jobs for college kids and minorities.

I normally harvest 4 MMBF of timber and build 22 miles of road in a 9 month season. I emply 8-12 people and my payroll averages $125,000 per year. Last year my employees paid $7,500 in social security taxes, $23,000 in Federal taxes, and $9,000 in State taxes. Last operating season I also paid $1,600 in timber harvest taxes and $3,700 in equipment taxes.

Although the tax liability for my business and my employees is not a large sum compared to the total amount paid it does add up and helps to keep the Government in business.

In addition to my regular employees I also subcontract the following work—crushing, loading and hauling rock for the road jobs, loading and hauling timber, and loading and hauling equipment.

Union and Wallowa Counties have a natural resource-based economy, primarily timber and agriculture. Do not be mistaken, when you lock up our economical forest land you take away our jobs. This bill will take 270,000 additional acres out of production and decrease the allowable cut by 52 MMBF. This will shut down another mill in northeast Oregon.

We loggers use the best logging systems available to harvest timber. We are a conscientious people concerned about water quality, wildlife and wildlife habitat, erosion control, soil compaction and most of all about sustained yields.

We are supervised by agency foresters, guided by timber sale contracts, and always required to furnish performance bonds.

When we log an area, that land does not disappear into a wasteland never to be used again. The land we are logging today will grow us more timber in the future than it has in the past.

In northeastern Oregon, we have 582,000 acres in wilderness and 417,000 acres in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. That is 35 percent of the land base of the Wallowa-Whitman.

I urge you, Senator Hatfield, to vote no on H.R. 1149.

STATEMENT OF JOHN E. BEIBER, SUPERINTENDENT, PRAIRIE ~~COUNTY~~ SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4

Mr. Beiber. I'm John Beiber, Superintendent of Schools for Prairie City. I have been selected to serve as spokesman for the six school districts in Grant County. The school district superintendents are not here to be paid the philosophical aspects of wilderness, but instead of for the schools of Grant County. It's simply that of economics.

On behalf of the six school districts of Grant County, and because of the economic impact, the proposed H.R. 1149 Wilderness bill would have on those six school districts, I oppose H.R. 1149. As shown on the attached data sheet, you have before you, the proposed will would affect all of the school districts and all of the nine counties would be affected by this bill, because of the equalization funding methods used for the six school districts used in Grant County, the greatest potential for loss exists in them.

Projections show that of the $347,500 average annual loss of timber, sales receipts this proposed bill would cause to the school districts in the nine affected counties, more than ⅓ of that amount, or $116,100 would be the specific average annual loss for the six school districts in Grant County. Respectfully stated, the school districts within this county cannot afford any loss of revenue.

Over the past 4 years, the school districts of this county have had to drastically reduce educational opportunities for their students, due to the overall poor economy statewide. The result of the proposed H.R. 1149 Oregon Wilderness bill would be to permanently deny this valuable potential for revenue resource for the purpose of reinstating lost programs for the children of Grant County.

The potentially grave and serious threat the proposed H.R. 1149 Oregon wilderness bill would have on these educational systems would definitely not be in the best interests of the public they are to serve. On behalf of all those people, I submit that the proposed H.R. 1149 Oregon wilderness bill should be denied.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bieber follows:]

Grant County School District No. 4
P.O. Box 345
740 Overholt Street
Prairie City, Oregon 97869

Statement

of

John E. Bieber, Superintendent

Grant County School District No. 4

on

Oregon Wilderness Bill

H.R. 1149

before

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Central Oregon Community College

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

For the Official Record

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Grant County School District No. 4 in Prairie City, Oregon, as well as the five other school districts within the county, I oppose the proposed H.R. 1149 Oregon Wilderness bill because of the adverse economic impact it would have on all the school districts in this county.

While the proposed bill would adversely effect all of the school districts in all nine of the counties affected by it, because of the unique equalization funding method used for the six school districts in Grant County, the greatest potential for loss would exist for them.

Projections show that of the $347,500 dollars average annual loss of timber sales receipts this proposed bill would cause to the school districts in the nine effected counties, more than one third of that amount, or $116,100 dollars would be the specific average annual loss for the six school districts in Grant County. Respectfully stated, the school districts within this county cannot afford any loss of revenue.

Over the past four years the school districts of this county have had to drastically reduce educational opportunities for their students, due to the overall poor economy Statewide. The result of the proposed H.R. 1149 Oregon Wilderness bill would be to permanantly deny this valuable potential for revenue resource for the purpose of reinstating lost programs for the children of Grant County.

An attendant impact of this bill would be the potential for lost household income for the families of school aged children as well as all other workers who obtain their livelihoods from forest related work.

Specifically, an average annual loss of $1,754,500 dollars in household income is projected to be lost to the forest related workers of Grant County, Oregon. If families cannot find work, they must move, thereby reducing the overall enrollment of respective school districts. Because school districts in Oregon obtain State support money from a formula based on student enrollment, the result would be to leave less revenue to support program needs for remaining students, thus dictating more program cuts.

Each of the communities within Grant County, Oregon have, for generations, taken great pride in their autonomous educational systems. The potentially grave and serious threat the proposed H.R. 1149 Oregon Wilderness bill would have on these educational systems would definetly not be in the best interests of the public they are to serve. On behalf of all those people, I submit that the proposed H.R. 1149 Oregon Wilderness bill should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

John Bieber

John Bieber, Superintendent

Projected Average Annual Economic Losses

Created by the Proposed H.R. 1149

Oregon Wilderness Bill

Effected County	Loss to County Road Funds	Loss to Schools	Gross Economic Activity Loss	Annual Household Income Loss
Baker	$ 54,800.00	$ 13,700.00	$ 3,289,000.00	$ 1,337,700.00
Crook	81,300.00	20,300.00	3,666,500.00	1,081,900.00
Grant	464,500.00	116,100.00	4,571,300.00	1,754,500.00
Harney	102,100.00	25,500.00	2,462,600.00	997,300.00
Morrow	98,700.00	24,700.00	3,680,600.00	643,700.00
Umatilla	267,500.00	66,900.00	6,366,700.00	2,609,200.00
Union	107,200.00	26,800.00	7,853,900.00	3,115,800.00
Wallowa	159,700.00	39,900.00	1,519,100.00	642,200.00
Wheeler	54,300.00	13,600.00	6,300.00	4,100.00
Region	$1,390,100.00	$347,500.00	$38,015,600.00	$15,049,100.00

STATEMENT OF RICH WILBURN

Mr. WILBURN. I'm Rich Wilburn, I'm a rancher, from Long Greek, Oreg., and I'm representing the ranchers, also the Oregon Cattleman's Organization and the National Cattleman's Organization. You might not have heard of Long Creek because we're a long ways from the cities. In fact, we're so far away, we have to come toward town to hunt.

For the past 7 years, our ranch has had a total comprehensive plan dealing with timber, forage, wildlife, roads, and water. First of all, we've inventoried what we have out there. The inventory has included timber forages, fences, roads, and you name it and we've looked at it. And, the next step what we've done is we've planned these things out. We've looked at these things and seen what there is and formulated a plan to optimize production in these areas.

Then we went in and did the actual work. This is just a park that you see right there. We've done some commercial thinning. In the commercially thinned areas, we've not taken out all of the merchantable timber, but left it so that about every 15 years we can make a cut. Reseeding was done in these areas also.

The results of the timbered areas have been substantial. There has been a marked increase in the both of these trees. Also, the bug kills have gone down dramatically, almost to zero in these areas. And, the forages, we see here, have just jumped dramatically also. We have been able to run twice as many cows on this area for the same amount of time and still had lots of grass left over.

And, as a result also, we've seen a dramatic increase in the number of deer in this area and for the last 2 years, since we've implemented this. We've had 23 head of elk come into this area that we haven't had before.

So, it can't be to bad of a place for the wildlife. Our water has also increased in both quantity and quality. We've also built ponds and have stock tanks for cattle and wildlife also use them for drinking out of.

The benefits have been great, not only for the cattle and better reproductive situation, the wildlife in a very productive state, they have also been healthier and resource management for the last 7 years on the ranch has been the key to survival for us as a ranch. Most ranches are in trouble, financially. And, this has been a real, key for us, and also it can be a key to these lands we're talking about today. Thank you, Senator. Hatfield.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wilburn follows:]

TESTIMONY TO:

U. S. SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER and
U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD, CHAIRMAN

ON

HR 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL

by

Rich Wilburn, Rancher

at

Central Oregon Community College

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

FOR

THE OFFICIAL RECORD

I am a rancher who is opposed to more land being put into wilderness area. The reasons stem from two general facts: 1) Comprehensive land planning in each area optimizes timber, forage, recreation, water, aesthetic value and wildlife. 2) Wilderness areas decrease timber, forage, aesthetic value, recreation, water, wildlife and increase costs significantly to the rancher.

For the last seven years our ranch has had a total comprehensive plan dealing with timber, forage, wildlife, roads and water. On 3583 acres, we have taken each ecological system on the ranch, studied it to ascertain its best use, and implemented a comprehensive management system to attain our objectives. Juniper control, commerical thinning, pre-commercial thinning, stock ponds, fences to divide slopes, and reseeding have all been a part of this plan.

The commercial and pre-commercial thinning has reduced canopy coverage, opened up areas to be seeded and increased our water supply to stock ponds and creeks. Not all merchantable timber was harvested so as to keep the aesthetic quality and have timber to harvest on about a 15 year cycle. Reseeding was done in these areas also. As a result in one area alone, the Still Canyon area, we have been able to run twice the amount of livestock for the same time period and have a surplus of forage left over. Twenty-three elk have also moved into the canyon since the project was completed and stay the winter there as well as the spring and fall. More deer have been seen also. The tree growth has been excellent as evidenced by borings we have taken. These were taken from an area within Still Canyon thinned eleven years ago and from a thinned area besides the main ranch house thinned four years ago and thirteen years ago. The borings were taken by Neil Bauer, who has brought his forestry class from Long Creek High School to thin and make obsercations on the thinned areas. Our bug kill problems have also dropped dramatically in those thinned areas as opposed to some small areas we have not thinned.

In Juniper and sage areas where sage has been removed and grasses planted, the forage increase has been tremendous. The same can be said of juniper stands where juniper in good soil areas has been removed and grasses left for forage. The juniper trees in draws, on steep slopes and rocky hillsides have been left for prevention of soil erosion and wildlife habitat and shelter. In these locations, the deer have moved in especially in winter, fall and late summer when green feed leaves the hills. Both of these spots where undesirables have been removed, there has been a significant increase in available water. In one area where no water existed and the junipers were removed, there now exists a running spring.

In both timbered and sage areas, the development of the land to its potential can greatly benefit both man and animals. The increase in quality and quantity of forage, timber and water can greatly reduce disease in domestic and wildlife animals. This is a result of better and more feed and less distance to get to good forage. Also by better and more water, keeps them healthy and in good reproductive efficiency. The springs and ponds need to be cleaned and restructured about every five to eight years, so as not to become a sludge pit and slime pond. Added to this, I have noticed on our ranch, the cattle and wildlife rarely, except if they are pushed, venture into the undisturbed land. They don't like to go through windfalls, jackstraw logs, and areas devoid of forage either. These areas are very unpleasant to the eye.

By looking at increment bores, we have seen our timber growth increase. This won't happen in wilderness areas where the canopy continues to close in. It also cuts out sun to the forage species resulting in loss of forage. Trees will, in time, fall into water areas, stock ponds and springs creating unhealthful water situations for animals. I know, its happened on our ranch. When these things happen, it costs money to the rancher. When water disappears, cattle and wildlife move to other areas. This creates unbalanced grazing and an overuse of riparian diminished. Fences would also be a major concern. Most cattlemen cut trees away from fences so as to keep dead trees from falling on them. If left to themselves, the maintenance would be a very large job. Not only that, but storms in the grazing season would fall many more causing cattle to be in allotments where they shouldn't be. Results could be cattle forty or more miles from where they should be or several herds overusing on rancher's permit area. The costs add up in fencing, riding, moving cows, finding cows, and losing cows. Ranchers at this period in our economy don't need this. We are all barely hanging on financially.

In conclusion, it benefits man and animals to judge each area by its potential. The increase in positive accomplishments will be seen and felt for generations, yet unborn. Just as we can't leave an apple orchard unmanaged for its best production and eye appeal, no more can we leave naturally forested areas unmanaged for best use and aesthetic value.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM K. FARRELL, PRESIDENT, BLUE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES COUNCIL

Mr. **Farrell.** I'm Bill Farrell. I appeared before you many times before and on such issues. We want to thank you again for bringing this hearing to Oregon. We also want to thank you for the many other resource activities that have helped Eastern Oregon, particularly the resource rvaluation program which actually we've just given you a preview of.

We're the last of several panels that have brought you facts that we think are pertinent to House bill 1149. Just to run over those again—several resource councils, several local livestock associations, the county courts, the chambers of commerce, timber interests, snowmobilers, trailbikers, and other resource vehicle users, miners, and so on.

I'm just going to summarized what I had to say and you have my testimony there and that's in detail. The only thing I would like to call your attention to is the comprehensive plan in the back. It's a kind of a preview of what Rich was talking about. We think it's the answer to future management of all our lands.

Now, I'll just run through these briefly.

First, putting large tracts of land into wilderness (H.R. 1149) is an antiquated approach to fish, wildlife, water, and all related resource management and uses.

Second, comprehensive resource planning and management would obtain the optimum social, economic, and environmental values from a given resource base, within a sustained yield program that will not permanently alter or change the potential productive capabilities of the resource base.

Third, comprehensive resource planning and management has two major components: One, the research development of the resource plan and; two, the implementation of that plan.

Fourth, active comprehensive resource management plans that have been fully implemented, have demonstrated that good, comprehensive management can enhance all of the resources, especially fish and wildlife.

Fifth, current elk populations in Oregon are about 60,000 head, of which 98 percent inhabit the Blue Mountains. This is a 54-percent increase in the 10-year period form 1970 through 1980.

Sixth, elk are a flexible ruminant capable of inhabiting a variety of terrains and ecotypes, from rain forests to prairies, mountains, and even the desert.

Seventh, elk evolved in cold temperate climates under conditions that stimulated a well developed thermoregulatory system. A 60–40 ration of forage to cover is generally considered optimum. The 60 percent forage needs are the most critical and if the forage is readily available, cover requirements are not as important.

That's briefly it. There's more data that refers to the basic statistics that we think should be considered in making the decision.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Farrell follows:]

TESTIMONY

TO

U. S. SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

AND

U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD CHAIRMAN

ON

H R 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL

BY

WILLIAM K. FARRELL, PRESIDENT
BLUE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES COUNCIL

at

Central Oregon Community College

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

for

THE OFFICIAL RECORD

WILDLIFE

AL IT RELATES TO THE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

The Blue Mountain Resources Council, the Grant County Resource Council, and other resource and community groups, as well as individuals, strongly feel that the proposal to put large tracts of land into wilderness (HR 1149) is an antiquated approach to fish, wildlife and all related resource management and uses. We propose instead, that everyone would be better off to have a comprehensive resource plan and implemented management Program for all of our natural resources.

Coordinated Comprehensive Planning is being employed in several places in Northeastern Oregon, especially in Grant County, under the Resource Evaluation Project. This system has proven to be the way to focus on the capabilities of the land and to enhance the returns from all of the resources, including fish and wildlife.

The primary goal of comprehensive resource management is to obtain the optimum social, economic and environmental values from a given resource base, within a sustained yield program that will not permanently alter or change the potential productive capabilities of the resource base.

Several objectives are involved in reaching the primary goal. They include: a complete inventory of all renewable and non-renewable resources within a specific geographic area; a recognition of the interrelationships between resources and resource users; identification of all feasible resource development alternatives; the selection of the most optimum alternative of those available, with consideration given to social, economic and environmental values and impacts; and informing society so that they are able to recognize and appreciate the fundamental necessity of resource managment and its value to the public.

Comprehensive resource planning and management has two major components:

1 - The research development of the resource plan and;

2 - The implementation of that plan.

The accomplishment of comprehensive resource plans and their implementation is; to use sound scientific facts and the best judgement possible, based on ecological, environmental and management principles and concepts. Comprehensive planning requires the evaluation of facts and the application of scientific principles to develop potential alternatives, and in order to reach the desireD management objectives.

Stated goals, complete inventories, precise mapping, recognition of the interrelationships between resources, recognition of the opportunity to develop resources, formation of inter-disciplinary teams of specialists and a forum for public review and input, are the methods of obtaining the results of comprehensive resource planning and management.

The active comprehensive resource management plans that have been fully implemented (such as, the Rich Wilburn plan, near Long Creek, in Grant County) have demonstrated that good comprehensive management can enhance all of the resources, especially fish and wildlife.

The following facts on wildlife aspects in the proposed wilderness areas, of the forests of Eastern Oregon, have been taken from some of the best sources of wildlife information available: "Elk of North America - Ecology and Management" by Jack Ward Thomas and Dale E. Toweill; and "Wildlife Habits in Managed Forests - The Blue Mountains of Oregon and Washington" by Jack Ward Thomas; as well as from a report prepared for a committee of the Grant County Resource Council, "Rocky Mountain Elk "Management" and Some Relevant Facts". Please see footnotes for other references.

Rocky Mountain Elk populations in Oregon are currently about sixty thousand head (60,000), of which, ninety eight (98%) percent inhabit the Blue Mountains. Over the ten (10) year period from 1970 through 1980, a fifty four (54%) percent increase occurred in this elk population. Accompanying this increase, domestic livestock have withstood varied, but dramatic, declines in actual use on public lands. The declines in domestic livestock use are, as one forest supervisor put it, a result of poor or declining range conditions. The increase in elk populations is also accompanied by a decline in the Mule Deer populations. The forests, both public and private, which are an important part of the elk's year-round habitat, have sustained over eight hundred eighty million board feet (880,000,000 BF) of timber harvest annually.

Elk are a flexible ruminant capable of inhabiting a variety of terrains and ecotypes, from rain forests to prairies and mountains.

Elk are also capable of utilizing a variety of different plant strata including grasses, forbs, browse, bark, moss and lichen.

Elk evolved in cold termperate climates, under conditions that stimulated a well developed thermoregulatory system. This thermoregulatory system is a combination of the hair color, shape and density and the heart rate. An elk's hair is primarily dark brown, enabling it to absorb heat from the sun's rays; the hair is also hollow and has a dense "underfur' that acts as insulation. This insulating factor not only keeps the cold from entering the body, but also keeps the body heat in. This can be observed as the snow and ice accumulate on the elk's hair rather than melting; also, in the fact that when an elk gets up from its "bed", the snow is unmelted where it lay. The ability for elk hide to hold heat has been recognized by hunters for decades. Elk hunters know that the meat spoils rapidly if the hide is not removed immediately and the carcass is allowed to cool

Elk are an ecotone form of animal (one which occupies areas wherein different vegetational types meet); they are constantly moving toward the open landscape and occupy a diversity of plant and animal communities. These animals are very *opportunistic* and are capable of seeking out and exploiting those habitats where the "pulse of biological productivity" is greatest during the time from calving (in the spring) to rut (in the fall).

The largest concentration of feed for elk is found in open areas or grasslands where the elk have access to the entire food producing layer of vegetation.

Elk have evolved to a large bodied animal through their opportunistic habits of seeking high quality feed and must "occupy progressively more disturbed ecosystems or become smaller bodied". The Rocky Mountain Elk are *not* declining in body size.

The cow elk has from three to four estrus cycles during a single rutting season, with about 21 days between each one. This allows for a possible three (3) month variation in calving. Thus, calves born too late in the calving season may not be sufficiently developed to survive the winter.

The most important single factor influencing losses from internal parasitism is the nutritional status of the host animal. Resistance to internal parasites,and the ability to recover from their influence, declines when the range becomes overstocked or the plane of nutrition is reduced.

Bull elk winter at higher elevations and, thus, in deeper snow and with less forage than do cow elk. Because of low quality winter feed and the fat losses sustained during the rutting season, bull elk must feed on a higher quality, more digestible food and lay on more fat than cows, especially during the late summer just prior to rut. Therefore, to maximize fat deposition for winter and rut, elk should have a minimum of harrassment along with cool, shady areas of *abundant*, high quality forage during the summer and early fall.

Following a summer of high vegetative productivity, elk in good health may rut earlier than normal and the resulting claves will be larger and better equipped to survive. Antler size also increases with the higher level of nutrition.

The most important factor influencing "variables" is the quantity and quality of the yearlong forage supply. Some researchers feel " the thermal qualities of conifer cover may be inconsequential to an elk; and they may not necessarily need thermal cover". A 60 to 40 ratio of forage to cover is generally considered optimum. The hiding cover will provide escapement during hunting season and protection from harrassment the rest of the year. The thermal cover provides insulation from the sun's rays and heat during the summer and areas of lower ambient temperture during the winter. Both types of cover provide protection from excess energy losses. The sixty (60%) percent forage needs are the most critical and if the forage is readily available, cover requirements are not as important.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND IMPLICATIONS

Many North American elk ranges already lack diversity in at least one respect. More than two thirds of the commercial forest land in the Western United States is classsified as saw timber, and much of this is considered to be overmature to decadent by silvicultural standards. These lands have the potential to increase the elk and/or domestic livestock carrying capacity from twenty five (25%) percent to over five hundred (500%) percent. These overmature, decadent timber stands do not provide the diversity of cover and forage types needed for a viable elk population. They, also, do not provide the needed cover and food supply for other wildlife and birds, or the needed managed base for continued fisheries growth.

Introduced diversity, under a Comprehensive Planning and Management System, can enhance the habitat for elk, deer, all other forms of wildlife, domestic livestock, as well as the economy of society as a whole. Diversity also acts as insurance for the system by increasing its ability to witnstand disasters, such as fire. Proper harvesting methods, coupled with a combination of clear-cuts, thinnings and other silvicultural practices, can greatly enhance the habitat.

Prior to the white man, indians intentionally set fires to manipulate vegetational stands to stimulate the growth of forage and attract big game. Fire control was initiated in the early 1900's. The practice of fire control allowed timber stands to stagnate and become decadent. Given the high fuel load, fires would burn hot, destroy much of the organic matter on the ground and result in increased erosion. This erosion would have tremendous adverse effects on many other resources. Timber management, on the other hand, offers the opportunity to optimize a variety of resources at the same tine. This has been proven many times in Northeastern Oregon.

Well planned timber management in conjunction with plans to increase available forage should be practiced over large areas. In addition, elk populations need to be reduced by thirty to fifty (30-50%) percent to achieve a balance with available forage supplies and improve the overall production of the elk herds. With increased forage supplies, elk numbers would increase to reach optimum production. However, the issues are not just logging and elk. All natural resources occupy the same geographical area and they must all be considered.

Carefull consideration of the facts and logical application of ecological and economical principles can accomplish the needed resource objectives. However, optimum balues from our natural resources cannot be achieved through single purpose objectives or by setting aside large blocks of land for the use of one small segment of society. The Oregon Wilderness Bill (H R 1149) is single purpose.

FOOTNOTES

1 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, "Proposed Management Objectives and Related Benchmark Data for Oregon's Rocky Mountain Elk", public review draft, November, 1980.

2 Ebel, Fred, Letter To Oregon Department of Fish and Wilderlife, Boise Cascade, LaGrande, Oregon, May 11, 1981.

3 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, "Proposed Management Objectives and Related Benchmark Data for the Mule Deer Area of Northeastern Oregon", public review draft, November, 1980.

4 Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Letter to Allen Kelly Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission from the Forest Supervisor, Baker, Oregon, May 13, 1981.

5 Thomas, Jack Ward and Dale E. Toweill, "Elk of North America Ecology and Management", A wildlife Management Institute Book, Stack Pole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1982, 698 pp.

6 Thomas, Jack Ward, "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests The Blue Mountains of Oregon and Washington", U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Agriculture Handbook No. 553, September, 1979, 512 pp.

7 Comprehensive Resource Planning, compiled by a committee of the Grant County Resource Council and adopted by the Blue Mountain Resource Council. 1981-1982

8 Rocky Mountain Elk "Management" and Some Relevant Facts", compiled for a committee of the Grant County Resource Council. 1982-1983

SUMMARY

1 - Putting large tracts of land into wilderness (HR1149) is an antiquated approach to fish, wildlife, water and all related resource management and uses.

2 - Comprehensive Resource Planning and Management would obtain the optimum social, economic and environmental values from a given resource base, within a sustained yield program that will not permanently alter or change the potential productive capabilities of the resource base.

3 - Comprehensive resource planning and management has two major components: One - the research development of the resource plan and; two - the implementation of that plan.

4 - Active comprehensive resource management plans that have been fully implemented, have demonstrated that good comprehensive management can enhance all of the resources, especially fish and wildlife.

5 - Current elk populations in Oregon are about sixty (60,000) head, of which, ninety eight (98%) percent inhabit the Blue Mountains. This is a fifty four (54%) percent increase in the ten (10) year period from 1970 through 1980.

6 - Elk are a flexible ruminant capable of inhabiting a variety of terrains and ecotypes, from rain forests to prairies, mountains and even the desert.

7- Elk evolved in cold temperate climates under conditions that stimulated a well developed thermoregulatory system. A 60 to 40 ration of forage to cover is generally considered optimum. The Sixty (60%) percent forage needs are the most critical and, if the forage is readily available, cover requirements are not as important.

8 - More than two thirds (2/3) of the commercial forest land in the Western United States is classified as saw timber, and much of this is considered to be overmature to decadent by silvicultural standards. These overmature, decadent timber stands do not provide the diversity of cover and forage types needed vor a viable elk population. They,also, do not provide the needed cover and food supply for other wildlife and birds, or the needed managed base for continued fisheries growth.

9 - Introduced diversity, under a Comprehensive Planning and Management System, can enhance the habitat for elk, deer, all other forms of wildlife, domestic livestock, and the economy of society as a whole.

10 - Present elk populations are reproducing at a rate of fifty (50%) percent below realistic biological potentials.

11 - Increased available forage quality and quantity can improve the reproductive rate, reduce malformations, internal and external parasite losses, provide a better immune system, give greater overall vigor, increase fat deposits, reduce mortality and produce larger bodies and antlers on elk

12 - Harvest levels are currently 100% below the levels possible under proper management.

13 - Elk populations have literally exploded in harvested forests where proper timber management provides the needed forage and cover requirements.

14 - Private landowners are contributing over sixty (60%) percent of the year-round feed supplies, while sustaining declining profits.

15 - Prior to the white man, indians intentionally set fires to manipulate vegetational stands to stimulate the growth of forage and attract big game. The initiation of fire control in the early 1900's allowed timber stands to stagnate and become decadent. This causes high fuel loads and fires would burn hot, destroying much of the organic matter on the ground, which results in increased erosion. Erosion has a tremendous adverse affect on all other resources.

16 - Comprehensive resource management would provide for systematic harvesting of trees, increased forage production, habitat for all species of wildlife, adequate watersheds for fisheries, all types of water supplies and still provide the base for a stable economy.

17 - Optimum values from our natural resources cannot be achieved through single purpose objectives or by setting aside large blocks of land for the use of one small segment of society. HR 1149 is single purpose.

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The overall premise underlying Comprehensive Resource Planning and Management is:

> All resources must be considered, both individually and collectively, relative to the interactions among and between resources and the impacts of resource allocations on society.

The only current procedure for developing and implementing Comprehensive Resource Plans is outlined below.

I. A complete and factual inventory of all resources must be accomplished to provide a realistic planning base. Resources inventoried must at a minimum include natural resources, human resources, available finances for capital investments, environmental values and cultural values.

II. An analysis of the economic structure of the area dependent on the resources involved. This study must be complete in identifying and measuring both the direct and indirect economies of each community, county or region involved.

III. Historical and cultural studies relating to past activities of prehistoric man, native Americans and early settlements of the white man.

IV. Social studies that identify the needs and desires of the people within the area involved as well as the desires of the nation or society as a whole.

V. Resource management techniques based on scientific facts and proven production technology must be identified and employed in a manner that will result in optimum benefits for society considering people's economies and environmental needs.

VI. From the studies outlined above a comprehensive resource plan can be developed that will give due consideration to each resource, each component of society and their needs, and the balance of commodities we need and the amenities we enjoy.

What is Comprehensive Resource Management and where does it apply in managing our resources for the future? Comprehensive Resource Management includes all the biological, social, cultural, environmentl and economic considerations needed to plan and manage a set of resources that occur within a specific area.

What does this mean? It means resource managers must consider the biological and physical relationships between and among resources before management practices are adopted. Because management practices impact both target and non-target resources, it is important that all impacts are considered on all resources. Managers must also consider the social and cultural impacts of resouce management on the people in the area and those in the surrounding areas. The quality and lifestyle people will have in the future will be determined by resource management decisions made today. Therefore there must be a balance between the amenities we desire and the production of commodities we must have to meet our future needs.

These lines of logic leads us to consider the last two items included in Comprehensive Resource Management: environment and economics. The lifestyle and setting of our community, the surrounding area and how our leisure time will be spent depends on the quality of our environment. However we will not have much leisure time if we must spend all of our time trying to provide for ourselves and our familes. This is where economics enters the picture.

The economic base of rural communities is directly dependent on natural resources and those of metropolitan areas are indirectly dependent on these same natural resources or the commodities they produce. The production of many commodities and various activities including recreation are often possible from one geographic area because of the many ecosystems or different types of landscape that occur. When we begin two or more activities and their production within a variety of ecosystems they are usually complimentary. That means the production of each activity or commodity is enhanced up to a certain level. Then they become compatible until we reach a higher level where the increased production results in conflicts between uses and activities.

Resource managers must be able to determine the productive capabilities of the landscape through recognition of all the ecosystems it contains. An inventory of the physical properties of the landscape and of the ecosystems it contains is used to determine the productive capabilities of each area. This inventory must include all the plants and animals within each ecosystem plus the soils, water and minerals. The wildlife within the area and the recreational opportunities as well as the minerals that may be developed must also be inventoried.

Using the inventory information resource managers can evaluate the present production of the area, its future potential and develop the management strategy necessary to meet that potential.

From this basic information the resource managers must develop a management plan. This management plan must result in the optimum production of resources, commodities and uses according to the needs of society, the capabilities of the land, the economics necessary for our culture and the environment we need for our physical and mental health.

7/21/81

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE PLANNING

INTRODUCTION

During recent years diverse groups of resource users have increased their demands from natural resources. As a result issues facing both public and private resource managers have become much more complex. During the same period the need for efficient and equitable resolution of these common issues has become increasingly urgent. Withdrawals of areas rich in natural resources and increased demands by an affluent society have compounded the problem. This situation is further aggravated by a growing social concern for the environment, single use concepts and a general lack [illegible] knowledge.

Western rural societies find themselves in a difficult position. They are expected to act as guardians of our remaining natural resources while their survival, individually and as a community, depends on the economic strength of local industries that use the same resources they are expected to preserve. There is an urgent need for a process that can be used to develop plans that will result in the best or optimum management of our resources which will most nearly approximate the needs of society.

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

One process that has shown the greatest promise of meeting this need is Comprehensive Resource Management. The primary goal of Comprehensive Resource Management is to obtain the optimum social, economic and environmental values from a given resource base within a sustained yield program that will not permanently alter or change the potential productive capabilities of the resource base.

Several objectives are involved in reaching the primary goal. They include a complete inventory of all renewable and non-renewable resources within a specific geographic area; a recognition of the inter-relationship between resources; to identify all feasible resource development alternatives and select the most optimum alternative of those available considering social, economic and environmental values; and to inform society to recognize and appreciate fundamentals of resource management and their importance to the public.

Comprehensive Resource Management is the result of developing and implementing a resource plan based on biological, economic, social and cultural principles and such management cannot be implemented without the proper plan. Therefore, Comprehensive Resource Management has two major components. One, the development of the resource plan and secondly, the implementation of the plan.

To accomplish this goal, comprehensive resource plans must be based on scientific facts, ecological and management principles and concepts. Sound planning requires the evaluation of facts and the application of scientific principles to develop potential alternatives that can reach the desired management objectives. From the feasible alternatives one plan of action must be selected and implemented.

Comprehensive resource planning and management is a result of several activities that provide the basis for the plan and it's implementation. These activities are a stated goal; a complete inventory; precise mapping to show resource location; recognition of the inter-relationships between resources; recognition of the opportunity to develop resources; selection of an inter-disciplinary team of specialists to develop the plan and a forum for public review and input.

The biological and environmental aspects of resource management is only part of the entire process of Comprehensive Resource Management. The economic relationship among resources and the inter-related relationships among economic sectors of the county's economy structure are equally important. For resource managers and others to adequately plan a complete study of the county's economic structure is necessary. This includes an input-output study for the area in question and related information about trade areas leading industries and revenues or taxes to support local government and community services. All industries and sectors of the economy must be included to provide an adequate picture for rational planning.

Who or what part of society pays for resource developments and who reaps the rewards is also important. Unfair relationships seldom have lasting value because as soon as one party finds out they are being treated unfairly they will begin negotiating for a different position and the conflict is renewed. Therefore good planning requires those who benefit pay the associated costs of the product.

In addition, resource planning and management must be done with people (resource users and the general public) not for them. Facts about resources and the principles of nature and management are the key to sound planning. Therefore the role of specialists should include that of a helper, educator and leader. The public will support and assist in the implementation of plans they have helped develop.

Good plans begin with appropriate goals and objectives that are feasible considering the resources available. A broad based goal that is appropriate for most renewable resources management is "To manage those renewable resources in a manner that will optimize both short term and long term social economic and environmental benefits to society without permanently altering the options for future use or changing the resource base."

INVENTORY

Comprehensive Resource Plans are by necessity based on a very complete inventory of all resources, natural and human, within a given geography area or region. The completeness of the inventory determines the overall value of the resulting Comprehensive Resource Plan because of the inter-relationship between and among the resources present. The impacts of management decisions on the designated resource and the secondary impacts that result from the inter-relationships with associated resources are of great concern to resource managers and users.

To be adequate the inventory must identify and locate all vegetative eco-types, wildlife habitat, soils, available water, minerals, scenic and special recreation areas and recognize potentials for development along with critical and fragile resources that must be managed with great care. All of these data must then be assembled into a useable form.

PLANNING

From this type of inventory base resource managers can begin to evaluate development and management potentials according to the inter-relationships between resources and the social, economic and environmental consequences that may occur in given various management alternatives. Out of this complex and complicated mass of information resource managers must assemble and package the facts and management principles in a way that all resource users and the public can fully understand. In addition, all feasible alternatives should be available for consideration by resource managers, resource users and the general public.

The general planning process must start with an orientation session for resource managers so the entire inter-disciplinary team is aware of all the resources, the interrelationships between resources and the management potentials available. Next the teams must identify alternatives to be presented to the resource users and the public.

At this point a general orientation session for all resources users, interested groups and the general public should be conducted. It is important that no special interest or user group is left out of the planning process. After a complete and thorough orientation process the resource managers, users and public are ready to begin the development of the Comprehensive Resource Plan for a specific set of resources in a specific geographic area.

The planning process requires certain fundamental attitudes from those people involved. They must first of all have a commitment to develop a rational comprehensive resource plan and implement it. Next they must come prepared to communicate with other users and interest groups. This means to listen and try to understand others needs and desires. There must also be a recognition that compromise will likely be necessary and that special interest groups may gain more than they lose through compromises that can result in better plans. Each member of the team must also be prepared to facilitate the planning process as much as possible and still meet the goals and objectives of the group. Most of all each member of the planning group needs to recognize his greatest benefits will accrue if he approaches the planning process with the attitude that he should make the greatest contribution he can, given his experience and resource management capabilities, and not have the attitude that his only reason for participating is to get the largest slice of the resource pie.

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

A Comprehensive Resource Plan is of little use unless it is implemented. The objective of the entire planning process and all the related activities is getting the plan implemented and the resources under management. The time frame and manner of implementing management often has much to do with the success of the program.

Adequate economic resources, technology and management must be available to meet the needs for implementation. This may require additional public funds to accomplish management activities on both public and private lands. Capital investments in the resource base is often necessary if increased values are desired and development is necessary. Increased costs may also be associated with the protection of aesthetics or environmental values.

No plan is ever complete or will always remain current. This means plans and management must repeatedly be reviewed and updated. The complete planning process need not be repeated but all concerned interests need to be kept aware of changes and to have an opportunity to contribute their thoughts and desires.

4/21/81

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK "MANAGEMENT?" AND SOME RELEVANT FACTS

The Rocky Mountain elk population in Oregon is currently about 60,000 head, of which 98 percent inhabit the Blue Mountain. Over the ten year period from 1970 thru 1980, a 54 percent increase[1] occurred in this elk population. Accompanying this increase, domestic livestock has withstood varied but dramatic declines in actual use on public lands. These declines in domestic livestock use are, as the Forest Supervisor of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest put it, a result of poor or declining range conditions.[4] The increase in elk population is also accompanied by a decline in the mule deer population.[3] The forests, both public and private, which are an important part of the elk's year-round habitat have sustained over 880 million board feet timber harvest annually.

This population of elk exhibit the following characteristics.[1]

(1) an average of a 44 percent calf crop;

(2) a bull:cow ratio of 2:100 to 16:100 with an average of 6:100, this ratio has been stable to declining;

(3) an anterless harvest ranging from 5 to 10 percent of the antlerless population;

(4) a bull harvest of about 13 percent, making a total harvest of less than 25 percent.

These are a few of the more pertinent general characteristics of the present population. The following section will deal with some of the physiological and behavioral characteristics as well as the nutritional and habitat requirements of Rocky Mountain Elk in general.

General Characteristics of Elk[5]

Elk are a flexible ruminant (p. 128) capable of inhabiting a variety of terrains and ecotypes from rain forests to prairies and mountains.

It is also capable of utilizing a variety of different plant strata including grasses, forbs, browse and bark.

Elk evolved in cold temperate climates (p. 224) under conditions that stimulated a well developed thermoregulatory system. This thermoregulatory system is a combination of the hair color, shape and density and the heart rate. An elk's hair is primarily dark brown (p. 140) enabling it to absorb heat from the sun's rays, the hair is hollow and has a dense "underfur" acting as insulation (p. 137). The insulating factor not only insulates the cold from entering the body but also keeps the body heat in. This can be observed as the snow accumulates on an elk's hair rather than melting or in the fact that when an elk gets up from its "bed" the snow is unmelted where it lay. The heart also aids in thermoregulation with its variable rate. An elk's heart beat may vary from 35 beats per minute in the winter to as much as 65 beats per minute during the summer (p. 134). In addition, an elk's capillaries are further from the surface of the skin than most animals. This ability for elk hide to hold heat has been recognized by hunters for decades, acknowledged by the fact that an elk hunter knows the meat will spoil if the hide is not removed quickly and the carcass allowed to cool.

Elk are an ecotone form of animal (one which occupies areas wherein different vegetational types meet), are constantly moving toward the open landscape (p. 224) and occupy a diversity of plant and animal communities (p. 226). These animals are very opportunistic and capable of seeking out and exploiting those habitats where the "pulse of biological productivity" is greatest during the time from calving (spring) to rut (fall).

The largest concentration of feed for elk is found in open areas or grasslands where the elk have access to the entire food producing layer of vegetation (p. 227). As one moves from early seral stages to climax vegetation there is less access to this photosynthetic layer of vegetation and the animal productivity declines (p. 227). Elk have evolved to a large bodied animal thru its opportunistic habits of seeking high quality feed and must "occupy progressively more disturbed ecosystems or become smaller bodied" (p. 227) and Rocky Mountain Elk are not declining in body size.

The cow elk has from three to four estrus cycles during a single rutting season, with about 21 days between each one. This allows for a possible three month variation in calving. The gestation period for elk is between 247 and 262 days (p. 171). Elk take three to four years to reach complete sexual maturation achieving full semen and/or egg production (p. 169), the younger bulls start semen production later in the year than the older bulls, and the younger cows are less fertile than the older cows (p. 147). Accounting for these variations and a normally skewed population elk have the capability to produce 64 calves per 100 cows of which about 39 will be bull calves (p. 170 & 285). This birth rate would, under normal mortality of 10 percent to one month add an additional 18 percent to one year (p. 287), result in 20 yearling cows per 100 adult cows and 32 yearling bulls per adult cow being added to the population every year. There are however, numerous variables which may alter the population characteristics previously described. Some of these variables are listed below.

(1) The estrus cycle of cow elk corresponds to the forage cycle (p. 280) therefore decline in forage quality prior to rut may delay or interrupt the estrus cycle.

(2) Only a few bulls are the actual breeders and these are generally the older bulls, the rest or younger bulls act as sexual stimulators (p. 169). Cows bred by older bulls will calve at least four weeks earlier than cows bred by yearling bulls (p. 195).

Therefore, a well balanced population of elk with a sufficient number of prime bulls (3-4 years) can shorten rut and the resulting calving period (p. 169).

(3) The sexual maturation of elk is delayed if their nutritional level is low (p. 128).

(4) Calves born too late in the calving season may not be sufficiently developed to survive the winter (p. 147).

(5) On winter ranges with a poor plane of nutrition, cow elk reabsorb, abort, or produce smaller weaker calves than normal with unusually high mortality rates (p. 284). Intrauterine mortality is higher in male fetuses than female (p. 285).

(6) Twinning rates normally occur at a rate of less than one percent, however, in a nonoverstocked herd observed in Alberta, Canada the twinning rate was 20-25 percent (p. 170).

(7) Cow elk that loose more than three percent of their body weight between January and calving produce calves weighing less than 35 pounds. Calves weighing 35 pounds or more have a 90 percent chance of surviving four weeks while calves weighing less than 35 pounds have only a 33-67 percent chance of surviving four weeks (p. 172).

(8) The incidence of external parasites such as ticks, scabies, mites, flies, and/or other external parasites increases and the ability to recover from these parasites decreases as the plane of winter nutrition declines and/or the range becomes overstocked (p. 200).

(9) "The most important single factor influencing losses from internal parasitism is the nutritional status of the host animal". Resistance to internal parasites and the ability to recover from their influence declines when the range becomes overstocked or the plane of nutrition is reduced (p.207).

(10) Bull elk winter at higher elevations and this in deeper snow and

with less forage than do cow elk (p. 232).

(11) Because of the low quality winter feed and the fat losses sustained during the rutting season, bull elk must feed on a higher quality more digestible feed and lay on more fat than cows especially during the late summer just prior to rut (p. 230-231).

(12) The formation of body fat during the summer and early fall requires the liberation of one calorie of heat for every calorie of fat stored. Therefore, to maximize fat deposition for winter and rut elk should have a minimum of harrassment along with cool, shady areas of abundant, high quality forage during the summer and early fall (p. 231).

(13) Following a summer of high vegatative productivity, elk in good health may rut earlier than normal and the resulting calves will be larger and better equipped to survive (p. 258).

Anyone of the above mentioned variables, acting alone or in combinations with other variables, may alter the reporductive capacity and/or the population balance of an elk herd. The most important factor influencing these variables is the quantity and quality of the yearlong forage supply. Some researches feel "the thermal qualities of conifer cover may be inconsequential to an elk; and they may not necessarily need thermal cover" (p. 235). This may be true in herds of optimum structure, good health and having sufficient forage. However, extreme temperatures and/or excess exertion will remove needed fat deposits. To minimize these excess calorie losses and reduced fat deposits thermal cover and hiding cover may be advantageous. A 60:40 forage to cover ratio is generally considered optimum[6]. The 40% cover may be divided between hiding and thermal with a minimum 20% hiding cover and 10% thermal cover. The hiding cover will provide escapement during hunting season and protection from harrassment the rest of the year. The thermal cover provides insulation from the sun's rays and heat during the summer and areas of lower ambient temperature during the winter. Both types of cover provide protection from excess energy losses. The 60% forage needs are the most critical and if the forage is readily available, cover requirements are not as important.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND IMPLICATIONS

"Many North American elk ranges already lack diversity in at least one respect. More than two thirds of the commercial forest land in the Western United States is classified as saw timber, and much of this is considered overmature to decadent by silvicultural standards".[5] (p.447) These lands have the potential to increase the elk and/or domestic livestock carrying capacity from 25% to over 500%. "Enough information is available to demonstrate that elk management can be integrated successfully with most other resource uses"[5] (p.473). These overmature decadent timber stands do not provide the diversity of cover and forage types needed for a viable elk population. Proper harvesting methods coupled with a combination of clearcuts, regeneration cuts, thinnings and other silvicultural practices can greatly enhance the habitat.[6]

Prior to the white man, indians intentionally set fires to manipulate vegitational stands to stimulate the growth of forage and attract big game[5] (p. 67). These fires maintained the forests in seral stages of succession not allowing them to become overmature and decadent. This practice continued, including use of wild naturall set fires until the early 1900's when fire control was initiated. The practice of fire control allowed timber stands to stagnate and become decadent. The alternatives at this point are limited because fuel loads are high and the use of fire to achieve good elk range would destroy valuable timber. Given the high fuel load, fires would burn hot, destroy much of the organic matter on the ground and result in increased erosion. This erosion would have tremendous adverse effects on many other resources. Timber management on the other hand, offers the opportunity to optimize a variety of resources at the same time. This has been proven many times in northeastern Oregon. The Chesnimnus Management Unit has shown the largest increase in elk population while sustaining the most intense timber harvest of any units in North East Oregon. The Sled Springs Unit has a population of elk with a more than average calving rate. This unit is 71% privately owned and is managed intensively for timber and domestic livestock production.

SUMMARY

Consider the following facts which are discussed above.

(1) Present elk populations are reproducing at a rate of 50% below realistic biological potentials.

(2) Harvest levels are currently 100% below the levels possible under proper management

(3) Private landowners contribute over 60% of the year-round feed supplies, while sustaining declining profits.

(4) More than 2/3 of the forests are decadent or overmature reducing dramatically the available forage for elk, deer, and domestic livestock.

(5) Timber management can provide the needed forage and cover requirements

(6) Elk populations have literally exploded in harvested forests

(7) Increased available forage quality and quantity can improve the reproductive rate, reduce malformations, internal and external parasite losses, provide a better immune system, give greater overall vigor, increase fat deposits, reduce mortality, and produce larger bodies and antlers on elk.

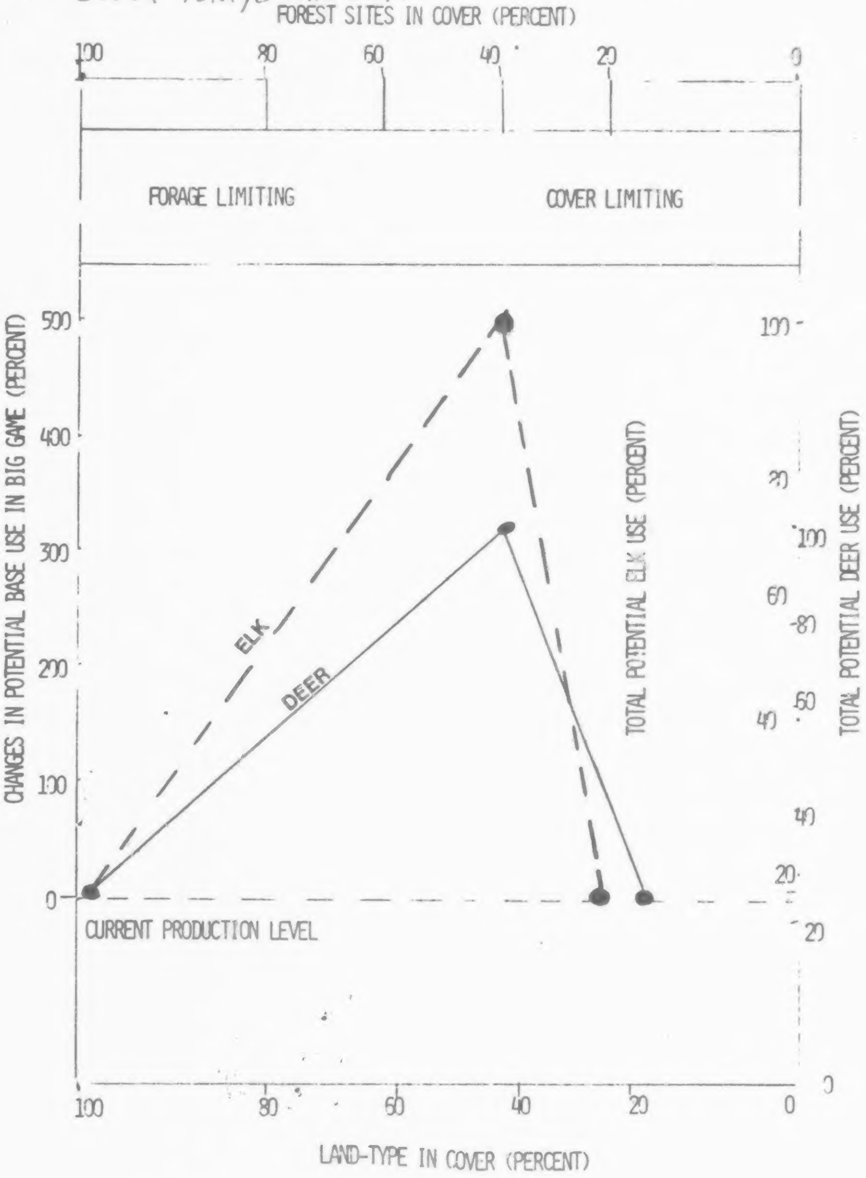
These factors combined with an increasing demand for hunting, declining agricultural profits and increasing demand for forest products and water lead to the following conclusions.

Well planned timber management in conjunction with plans to increase available forage should be practiced over large areas. In addition, elk populations need to be reduced by 30-50 percent to achieve a balance with available forage supplies and improve the overall production of the elk herds. As forage supplies increase, elk numbers could be increased accordingly to reach optimum production. However, the issues are not just logging and elk. Because all natural resources occupy the same geographical area they must all be considered.

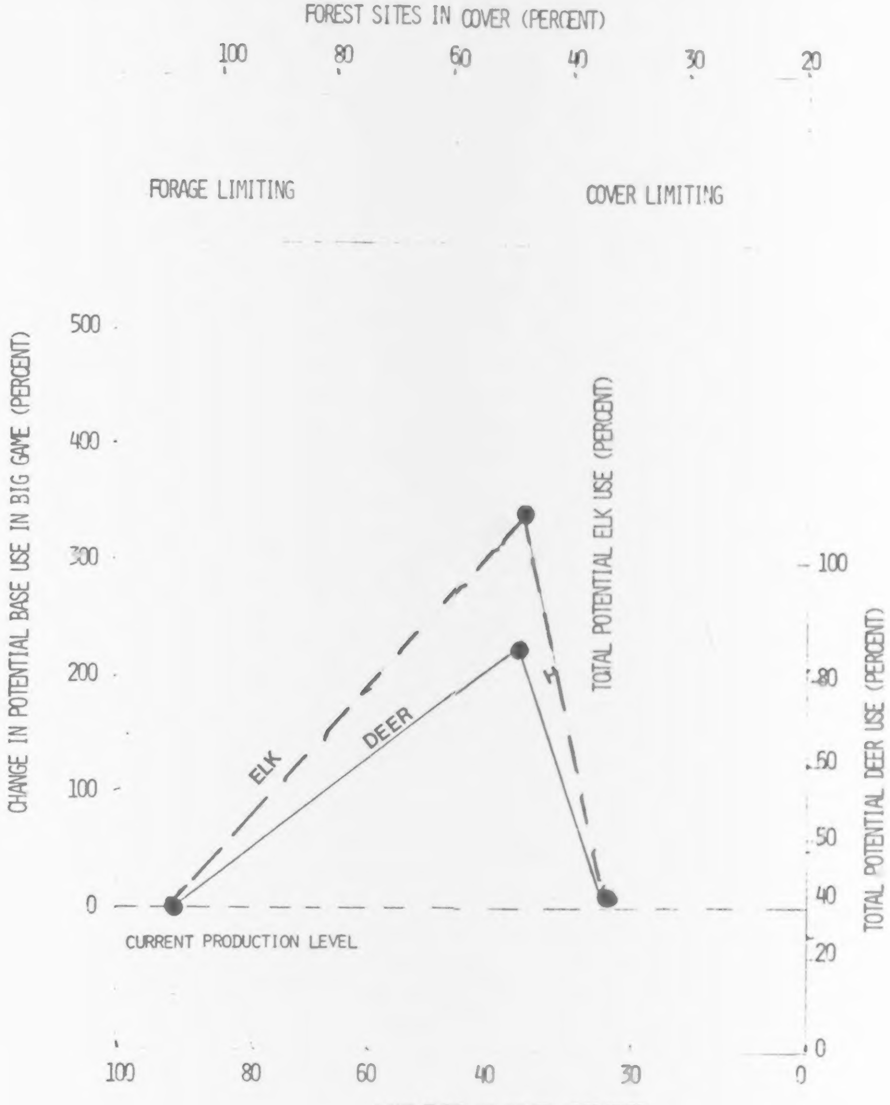
Carefully developed resource management plans must provide for systematic harvesting of trees, increased forage production, habitat for all species of wildlife, adequate watersheds for fisheries and water supplies and still provide the base for a stable economy.

Carefull consideration of the facts and logical application of ecological and economical principles can accomplish the needed resource objectives. However optimum values from our natural resources cannot be achieved through single purpose objectives or by setting aside large blocks of land for the use of one small segment of society.

Land Type 14 - Deer and Elk Response to Alteration in Cover-Forage Area Ratios



LAND-TYPE 15. DEER AND ELK USE RESPONSE TO ALTERATION IN COVER-FORAGE AREA RATIOS



STATEMENT OF SCOTT HORNGREN, NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION

Mr. HORNGREN. Senator Hatfield, I'll give my testimony from over here and try to yell so you can hear me. I've included two pictures of the North Fork there for you to refer to and I'll have them on slides and I don't think the colors came out as well on the slide as the one you're looking at there. Those were taken by the Forest Service in 1976.

My name is Scott Horngren and I work for Northwest Pine Association. I've been on a fire crew in California, I've burned my own little tree farm a couple of times with prescribed fire, both successfully and unsuccessfully, so I think I have a little authority in talking about this issue of fire and forests.

The previous witnesses today mentioned the idea of stewardship and I think as you'll see here, that many of the areas—we're going to go from a broad aerial view down to a local view in the North Fork are just acres and acres of dead trees, as people mentioned before. You can see as far as the cover, right down to the ground. There is not a whole lot there. They mentioned the fire hazard. You can fight fire in a wilderness area with mechanized equipment. The point is though, that it's going to be awful difficult.

The amount of energy stored up in those dead trees is equal to about 150 atomic bombs waiting to go off. It would be quite hard to fight a fire if it got going in there.

I would also like to point out, as far as the fisheries go, this was taken about 6 weeks ago on the headwaters of Meadow Creek in the roadless area and you can see some of the fallen trees starting to block the fish passages. Some of that is good, because it makes a riffle pool. Too much of it is going to cause a problem for the fish.

Let's look at two examples. One, is the Dixon bar fire. This is from Silver Butte, the center of the North Fork John Day proposed wilderness area, looking down into the canyon.

You can see there is a trail about half way up the canyon from Silver Butte, and the lower part, you can see how it is. Up on the butte, you can see how solid it is up there with trees. That's where the threat of fire is. They were able to keep it from getting into that area by using this mechanized equipment, but in the small patches where lodgepole was burned in the canyon, you can see no vegetation underneath. You're getting a little bit of moss back, but it's a problem. I think the environmentalists cried wolf. They said the fire line caused no damage, other than the fire itself.

This is a picture that was taken 6 weeks ago. You can notice fallen trees. Fire is part of the ecosystem. Fire is the lifecycle of the lodgepole and it's going to come back there. It's just a matter of when.

I think we have two choices. We can try to reduce the fire hazard—you can see in the middle of that picture off to the right, a clear cut area in the proposal and you can see the regenerated lodgepole providing cover for the soil and replacing the dead trees.

The last point I want to make is on thermal cover. This is a picture that was taken in a dead stand of lodgepole. As far as the thermal cover goes, there is not a lot there, compared to the live stand and in conclusion, that's all I have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Horngren follows:]

Statement

of

Scott W. Horngren, Forester

Northwest Pine Association

on

The Oregon Wilderness Bill

H. R. 1149

before the

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserve Water

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Central Oregon Community College

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

For the Official Record

I am Scott Horngren, a forester for Northwest Pine Association. Our members are comprised of lumber and plywood producers in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington who rely heavily on the National Forests as a source of raw material.

Other witnesses today have covered the importance of the timber industry to the communities throughout Eastern Oregon. Therefore, I would like to focus my comments on the issue of wilderness and fire. I have been employed on a Forest Service fire crew in California and have studied fire weather, fire damage and fire control. In addition, I have done prescribed burning on my small Tree Farm, so I can speak with some authority on the subject of fire and forests.

A North Fork John Day wilderness would be an economic calamity waiting to turn into an environmental catastrophe. Over 40,000 acres of dead lodgepole pine in the core roadless area and many thousand acres more in the Tower Mountain, South Fork and Greenhorn Mountain roadless areas serve as excellent fuel for a potentially devastating wildfire.

The use of mechanized equipment to fight fire in a wilderness is permitted. However, the prohibition of roads in a wilderness would restrict the access necessary to effectively fight a fire. Currently three to thirty tons of fuel are on the ground in the North Fork area. As dead trees continue to fall, fuel loads on the forest floor will triple (Graham, 1983). More importantly, the stored energy of the millions of tons of fuel in the North Fork John Day if burned would equal the energy released by over 125 atomic bombs. It is doubtful whether a wildfire could be contained even with the aid of motorized equipment.

Numerous authors (Barrett, 1982; Hall, 1980; and Brown, 1975) have cited fire as a natural, reoccurring part of lodgepole pine ecosystems. Figure 1 shows how fuel quantities and fire potential become predictably high as stands become overmature. The question, then, is not if fire will return to the North Fork, but when. The fact that a fire hazard exists in the North Fork is clear but it does not necessarily mean that a devastating wildfire

FIGURE 1

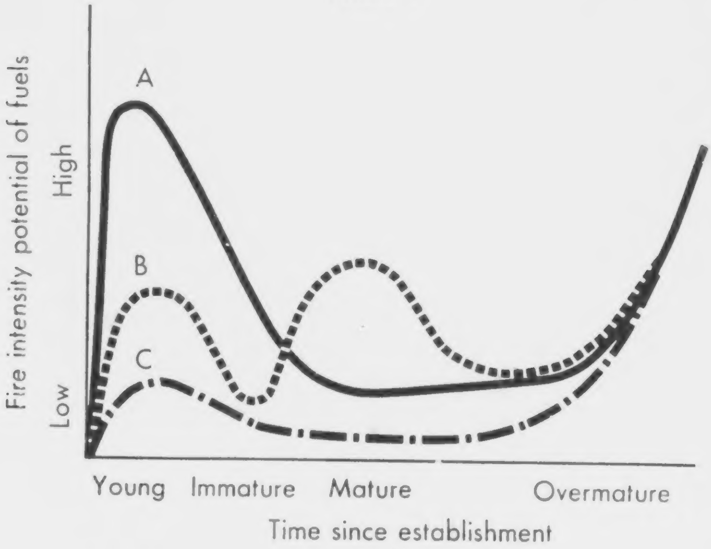


Figure 1. Fuel cycles and fire intensity potential in lodgepole pine.
SOURCE: Brown, 1975

will occur this year or next. Hazard varies from year to year depending on the moisture content of the fuel and characteristics of the weather. Fire hazard is distinguished from fire risk since risk refers to the sources of ignition such as man or lightning. The extensive amount of dead lodgepole snags increases the potential for conducting lightning and starting a fire. In addition, the dead trees provide ladder fuels which would carry a fire into the crown of the forest.

If the North Fork John Day were to remain nonwilderness, the Forest Service could continue to reduce the fire hazard by salvaging the dead lodgepole. In wilderness nature calls the shots in regard to extent, location and intensity of any fire. The outcome of such a fire could choke spawning gravel with silt and kill anadromous fish much as the Big Cow Burn did on the North Fork of the Malheur in August of 1939.

Big Cow Burn

In the summer of 1939, a lightning storm swept through the headwaters of the North Fork Malheur River. Several fires were ignited which eventually burned together to consume 31,300 acres of timber. Accounts of the impacts of the fire (interpretive information and district files, Prairie City Ranger District) point out the accelerated erosion which occurred and the decimation of fish 100 miles downstream from the burn.

The condition of the forest in 1939 prior to the Big Cow Burn is relevant to the current debate over wilderness. The enclosed map and narrative from the Forest Service (Exhibits 2, 3 and 4) indicate that, "The original stand was primarily overmature, decadent Lodgepole Pine infested with Mountain Pine Beetles. Small stands of Western Larch, White Fir and Douglas-fir were mixed throughout the Lodgepole stand. There was a heavy volume of dead Lodgepole on the ground, and many dead and dying Lodgepole were mixed in the canopy. The stand condition was conducive to a project fire." This description of the forest in 1939 evokes images of the North Fork John Day watershed today. Will history repeat itself? If Congress ignores the dead lodgepole fire threat and creates wilderness in the North Fork John Day, then the likelihood is high that the Big Cow Burn will soon be replaced by the "John Day Burn" in the record book as the largest Blue Mountain conflagration in modern times.

Dixon Bar Fire

In August of 1979 the Dixon Bar fire burned over 3,000 acres in the canyon of the North Fork John Day roadless area. Four years later most damage from the fire is not of great concern. However, where the lodgepole pine forest type was burned, the soil remains mostly bare of duff and organic matter. These areas are covered with just a thin layer of moss, and soil creep is evident.

Preservationists cite the Dixon Bar fire as an example of how wildfire is a natural, noncatastrophic element of the North Fork's ecosystem. However, an examination of the timber type maps shows that the fire came nowhere near the extensive stands of dead lodgepole on the Silver Butte plateau. Quick response with mechanized equipment kept the fire contained to the relatively open stands in the canyon.

Jack Melland, habitat biologist for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, claimed that the most severe effect on wildlife would be the bulldozer-constructed fire lines. Melland said in an August 26, 1979, article in the Oregonian that if fire lines are "not closed to vehicle traffic and reseeded, they're going to have a major impact" on elk. Tim Lillebo, then of the Oregon Wilderness Coalition, said that the North Fork cannot handle the disturbance of "cat roads, the people (and) the fire lines."

I personally visited the fire line three weeks ago. Water bars have been put in almost every 100 feet, and it is clear that the soil has been revegetated. The alarms sounded by the preservationists over the effect of fire lines on the North Fork environment have proven false. One wonders, then, how genuine are their alarms over the effects of timber management in the North Fork.

Conclusion

Fire has occurred regularly in the North Fork John Day drainage and is probably the force which was responsible for the existing evenaged stands of lodgepole pine. As winter is to the cycle of seasons, fire is to the life-cycle of a lodgepole forest. Just as we can anticipate snow to return to the slopes of Mt. Bachelor in the coming months, so, too, can we expect fire's return to the North Fork. It is only a matter of time before the right conditions of fuel, weather and ignition source come together to remove and rejuvenate the dead, lifeless lodgepole forest. There are two choices. We can let the whim of nature do the job of renewing the forest through fire and accept the high risk of major environmental damage as a side effect, or we can have planned removal of most of the dead trees and rapid reestablishment of a thriving young forest.

*****

Northwest Pine Association would like to express our displeasure with the release language contained in H.R. 1149. The bill should specifically state that roadless areas are exempt from wilderness study for at least 10 years or until the year 2000.

- Graham, Glen, 1983. "Fire Hazard and Conflagration Potential in Mountain Pine Beetle-Killed Lodgepole Stands on the Umatilla National Forest." June 2, 1983. (Enclosed as Exhibit 1)

- Brown, James K., 1975. "Fire Cycles in Community Dynamics in Lodgepole Pine Forests." In Proceedings of the Symposium on Management of Lodgepole Pine Ecosystems. March 1975. pp. 429-456. Washington State University.

- Hall, Fredrick C., 1980. "Fire History - Blue Mountains, Oregon." In Proceedings of the Fire History Workshop. October 1980. pp. 75-81. Rocky Mountain Forest & Range Experiment Station. General Technical Report RM-81.

- Barrett, S.W., and S.F. Arno, 1982. "Indian Fires as an Ecological Influence in the Northern Rockies." October 1980. Volume 80, Number 10, Journal of Forestry, pp. 647-651.

EXHIBIT 1

Fire Hazard and Conflagration Potential in Mountain Pine Bettle Killed Lodgepole Pine Stands on the Umatilla National Forest

Situation Overview

As a result of the Mountain Pine Beetle epidemic that occurred on the Forest in the early 1970's, we are experiencing a build up of available fuels in our lodgepole pine stands on the Forest. Prior to the epidemic, tonnages of available fuel were relatively light, ranging from 3-35 tons per acre, consisting of scattered, dead windfall material, branches, twigs, and needles from the natural pruning process. The fuel build-up can be expected to occur in three stages.

The first stage, and perhaps the most critical, is standing, dead timber with flammable dead, fine fuel distributed from ground to crown. This condition exists for a period of approximately five years.

The second stage can be expected to occur over a period of about 5-40 years, where the dead trees shed the fine fuels (needles) followed by larger components, such as branches and bark. Eventually the stem, itself, topples from rot, wind, and snow. The impact of the collapse of the standing snags will be an increase in tonnages of available fuel on the forest floor. In many areas this dead material could contribute up to 100 tons of fuel per acre. While this breakdown is taking place, reproduction may become established and become a significant fuel component in its own right.

If fire does not occur, the third stage is when the reproduction enters the pole stage. By now much of the flashy fuel has disappeared, but the pole timber begins to actively prune itself of lower branches and building a layer of litter on the ground, contributing to fuel accumulation already there.

Wildfire Potential

As a result of this available fuel build-up, the potential for a large destructive wildfire will increase. To understand this potential, we can compare our situation to the "Sleeping Child Fire." On August 4, 1961, dry lightning in western Montana was responsible for the ignition of a fire in the Sleeping Child Creek Drainage. This devastating conflagration burned for 15 days before being controlled and consumed over 30,000 acres of forest vegetation in the process.

The narrative report for the Sleeping Child Fire analyzed some of the reasons why more than 1500 men and numerous air and ground equipment could not control the fire within prescribed time limits and smaller acreage.

The basic cause of the fire's violent behavior, besides the weather conditions, was the enormous volume of down, bug-killed lodgepole pine, which predominated in the area. This timber was killed in a bug epidemic in 1925-26 and had decomposed to the extent that it was easily penetrated by sparks, would sustain fire readily and burn with explosive violence. Men and equipment could not be deployed fast enough or in sufficient numbers to hold the flanks and turn the corner without some assistance from the weather, which didn'occur until August 16.

In order to view the wildfire potential in prospective, it is important to keep in mind that in order for a large conflagration fire to occur, it is highly dependent on extreme weather conditions being present. Historically, major fires are associated with a prolonged drought period, a sustained period of high temperatures, low humidities, high or steady winds, and very low fuel moisture content. Where all of these conditions are present simultaneously in this type of a fuel mosaic, the probability of a conflagration fire can be considered very high, provided there is an ignition.

Forest records indicate that prolonged drought periods occur on an average cycle of approximately 10-15 years. Extreme burning conditions currently occur on the average of three days per year on the Forest (class four and five days).

Fire occurrence records for the period 1970-1979 show that we experienced 118 fires in the lodgepole pine type that burned a total of 20 acres. Sixty-four percent were lightning caused; 36 percent, human caused. We could expect that lightning fires will increase due to the large number of dead conduction snags that could increase the probability of ignition.

Based on 20-year, historical large fire records for the period 1960-1979 and the use of fire planning computer program (FPL-IAA), the expected historical fire size and the frequency of that event was developed. The following are the frequency of fires over 300 acres:

Acres	Freq.	
320		
430	.20	1/5 year 1/
457	400 Acres	
622		
900	.15	1/7 year 1/
924	800 Acres	
960	.10	1/10 year 1/
1567	1250 Acres	
3025	.05	1/20 year 1/
3780	3400 Acres	
5140	.05	1/20 year 1/
8890	8500 Acres	
28000	.01	1/100 years 1/
	28000 Acres	

1/ Fire frequency is based on Forest-wide fire occurrence.

Processes Affected by Fire

The major impacts of a high-intensity fire in the dead lodgepole pine fuels are the effects it would have on soils, water quality, and potential damage to adjacent higher value timber stands. Surface erosion, vegetative recovery rates, and potential productivity are the major natural processes that can be altered by wildfire. The following is a brief summary of the effects a high-intensity wildfire would have on these resources.

Water Quality

The primary impact upon the water resource will likely be a high risk of lowering water quality through thermal degradation and increased sedimentation. Wildfire also creates the conditions most likely to release large quantities of chemicals that reach streams. The exposure of surface soil to erosion is probably the most important factor leading to stream sedimentation. Soil stability involves two distinct processes, surface erosion, and mass erosion. Surface erosion, as defined, is the detachment of soil or rock material and the transportation and/or deposition of this material from one place to another. Mass erosion relates to detachment and downslope movement of relatively large quantities of soil at one time.

Much of the lodgepole pine areas contributes cold, high-quality base flow to the major rivers in the area. Degradation of the headwater streams from these areas will have impacts on water quality far downstream.

Soils

High-intensity wildfire can result in nearly complete destruction of organic matter and cause changes in the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the upper layers of mineral soil. Severe burns which destroy all or part of the organic matter breaks a primary link in the nutrient cycle which can affect site productivity and vegetative recovery rate.

It is important to emphasize that the effects of fire on soils are extremely variable, making any generalization difficult in addressing the potential erosion, productivity, and vegetation recovery processes. The impacts or changes in these natural processes are interrelated. As erosion increases, site productivity and vegetation recovery rates decrease. As vegetative recovery rates decrease, erosion increases and site productivity decreases.

The degree of impact is a function of the fire intensity, duration, and inherent site conditions. Generally speaking, high-intensity wildfires will result in loss of organic matter and damage to soil physical properties which will lower site productivity.

Conclusion

The Mountain Pine Beetle epidemic of the early 1970's has set up a situation that will provide large quantities of available fuels, which under the right weather conditions represents a high risk of a fire start becoming a conflagration for a period of several years. The potential for damage to the environment is also increased greatly. High-intensity fires can kill and consume shallow root systems, destroy organic soil compounds, and open the way for soil erosion.

Conflagration, by definition, is a large destructive fire that releases energy at such a rate that man cannot supply enough energy to influence or limit its spread.

Literature References Used

Arthur A. Brown and Kenneth P. Davis, Forest Fire: Control and Use, 2nd ed., McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1973.

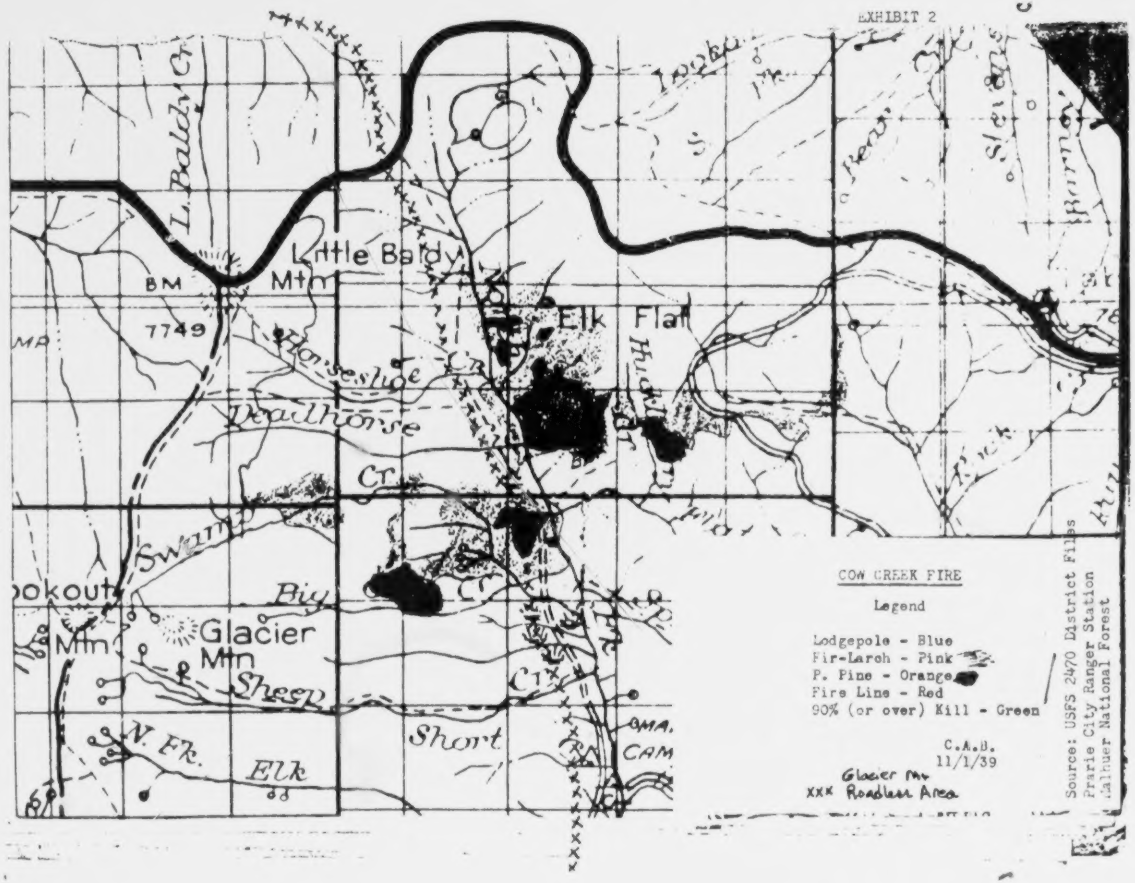
Donald E. Boyer and John D. Dell, Fire Effects on Pacific Northwest Soils, Forest Service-USDA Pacific Northwest Region, 1980.

Environmental Effects of Forest Residue Management in the Pacific Northwest, USDA Forest Service General Technology Report PNW-24, 1974.

S. W. Carter, Jr., Mountain Pine Beetle Status Report, USDA Forest Service, Umatilla National Forest, 1974.

June 2, 1983
Glen Graham
Fuels Management Specialist

EXHIBIT 2



L. Baldy Cr.
Little Baldy Mtn
BM
7749
Horseshoe Cr.
Deadhorse
Cr.
Elk Flat
Swamp
Big Cr.
Glacier Mtn
Sheep Cr.
Short
N. Fk. Elk
Lookout
Mtn

COW CREEK FIRE

Legend

Lodgepole - Blue
Fir-Larch - Pink
P. Pine - Orange
Fire Line - Red
90% (or over) Kill - Green

C.A.B.
11/1/39

Glacier Mtn
XXX Roadless Area

Source: USFS 2470 District Files
Prarie City Ranger Station
Malhuer National Forest

EXHIBIT 3

BIG COW BURN
PHASE II
MANAGEMENT PLAN

Source: District Files on the
Cow Creek Burn. Prarie City
Ranger Station. Malhuer National
Forest.

I. INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Big Cow Burn lies within the Prairie City Ranger District of the Malheur National Forest. The areas which reforested themselves are "overstocked" and stagnating. To bring the "Burn" under intensive management these areas must be released. The objective of this report is to present a program of work to accomplish intensive management within the framework of Multiple-Use Management, now that reforestation has been completed.

A. History

The original stand was primarily overmature, decadent Lodgepole Pine infested with Mountain Pine Beetles. Small stands of Western Larch, White Fir, and Douglas-fir were mixed throughout the Lodgepole stand. There was a heavy volume of dead Lodgepole on the ground, and many dead and dying Lodgepole were mixed in the canopy. The stand condition was conducive to a project fire.

The fire, caused by lightning on August 24, 1939, was controlled on August 31, after burning approximately 13,400 acres on the Malheur and 17,900 acres on the Wallowa-Whitman Forest. The main timber type burned was Lodgepole Pine and Fir - Larch stands. In May of 1940, an experimental planting of Ponderosa Pine was made in an area that had been almost pure Lodgepole.

EXHIBIT 4

2460

Forest Officer	A	Initial
Supervisor		
Fire Staff		
Timber Staff		
Range Staff		
Eng. Staff		
Supt. of Const.		
Road Location		
Adm. Officer		
Adm. Asst.		
Chief Clerk		
Resources		
Warehouse		
Shop		
Districts		
1.		
2.		

FOREST SERVICE
Malheur National Forest
JOHN DAY, OREGON
JUL 30 1959
RECEIVED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

REFORESTATION

BIG COW BURN

REHABILITATION REPORT

M—5123

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16—73800-1

BIG COW BURN
REHABILITATION REPORT

I INTRODUCTION

This survey was undertaken during the summer of 1958 to determine the extent of planting and stand improvement necessary to return the Big Cow Burn area within the Prairie City District of the Malheur National Forest to satisfactory production. From casual obervation it was obvious that the area had not restocked or was overstocked with stagnated Lodgepole pine stands. The objective of this survey is to present a program of work needed.

II HISTORY

The fire started on August 24, 1939 from a lightning storm and was finally controlled on August 31. It burned approximately 31,300 acres of which 10,300 were on the Malheur and 21,000 on the Whitman National Forest. The main timber type burned was Lodgepole and Fir - Larch stands. No rehabilitation was undertaken immediately after the fire. In September 1941 800 acres were seeded with grass on the Malneur portion. The area seeded was in the immediate vicinity of the North Fork of Malheur River. In May of 1940 Ponderosa pine was planted on an experimental basis in an area that had been an almost pure Lodgepole stand. Three years later a check was made on a staked row of 100 trees and 42 were living 45 were dead and 13 dying. This was attributed primarily to browsing. Since that time porcupines have damaged the residuals but the trees that have survived are doing fine. Nothing has been done with the burn since.

III DESCRIPTION OF AREA

1. Topography - The slopes vary from flat to steep with the majority being classed as moderate. The elevation ranges from 5100 to 7100 feet.

2. Soil - Soil at the lower elevation along the North Fork and Little Malheur Rivers is a sandy loam type. The higher elevation is a gravelly loam type. There is considerable area that is fairly rocky and some where parent material is exposed. There evidently was accelerated erosion in the years immediatoly following the fire although at present the soil appears to be fairly stable. The area generally is Site IV.

3. Cover - The reproduction varies from poor to overstocked, stagnated stands. Brush has become a problem on much of the area, excluding tree establishment in many places. As a rule the area with poor tree stocking has a fair grass cover although some areas along ridge tops where the soil has eroded do no have a grass cover.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD N. HUNTER, PROJECT GEOLOGIST, AMERICAN COPPER & NICKEL CO., INC.

Mr. **Hunter**. My name is Ed Hunter and I am the project geologist for American Copper & Nickel Co., responsible for our exploration projects in the State of Oregon. I wish to thank you for the opportunity to present data regarding mineral potential in areas of the Malheur National Forest under consideration within the context of H.R. 1149.

There are 17 documented chromite occurrences within the proposed Strawberry Mountains additions, 10 of which are former producers. While historic production of the strategic metal from this area has been small, a thorough evaluation of the overall potential by a Government department using up-to-date concepts and technology is warranted prior to effectively removing the potential from the Nation's base.

In recent years, it has been recognized that the unique packages of rocks that host the chromite deposits here and elsewhere, are also favorable for hosting lode gold deposits. The abundance of placer gold found in the creeks that drain the Strawberry additions suggest that there is considerable potential for locating lode gold deposits in this area.

Approximately three-quarters of a million ounces of gold ($300 million at today's price) have been recovered from creeks in the Canyon City area; the majority of these creeks drain the Strawberry additions and the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness area. Here is a high-grade gold sample from a lode occurrence located approximately one-half mile from the proposed wilderness boundary. The same geologic formation from which this sample was collected is, in our judgment, a prime exploration target, and extends well into the proposed wilderness area.

In addition to the documented mineral occurrences here and elsewhere, in the Malheur Forest, there is potential for discovering important deposits of other minerals such as tungsten and molybdenum. Here is a spectacular sample of molybdenite from an occurrence near Vinegar Hill that had not been documented at the time that we discovered it in 1979. Other such discoveries will be made, and the probability of developing at least one is high. Eastern Oregon cannot afford to lose any opportunity to broaden its economic base as would happen if thorough evaluation of all factors is not undertaken prior to establishing new wilderness areas.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF LARRY SMITH, BAKER COUNTY JUDGE

Mr. **Smith**. Welcome home, Senator. My name is Larry Smith and I'm a Baker County judge. You've asked that we summarize and that we delete testimony previously given. I've deleted, and now I've no prepared testimony.

In summary, however, I do have three points that I wish to express. It would appear to me that the central theme in every panel today, pro and con, has been management; management either by man himself, or by Mother Nature. I submit that the Good Lord put us here and our capabilities to help.

Second point is that the vast majority of people east of the Mississippi don't know the difference between wilderness and natural forest. Or, if you will, wilderness, Mother Nature, and management. They speak of Yellowstone Park as wilderness, when it's in fact, one of the most heavily managed pieces of real estate in the entire system, visited by millions.

They speak of elk herds and increased deer populations relative to wilderness, when in fact, management methods increases these populations or decreases them. The same is true for fish and bird habitat.

My third and last point is that it's management we must have. We may have you change it as needed, but it's management we must have. Mother Nature is too severe, too uncaring, and too devastating and she has increased liabilities that she cannot overcome by herself.

We at Baker County, welcome you tomorrow, to kick off our miners' jubilee. Welcome home, again.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

Statement

of

Larry L. Smith, County Judge

Baker County

on

Oregon Wilderness Bill

H.R. 1149

before

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Central Oregon Community College

Bend, Oregon

July 21, 1983

For the Official Record

SENATOR HATFIELD AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER:

I AM LARRY SMITH, BAKER COUNTY JUDGE.

YOU HAVE HEARD FROM A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE TODAY. IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT RELATIVE TO OUR PANEL ON EACH OF THE AREAS, THE PEOPLE HEARD FROM WERE LOCAL, ARE CONCERNED AND HAVE FIRST HAND INFORMATION. THEY ARE ALL TO A PERSON, YOUR CONSTITUANTS. JUDGE ALLEN OPENED TALKING TO MULTIPLE USE PURPOSES OF NATIONAL FORESTS, EMOTIONAL AND UNREALISTIC IDEAS OF WHAT WILDERNESS IS, AND THE NEED TO RESOLVE THE ISSUE. THE OTHERS MINING, AGRICULTURE AND TIMBER INTERESTS HAVE MADE PERTINIENT, ASTUTE AND FACTUAL ARGUMENTS PER AREA.

FURTHERMORE, CONGRESSMAN BOB SMITH'S SURVEY, OF WHICH YOU MUST BE AWARE, INDICATES THE STRONG MAJORITY OF OREGONIANS (61%) ARE AGAINST INCREASED WILDERNESS, AND OVER 71% OF THOSE EAST OF THE CASCADES ARE AGAINST IT, BARELY 7% ARE IN FAVOR OF INCREASING OVER 1 MILLION ACRES.

SENATOR, YOU HAVE GOT TO HEAR US - WHERE ELSE DO WE HAVE TO GO? WE ELECTED YOU TO REPRESENT US, THE MAJORITY. YOUR PATH ON THIS SHOULD BE CLEAR.

WE, YOU WILL NOTE, ARE NOT SAYING THERE SHOULD BE NO WILDERNESS. WE ARE SAYING THAT THE PRESENT PROPOSALS ARE NOT REASONABLE, NOT LOGICAL AND UNWANTED. WE ARE WILLING TO WORK WITH YOU IN ANYWAY WE CAN TO

RESOLVE THE ISSUE. TO ARRIVE AT A STUDIED AND LOGICAL WILDERNESS ARENA.

OUR STAKES IN THIS ARE HIGH, WE RECOGNIZE YOUR PROBLEM. WE ALSO RECOGNIZE THAT, NATIONALLY, AND PARTICULARLY THOSE PERSONS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI LISTEN TO THE HUE, CRY AND VERY GOOD PRESS OF A VOCAL MINORITY WHO HAVE THE MONEY, TIME AND ORGANIZATION TO PRESS FOR THIS LEGISLATION WITHOUT THE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE TO RECOGNIZE THAT WHAT THEY WANT AND NEED IS REALLY A WELL-MANAGED FOREST AREA - CAPABLE OF BEING USED BY ALL - PRESENT AND FUTURE; NOT THE ROADLESS, NO FORAGE, NO ANIMALS, TANGLE OF FALLEN, WORTHLESS TREES, ENJOYED BY THE MOST ROBUST MINUTE MINORITY.

THERE ARE THOSE PORTIONS OF THE PROPOSED WILDERNESS, HARD OR IMPOSSIBLE TO PROPERLY MANAGE, BEST LEFT TO NATURAL EVOLUTION. LETS FIND THEM TOGETHER.

LET US ALSO PROPERLY MANAGE THE REMAINING, BECAUSE ONLY THEN CAN WE GUARANTEE THAT IT WILL BE THERE FOR OUR CHILDREN AND FUTURE GENERATIONS.

YOU, AND BOB PACKWOOD, SHOULD BE OUR LEADERS ON THIS. WE EAGERLY AWAIT YOUR SUMMONS TO ASSIST.

STATEMENT OF INTO LIIMATTA

Mr. **Liimatta**. I'm Into Liimatta, and I live in Hines, Oreg., and I'm a professional forester, with avocations in nature photography, fishing, hunting, and camping.

For the past 2 decades, I have been involved in forest lands management and multiple-use of their natural, renewable resources. Prior to that, I participated in similar forest lands activities in western Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Finland.

My fellow panelists have provided the broad concepts that address the urgent needs to retain in full multiple-use the commercial forest lands now outside the presently designated National Forest Wilderness areas. I wish to focus on the deplorable economic hardships that have been imposed on my neighbors in Harney and Grant Counties by the unresolved, and what appears to be interminable, wilderness areas expansion issue.

My first assignment when I arrived at Hines, in 1963, was to conduct a feasibility study for construction of a plywood plant in this national forest timber dependent community. I concluded that adequate amounts of plywood quality and size Douglas fir and other species timber was available within the historic Hines Co., operating areas in the Malheur and Ochoco National Forests to justify construction and operation of such a plant.

Subsequently, at a cost of several million dollars, we built a plywood plant that provided much needed employment to 180 new workers. During the sixties, the plant log usage and its timber supply were well in balance; and greatly boosted Harney County's economic well-being.

Then came RARE I. It set aside out of timber harvest, 21 roadless areas, totaling over a quarter-million acres in our historic timber supply base in the Malheur and Ochoco National Forests. So what? Some of the local wilderness proponents belittled such loss stating: "Well, such withdrawals comprise only about 13 percent of the total National Forest forest lands in your operating area. This temporary timber set-aside action won't bother you."

The facts are: Timber stand composition in these areas is disproportionately heavy in douglas fir and other plywood species. They were remaining roadless because until a few years prior to that time, they simply were bypassed in development and timber harvest by the, until then, ponderosa pine oriented local sawmills.

Senator **Hatfield**. The rest of your statement will be put in the official record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Liimatta follows:]

STATEMENT ON H.R. 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL, BY INTO LIIMATTA, BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVE WATER SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ON JULY 21, 1983, IN BEND, OREGON

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Into Liimatta. I live in Hines, Oregon. I am a professional forester, with avocations in nature photography, fishing, hunting and camping.

For the past two decades, I have been involved in forest lands management and multiple use of their natural renewable resources. Prior to that I participated in similar forest lands activities in Western Oregon, Washington, Alaska and Finland.

Such lifelong association with forests has given me an appreciation of Wilderness, even as this concept is embraced in America; as well as the need to fully manage and harvest forest resources for the benefit and economic well being of all citizens.

My fellow panelists have provided the broad concepts that address the urgent needs to retain in full multiple use the commercial forest lands now outside the presently designated National Forest Wilderness areas. I wish to focus on the deplorable economic hardships that have been imposed on my neighbors in Harney and Grant Counties by the unresolved, and what appears to be interminable, Wilderness areas expansion issue.

My first assignment when I arrived at Hines in 1963 was to conduct a feasibility study for construction of a plywood plant in this National Forest timber dependent community. I concluded that adequate amounts of plywood quality and size Douglas Fir and Other

Species timber was available within the historic Hines Co. operating areas in the Malheur and Ochoco National Forests to justify construction and operation of such a plant.

Subsequently, at cost of several million dollars, we built a plywood plant that provided much needed employment to 180 new workers. During the Sixties, the plant log usage and its timber supply were well in balance; and greatly boosted Harney County's economic well-being.

Came RARE I! It set aside, out of timber harvest, twenty-one (21) "Roadless Areas," totaling over a quarter million acres in our historic timber supply base in the Malheur and Ochoco National Forests. So what? Some of the local Wilderness proponents belittled such loss stating, "Well such withdrawals comprise only about 13% of the total National Forest forest lands in your operating area. This temporary timber set-aside action won't bother you!"

The facts are: Timber stand composition in these areas is disproportionately heavy in Douglas Fir and Other plywood species. They were remaining "roadless" because until a few years prior to that time they simply were by-passed in development and timber harvest by the, until then, Ponderosa Pine oriented local sawmills.

Still, the heavy overmature Douglas Fir and Other Species stands and volumes in these 21 areas, now precluded by access due to RARE I, were the ones that I had counted upon providing a critical share of our new plywood plant log needs.

During mid-'70's, I alerted my superiors to the growing plywood quality log famine that the RARE I actions had created. In desperation my employer responded by investing several million additional dollars in remodeling the plywood plant and associated stud mill in an attempt to become more efficient in use of the mix of the smaller and lower grade Dougas Fir and Other Species logs that we now were forced to try to use.

We counted this Douglas Fir access freeze to be over expeditiously, with resolution of RARE I. Instead, RARE II came, and prolonged the artificial, critical plywood log supply shortage.

Finally, in 1980, we had to give up. Operations of the Plywood manufacturing facility were closed. About 220 direct, long-term employees lost their jobs! The plant was dismantled.

Why? Primarily because the Wilderness set-aside freeze of over a dozen years had unnecessarily cut off access to the otherwise ample plywood log supply.

The Oregonian last week informed its readers that unemployment among residents in Harney and Grant Counties continued to be the highest in Oregon, in excess of 20%. It is one of the prices these folks have paid as the result of the irresponsibly prolonged and overblown Wilderness additions drive.

For their sake I urge that this issue be speedily and responsibly resolved. Based on my professional opinion, the 330,000 acre expansion in the Oregon Wilderness system, as recommended in the Forest Service Final Environmental Statement, is a balanced compromise.

Into Liimatta
P. O. Box 353
Hines, OR 97738

STATEMENT OF ROBERT HOLLAND, COUNTY COMMISSIONER, GRANT COUNTY

Mr. HOLLAND. My name is Robert Holland and I'm a county commissioner in Grant County. I am also a rancher and farmer.

H.R. 1149 includes an area in the North Fork of the John Day as proposed wilderness. I own land in the area, and have had a cattle permit for grazing in the proposed area. Much of this area has good roads—it does not qualify for wilderness. The ranching in the area depends on the grazing permits for summer range—historically, this is curtailed or stopped in wilderness. The continuation of ranches in the area is vital for elk and deer—they summer in the forest and winter down on the cultivated meadows.

Multiple-use provides for grazing as well as timber harvest. Our communities depend on the timber for a good economy.

The wilderness we presently have is underutilized. Given the nature of wilderness—no roads, restricted access—it is unusable by persons who are older or who are physically impaired, or who simply can't afford the time to take advantage of it. It seems we made the wilderness for the healthy and wealthy.

We need to utilize our natural resources for all our people and for the good of the resources.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF BERYL STILLMAN

Mr. STILLMAN. I'm Beryl Stillman, from Medford, Oreg., and I appreciate this opportunity to talk to you about wilderness in eastern Oregon. The picture which you were just presented is in the Wapathy Wilderness proposal, which is on the Hepner Ranger District of the Umatilla National Forest.

Between 1971 and 1978, I did about 7 years of freelance elk research and I've corroborated with the Oregon Department of Health with land statistics and elk studies that they did.

At this time, I run a small business in the Hefner area. I cut firewood, posts, and poles and I harvest about 5,000 board-feet of lodgepole each year and to the contrary, I'm here to tell you that I want more wilderness in Oregon. I support House bill 1149. I'm here representing the Elk Foundation, in that we would support the addition of the Wapathy Wilderness to the wilderness bill and the North Fork John Day Wilderness proposal.

In the Hefner Rangerer District of the Umatilla National Forests, there is some 8,000 acres of roads on that ranger district.

Mr. Hatfield, I have four young boys from 6 weeks to 8 years old and there is only 50,000 acres left on that ranger district and I want them to have an opportunity to hunt and fish like I have. I've seen it all before it was logged. Some of it is lodgepole, but that lodgepole is going to be gone they tell me, in 5 years. And, I know that I'm going to have to go into another business and I'm willing to change. I've done it before, a few years ago.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF CATHERINE MORROW, GRANT COUNTY CONSERVATIONISTS

Ms. MORROW. I'm like someone on the previous panel. A lot of what I want to say has already been said, so I'll try and summarize. My name is Catherine Morrow and I'm representing the Grant County Conservationists. I've lived in Grant County for 11 years.

First, I'm going to give you a perspective on that land. In 1956, about half of the forest was wild; no roads and very little management. Today, only 15 percent of the forest can still be considered wild. At the same time, the annual harvest has nearly doubled to over 200 million board-feet per year. The main reason that such a small percentage of the land remains undeveloped is because the majority of it is marginally productive timberland that has extreme slopes, thin soils, severe access problems, or no timber value at all.

According to the Malheur timber resource plan and the land management plans, there would be a projected increase from 7-to-24 million board-feet per year in the programed harvest even if all of the roadless areas were allocated to wilderness. This planned increase is possible because of intensive managment of our best timber sites. One of the main arguments that we hear against more wilderness is the negative economic impact. In Grant County, this is simply not the case.

Two hundred forty thousand acres, the wilderness bill under consideration, proposes less than half be designated as wilderness. Wilderness advocates keep getting called extremists. Certainly what we're asking for is a reasonable compromise.

In Bob Smith's report, "An Unwanted Wilderness" he declared that there would be an overall decrease in the economic activity in the county if H.R. 1149 passes. This makes several basic errors. Mr. Williams assigns an allowable cut figure to the Strawberry Additions and the Greenhorns, which is part of the North Fork John Day Complex, Both of those areas have already been withdrawn and should be considered when making economic projections. Also, Mr. Williams fails to consider the cost of harvesting and regenerating these areas or the benefits that they would provide for free if they were designated as wilderness.

Congress must provide sufficient funding for intensive management of our best timber sites. Investment and better quality forest lands can provide taxpayers with a greater return, produce more wood and create more jobs.

It has been also said that by designating more wilderness, we would lose a mill in Grant County. We can't buy that when we have essentially lost one mill already due to complex factors having nothing to do with wilderness. The Grant County mills are shut down or operating at less than full production capacity right now. Even operating at full capacity the projected increase in programed harvest will provide plenty of fodder for the saws. Ochoco Lumber Co. is investing in a new mill in John Day, presumably because they foresee a sustained, adequate timber supply.

I have lots of information here about the Greenhorns, which is a vital part of the North Fork complex and it's already closed to motor vehicles and not in the programed harvest. The Greenhorns are essential to the integrity of the North Fork watershed. This area also receives some of the heaviest elk hunting pressure in the forest.

During hunting season our population swells by thousands of people who come to Grant County to enjoy the wide-open spaces. The kind of recreation opportunity they damand.

There is one last area on the Malheur Forest that requires consideration as wilderness study. This proposal includes the Forest Service Dry Cabin and Aldrich Mountain roadless areas and adjacent BLM lands. It is contiguous with the Murderers Creek Ranch which is owned and managed for the benefit of fish and wildlife by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. It needs to be considered with the BLM in their wilderness study process.

In conclusion, I would like to ask; Why, when we are such a rich Nation do we have such a hard time protecting the tiny remnants of Oregon's irreplaceable heritage? It is interesting to note that Oregon ranks ninth of all the States in total acres of wilderness. Even Florida has more acres than Oregon.

Even if H.R. 1149 passes the Senate, we will still rank only sixth. Oregonians take pride in the natural beauty of our State. We would be remiss not to take the opportunity to preserve our wilderness. We have a great wealth of productive forest land. Oregon will continue to be a leader in the wood products industry, but it need not be at the expense of destroying our wild forest heritage. We need to concentrate on getting the most return from our best forest land so that we don't have to needlessly sacrifice our scarce, wild land resource. The wilderness produces an immeasurable wealth for all Oregonians.

Thank you, Senator Hatfield.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Morrow follows:]

GRANT COUNTY CONSERVATIONISTS
P.O. BOX 651, JOHN DAY, OREGON 97845

TESTIMONY OF CATHERINE MORROW
ON HR 1149
BEND, OREGON JULY 21, 1983

Good afternoon Senator Hatfield. Thank you for this opportunity to testify in what I hope will be the last hearings concerning the Oregon Forest Wilderness. My name is Catherine Morrow . I am representing the Grant County Conservationists; a diverse group of people from all segments of the county. Our orginization has worked since 1976 for the balanced management and conservation of our natural resources. I have lived in Grant county for 11 years and worked seasonally for the Malheur National Forest for most of those years.

First I want to give you a perspective on the land use situation on the Malheur National Forest. In 1956 about half of the forest was wild; no roads and very little management. Today after 25 years of increasingly intensive roading and development there is only 15% of the forest that can still be considered wild. In the same time the annual harvest has nearly doubled to over 200 million board feet per year. The main reason that such a small percentage of the land remains undeveloped is because the majority of it is marginally productive timberland that has extreme slopes, thin siols, severe access problems or no timber value at all. In other words it hasn't paid to enter these areas and it still doesn't.

According to the Malheur Timber Resource Plan and the Land Management Plans there would be a projected increase of from 7 to 24 million board feet per year in the programmed harvest even if all of the roadless areas were allocated to wilderness. This planned increase is possible because of intensive management of our best.timber sites. One of the main arguments that we hear against more wilderness is the negative economic impact. In Grant County this is simply no the case.

RARE II identified almost 240,000 acres of roadless land on the Malheur National Forest. The Oregon Wilderness bill as passed by the House of Representatives proposes that less than one half, approximately 107,000 acres,on the Malheur be designated as wilderness. The majority of the roadless land would be released for multiple use management. We wilderness advocates keep getting called extremists. Certainly what we are asking for is a reasonable compromise.

I have included a graph that clearly demonstrates that on the Malheur we can have our wilderness and still have increased timber production. This graph also indicates the relatively low productivity of the lands under debate. Sure they have high volume of old growth, but once that is removed their ability to reproduce sustained volume is extremely low. Consequently their removal from the timber base has very little impact.

In Congressman Bob Smith's report "An Unwanted Wilderness" a report by King Williams of Grant County declares that there will be an overall decrease in the economic activity in the county if HB 1149 passes. This study makes several basic errors to reach this conclusion. Most significantly Mr. Williams assigns an allowable cut figure to the Strawberry Additions and the Greenhorns, which is part of the North Fork John Day Complex. Both of these areas have already been withdrawn from the programmed harvest in the land management plans and therefore shouldn't be considered as available when making economic projections. Also, this study fails to consider the cost of harvesting and regenerating these areas or the benifits that they would provide for free if they were designated as wilderness.

Congress must provide sufficient funding for intensive management of our best timber sites. Liquidating oldgrowth on marginal land that can produce other benifits is rape and run. We already have enough reforestation problems, especially on the east side. There is no sense in opening up new areas at extravigant cost where we are almost guarenteed failure in establishing a new productive stand. Investment in better quality forest lands can provide taxpayers with a greater return, produce more wood and create more jobs.

It has also been said that by designating more wilderness we would lose a mill in Grant County. I can't buy that when we have essentially lost one mill already due to complex factors having nothing to do with wilderness. The Grant county mills are shut down or operating at less than full production capacity right now. Even operating at full capacity the projected increase in programmed harvest will provid plenty of fodder for the saws. Ochoco Lumber Company is investing in a new mill in John Day, presumably because they forsee a sustained adequate timber supply.

There is some thought that the demand for housing will decline in the future. The demand for wild land recreation and wildlife and watershed benefits will only increase ans the availability of undisturbed land diminishes. It is a shocking state of affairs if our economic stability is in such precarious balance that it depends on so few acres of marginally productive land. I can't speak for the situation on the west side, but I hope that I have shown that be designating the areas in HR 1149 as wilderness there will be no significant negative impact on the availability of timber on the Malheur National Forest. There are no present jobs in jeopardy.

Senator Hatfield, I know that you have long supported the Strawberry Additions, for this we thank you. There are two areas on the Malheur National Forest, Glacier Monument and the Greenhorns that were not part of your previous bill. The Greenhorns are a vital part of the North Fork John Day Complex. Most of this area is in the Indian Rock Vinegar Hill Scenic area. It is already closed to motor vehicles and is not part of the programmed harvest. The Greenhorns are essential to the integrity of the North Fork watershed. This area also receives some of the heavist elk hunting pressure on the forest.

During hunting season our population swells by thousands of people who come to Grant County to enjoy the wide open spaces. They congregate around the remaining roadless areas because there they can have the type of primitive outdoor hunting experience they demand. The roadless areas will be vanishing and those remaining will be all the more valuable because of their contrast to the surrounding managed forest. I have included a map that shows part of the Glacier Monument proposal. You can see to the north the maze of roads right up to the boundary. This is not a cartoon. It is what is on the ground today. I have a map here of the Malheur Forest Five Year Action Plan for timber sales scheduled from 1982 through 1985. What this map does not show is the current sales or the huge backlog of sales that remain unlogged because of the stagnating economy. If I had colored in these areas you could see that the forest is virtually covered with timber harvest activity. We need to have a few islands of refuge preserved for diversity.

Glacier Monument is one of the islands left on the Malheur. It has been designated as wildlife emphasis in the current land management plan. According to 1976 estimates, the value to the county of big game hunting in that area is 110,000 dollars annually. Glacier Monument has the distinction of being the refuge for a wolverine which was spotted in 1980 by a Forest Service employee. This animal requires a very specific old growth habitat. Sightings of wolverines are extremely rare because they are so sensitive to the presence of man.

Glacier Monument is threatened. There are at least three timber sales on the docket that would encroach on the edges of this wilderness. One sale that was scheduled for Glacier Monument was successfully appealed in 1981, because the Forest Service failed to develop an adequate Environmental Assessment. The EAR failed to sufficiently address the Land Management Plan's wildlife emphasis designation for this area. Also there would be severe regeneration problems because of soil types. During the appeal it was established that this sale, Exchange III, would be a deficit sale. There is no excuse to be cutting timber at the tax payers expense when the demand for timber is so slack and any increase in demand can easily be met without entering areas which have values which far out weigh the board feet.

Monument Rock crowns one of the high ridges in this proposal. It was once a sacred ground where the Indians might have gone to seek a vision. Every elk season I hike to this special place to take in the commandding view. It is my vision, which is shared by many others that this small island of wild land be protected as wilderness.

There is one last area on the Malheur Forest that requires consideration as Wilderness Study. This proposal includes the Forest Service Dry Cabin and Aldrich Mountain roadless areas.and adjacent BLM lands. It is contiguous with the Murderers Creek Ranch which is owned and managed for the benefit of fish and wildlife by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The BLM is currently considering over 10,000 acres of this proposal in their wilderness review process. It is essential to study the Forest Service roadless areas in conjunction with the BLM Aldrich Mountian Wilderness Study Area. It is unfair to look at one part with out the other. They complement each other to provide diversity in habitat and together they encompass a manageable whole.

Murderers Creek is special because of its diverse wildlife values. The country is varied including heavy north slope timber, alpine meadows, Rugged rim rock and long grassy slopes interspersed with fingers of yellow belly Ponderosa Pine in the canyons. The streams contribute 25 to 30 percent of the late summer water flowing into Murderers Creek. This high quality water directly affects native steelhead trout valued at 24,000 annually. These streams are protected by narrow stringers of timber which alternate with steep slopes of grass, sagebrush, bitterbrush, and Juniper. This arrangement is ideal big game habitat providing the optimum cover forage ratio. The area is designated as wildlife emphasis and is the core of an extensive co-operative hunting season road closure which is very popular with the hunters.

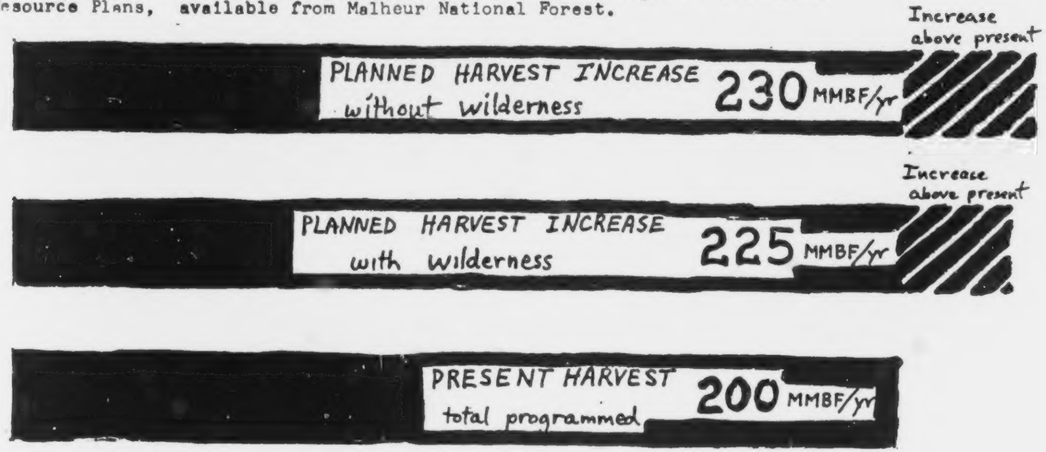
In addition to summer and summer range for deer and elk the lower elevations support a herd of antelope. In 1978 fourteen California Bighorn Sheep were introduced to this area and they are thriving in the rough country and solitude they require. In addition there are black bear and mountian lion who find home in this varied country. Finally 50 AUMs have been allotted to the free roaming wild horse herd in the Murderers Creek basin. Murderers Creek needs to be designated Wilderness Study so that it can be considered along with the BLM wilderness Study area to detirmine the best way to protect this valuable wild resource.

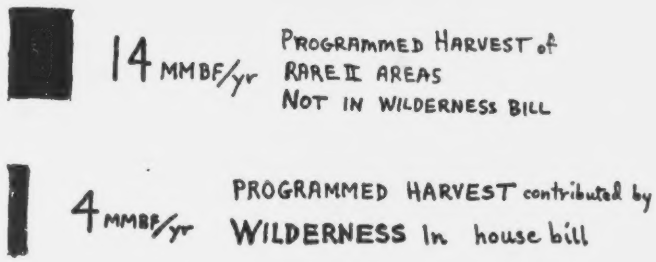
In conclusion I would like to ask: Why when we are such a rich nation do we have such a hard time protecting the tiny remnants of Oregon's irreplaceable heritage. It is interesting to note that Oregon ranks ninth of all the states in total acres of wilderness. Even Florida has more acres than Oregon. Even if HR 1149 passes the Senate we will still rank only sixth. Oregonians take pride in the natural beauty of our state. We would be remiss not to take the opportunity to preserve our wilderness. We have a great wealth of productive forest land. Oregon will continue to be a leader in the wood products industry, but it need not be at the expense of distroying our wild forest heritage. We need to concentrate on getting the most return from our best forest land so that we don't have to needlessly sacrifice our scarce wild land resource. The wilderness produces an immeasurable wealth for all Oregonians.

MALHEUR N.F TIMBER HARVEST + WILDERNESS

Harvest figures in millions of board feet per year (mmbf/yr).

All figures from current Malheur National Forest Land Management and Timber Resource Plans, available from Malheur National Forest.





The Malheur National Forest plans to increase its' annual timber harvest from 200 mmbf/yr to 230 mmbf/yr, a 30 mmbf increase. If the House bill passes, the wilderness designations in the House bill would only reduce the 30 mmbf/yr increase by 4 mmbf/yr., still providing a 25+ million board foot increase.

With this increased timber production and wilderness designations there would be increased timber harvest, increased local economic activity, increased returns to counties, and increased jobs.

H.R. 1149: TIMBER, JOBS, ECONOMY, AND WILDERNESS
NORTHEAST OREGON NATIONAL FORESTS

Planned increases in timber harvests from Timber Management Plans(1979-80)

	base 79-80	programmed increase	increase harvest
Umatilla NF	148.4	181.5	33.1 mmBF
Malheur NF	199.3	230.3	32
Wallowa-Whitman NF	199.7	201.8	2.1
Totals	547.4	613.6	67.2 mmBF

Programmed Harvests of HR 1149 wilderness Proposals**

Strawberry Additions	0
Glacier-Monument	3.2
North Fork John Day	35.0
North Fork Umatilla	1.8
Eagle Cap Additions	2.0
Joseph Canyon	.8
Total	41.8 mmBF

Increases on 3 NE Oregon National Forests	67.2 mmBF
Reduction for NE Oregon wilderness Proposals	41.8 mmBF
Net increase with proposed areas as wilderness	25.4 mmBF

No loss of jobs or timber receipts

Programmed Increase in Jobs with wilderness designations***

Timber	25.4 x 8 jobs =	203
Service & Trade	25.4 x 16.8 jobs=	427
		630 jobs increase

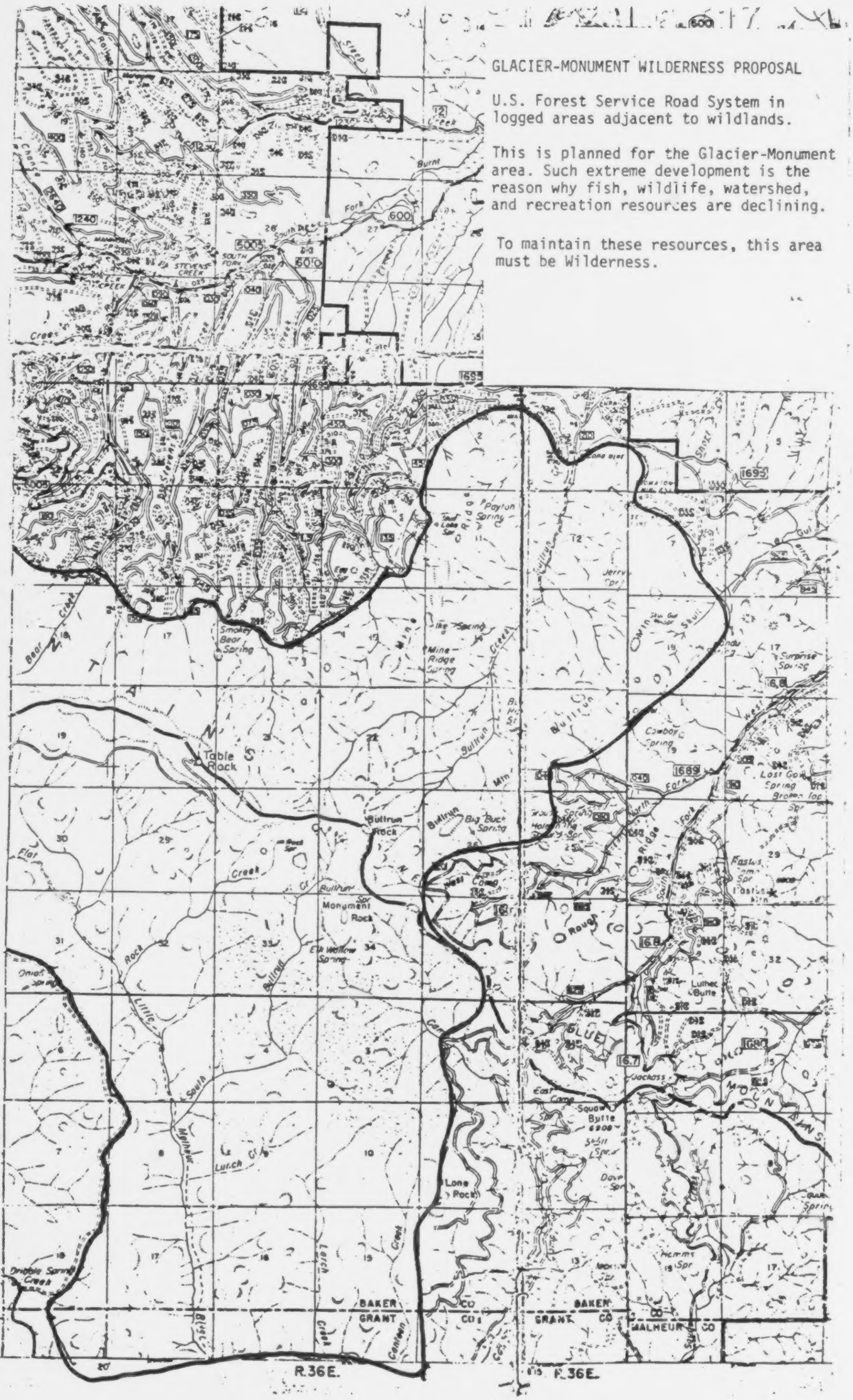
Federal Income*** 25.4 x $171,125 = $4,346,575 programmed increase

County Income*** 25.4 x $57,876 = $1,470,050 programmed increase

* Figures from National Forest Timber Management Plans.

** Figures from RARE II and National Forest Land Management Plans prorated for acres in HR 1149.

*** Figures from Timber Interests press release, Portland, Oregon Feb. 14, 1983.



GLACIER-MONUMENT WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

U.S. Forest Service Road System in logged areas adjacent to wildlands.

This is planned for the Glacier-Monument area. Such extreme development is the reason why fish, wildlife, watershed, and recreation resources are declining.

To maintain these resources, this area must be Wilderness.

Table Rock
Bullrun Rock
Monument Rock
Smokey Bear Spring
Payton Spring
Mine Ridge Spring
Elk Wallow Spring
Big Buck Spring
Jerry Spr
Cowboy Spring
Surprise Spring
Lost Gold Spring
Squaw Butte 6900
Lone Rock
Luther Butte
Dribble Spring Creek
Flat Creek
Little Malheur
Lunch Cr
Bullrun Creek
Bear Creek
BLUE
M O U N T A I N S
BAKER CO
GRANT CO
BAKER
GRANT CO
MALHEUR CO
R.36E.
R.36E.

STATEMENT OF ROGER KIMBERLING

Mr. KIMBERLING. I'm Roger Kimberling, and I live in Prairie City. I have a small grocery store there. My roots go back five generations. I'm supporting the wilderness program. I'm not advocating we lock up the timber business. I do have a great deal of income from timber resources. I also derive income from tourists and at this time, I would just support the proposal for the wilderness areas.

I don't think I want to see any future generations inherit anything less than I've been able to inherit.

Thank you for this opportunity.

STATEMENT OF TIBOR STEFANSKY

Mr. STEFANSKY. My name is Tibor Stefansky and my wife and I own and operate a commercial cattle ranch in eastern Oregon's Grant County. The ranch provides for our livelihood and that of two other employee families. I am writing to express my support of Oregon forest wilderness bill with particular concern for the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Addition, the North Fork John Day Wilderness Complex and the Glacier-Monument Wilderness.

There is more grass roots support for the wilderness bill than its opponents like to admit. For example, I have a ranch hand, born and raised here, who probably is more familiar with the Strawberry Wilderness—which my ranch overlooks—than the wilderness Ranger himself and I know how important a part of his life it is to be able to get out into those woods. But, he is one of those who will never write a letter or attend a meeting.

I also believe that the wilderness bill, by enhancing livability and property values in Grant County, and by creating increased tourism and recreational activities, will in the long run and on a sustainable basis, contribute much more to the local economy than cutting the timber and extracting a few minerals from the proposed wilderness areas. I think it is important that we get away from the idea that the only legitimate use of the land is to take what it has now and let the future take care of itself.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DIETER MAHLEIN

Mr. MAHLEIN. Lately I hear voices that Oregon's forests should be managed the German way. I am originally from Germany, where areas untrammeled by man or affected primarily by the forces of nature no longer exist. Wilderness can be found in the dictionary only.

What is left there are so called nature monuments; a single, old tree, for example, makes a good monument. Many of our monuments remember a person whose importance has been realized only after she or he was dead. In over half of Germany's forest nature is dead.

With no wilderness to worry about, one would think the German forest industry is doing great. The only thing that's great, however, is the deficit; about $10 per acre per year on each of 17 million acres of productive forestland. There are several reasons for this which I will only identify here, but will gladly elaborate more if desired.

The most important reason is the monocultures of Norway Spruce that were initiated 100 years ago, and now cover over 50 percent of Germany's forestlands. Entering one of these monocultures with their dense canopy and often even-aged, sized and spaced trees is like stepping into a tall, poorly lit hall. It is silent inside, wildlife, including birds, cannot be found, and one suddenly realizes what monoculture really means. In addition to being biologically sterile, these timber fields, as you may call them, acidify the soil, and a strong storm can destroy them by the hundreds of acres.

Besides these and other ecological problems that characterize any monoculture, tree monocultures are labor-intensive; they require periodic and much other care. The German forestry can no longer afford to pay for all the work necessary, and more and more stands do not get thinned. They become what is frequently called bean-pole forests, and their market value is zero.

Furthermore, in the desperate attempt to make a profit, the remaining bigger trees are cut at ever increasing rates.

Attempts to break up the monocultures by native hardwoods are destroyed by the large number of deer that eat the young saplings faster than they grow. Building and maintaining deer fences costs even more than thinning. The cheapest way to go is to plant more spruce.

Timber fields, bean-pole forests and nature monuments. I cannot agree with people saying we should manage our forests like the Germans do. With my background, I can hardly understand all the debates about wilderness preservation. Three quarters of a million acres is not too much. it's all that's left. We must preserve it and future generations in Oregon won't need to designate nature monuments.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF TOM LARSON

Mr. LARSON. Thank you very much for giving us an opportunity to express our concerns, whatever they may be. I'm Tom Larson. I'm a small woodlot owner in the Strawberry Mountains, near John Day. I've been a resident of Grant County for 12 years, working seasonally for the U.S. Forest Service I'm here representing myself and I'm also representing the Grant County conservationists, the Strawberry Mountain team.

We're here to support H.R. 1149. We feel that 1.2 million acres of additional protected wildlands for the State of Oregon is a significant compromise from a total of 3.4 million acres of de facto wilderness which still exists within Oregon.

The areas within H.R. 1149 were carefully chosen for their unique wilderness attributes and considered with respect to the economic impacts on the timber industry. We do not believe that H.R. 1149 will have a significant detrimental impact on the State's economy.

We wish to specifically support the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness additions. We feel the 35,100 acre proposed additions are a significant compromise from the 47,900 acres of wilderness additions which we have supported all along.

Some people have opposed parts of the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness additions because of an interest in chrome deposits in the area. I am enclosing a portion of a USGS Mineral Resource Survey of the Strawberry Mountain range whose investigations indicated the presence of only small subeconomic chromite and copper deposits in the Strawberrys.

A concern we have with the proposed Strawberry additional is the road corridors penetrating nearly 2 miles into the additions on the north side, leading to Strawberry campground and another such corridor on the south side leading to High Lake Rim and Roads End. these road corridors penetrate into the heart of the lake's basin which receives intensive use. Campsites adjacent to the lakes exceed impact levels recommended by regional U.S. Forest Service guidelines.

In addition, the U.S. Forest Services has proposed a 14 MMBF timber sale in their 5-year action plan within the north side road corridor. We feel this timer sale violates the intent of the road corridor, will significantly degrade the primitive character of the corridor and contribute to the over use problems in the lake's basin by improving access.

We support the full 400,000 acre North Fork John Day River Wilderness complex. Its value as a wild fisheries resource, its large self-sustaining elk herds and its remote, diverse character make wilderness classification the best alternative for the complex.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Larson follows:]

GRANT COUNTY CONSERVATIONISTS
P.O. BOX 651, JOHN DAY, OREGON 97845

Senator Hatfield;

Thankyou very much for this opportunity to voice our concerns and lend support to HR1149.

My name is Tom Larson. I am a small woodlot owner in the Strawberry Mountains near John Day. I've been a resident of Grant County for 12 years, working seasonally for the USFS. The last 8 years I've served as the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Ranger. I am here representing myself as a private citizen I am also serving as a representative of The Grant County Conservationists and Strawberry Mountains Forever, both are diverse groups of working residents of Grant County.

We are here to support HR1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. We feel that 1.2 million acres of additional protected wildlands for the state of Oregon is a significant compromise from a total of 3.4 million acres of defacto Wilderness which still exists within Oregon.

It appears to us that considerable effort has been expended to attain a Wilderness system within the state which will preserve and enhance a wide variety of natural resources and contribute significantly to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The areas within HR1149 were carefully chosen for their unique wilderness attributes and considered with respect to the economic impacts on the timber industry. We do not believe that HR1149 will have a significant detrimental impact on the states economy.

We wish to specifically support the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness additions. We feel the 35,[illegible]00 acre proposed additions are a significant compromise from the 47,900 acres of Wilderness additions which we have supported all along.

Some have opposed parts of the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness additions because of an interest in chrome deposits in the area. I am enclosing a portion of a USGS Mineral Resource Survey of the Strawberry Mountain range whose investigations indicated the presence of only small subeconomic Chromite and Copper deposits in the Strawberrys.

A concern we have with the proposed Strawberry additions is the road corridors penetrating nearly 3 miles into the additions on the north side leading to Strawberry campground and another such corridor on the south side leading to High lake rim and roads end. These road corridors (see map) penetrate into the heart of the lakes basin which receives intensive use. Campsites adjacent to the lakes exceed impact levels recommended by regional USFS guidelines.

In addition, Senator Hatfield, the USFS has proposed a .4 MMBF timber sale in their 5 year action plan within the north side road corridor. We feel this timber sale violates the intent of the road corridor, will significantly degrade the primitive character of the corridor and contribute to the over use problems in the lakes basin by improving access.

The ODFW has voiced concerns in maintaining the water quality of Strawberry Creek, a class I steelhead stream within the sale area. We ask that the road corridor extend only to McNaughton Spring campground on the north side with a new trail head established there. We recommend that the south side road corridor extend only to Indian Springs campground. This should greatly alleviate over use problems in the lakes basin making distance the only barrier to an over used area rather than increased regulation and restrictions.

We strongly support the Glacier-Monument proposed wilderness of 49,000 acres. I've personally hunted the area for many years... its packed with Elk Senator Hatfield!! Its primitive character and diverse habitats make it a highly desirable area for protection for both people and wildlife. It would also serve as a closer alternative to the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness for people coming from points east such as Boise and the Treasure Valley. It would help alleviate over use problems in the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness.

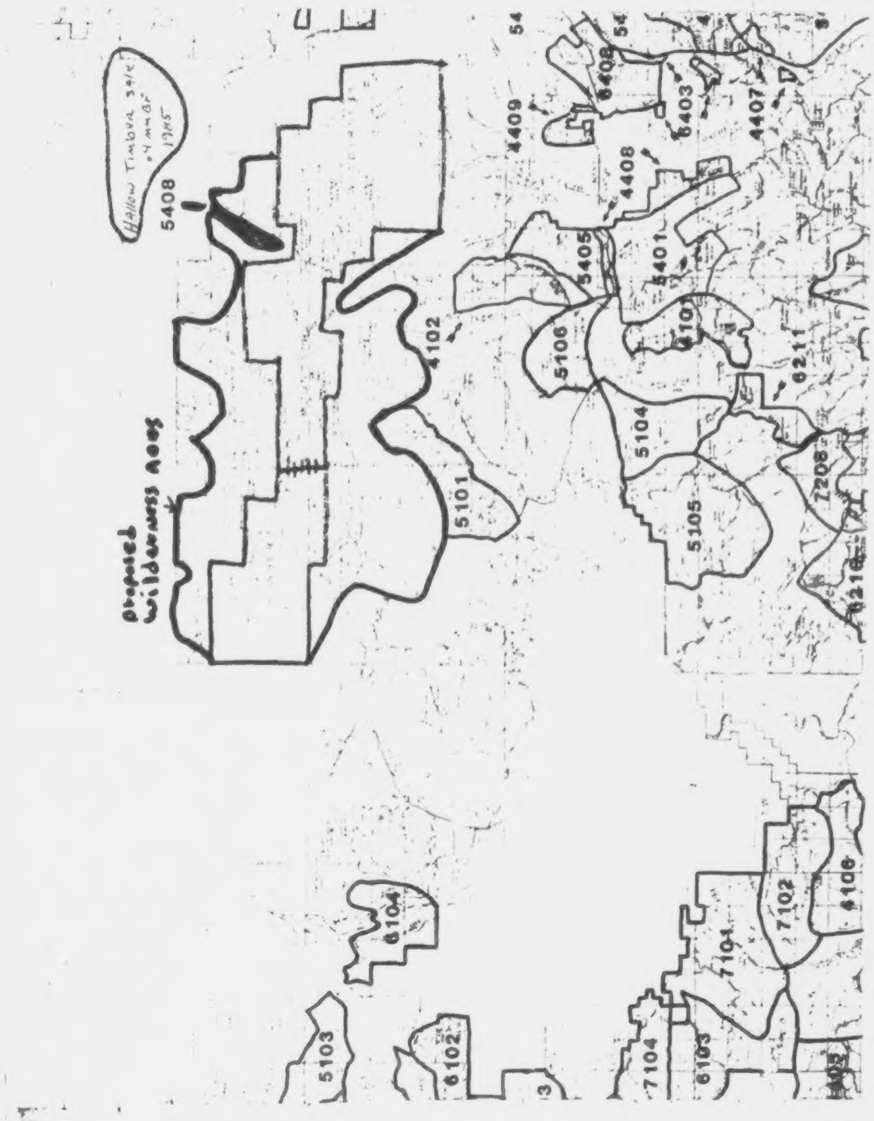
Finally, we support the full 400,000 acre North Fork John Day River Wilderness Complex. Its value as a wild fisheries resource, its large self sustaining Elk herds and its remote ,diverse character make wilderness classification the best alternative for the complex.

Senator Hatfield, when the question is asked "How much Wilderness is enough?", the timber industry has repeatedly stated "No more Wilderness!" They have backed their argument with economic models which don't hold water.

We feel we have come far in our compromise of how much Wilderness is enough and are settling for much less than what we'd really like to see. We do this in a true desire to settle this issue once and for always in a spirit of compromise.

We strongly urge you to support HR1149 so we can get on with the business of good land management and ensure a lasting resource of wilderness with all its benefits to a quality way of life for everyone today and for future generations.

Thankyou for your time and consideration Senator Hatfield.


Proposed Wilderness Area
Hallow Timber sale .4 mmBF 1985
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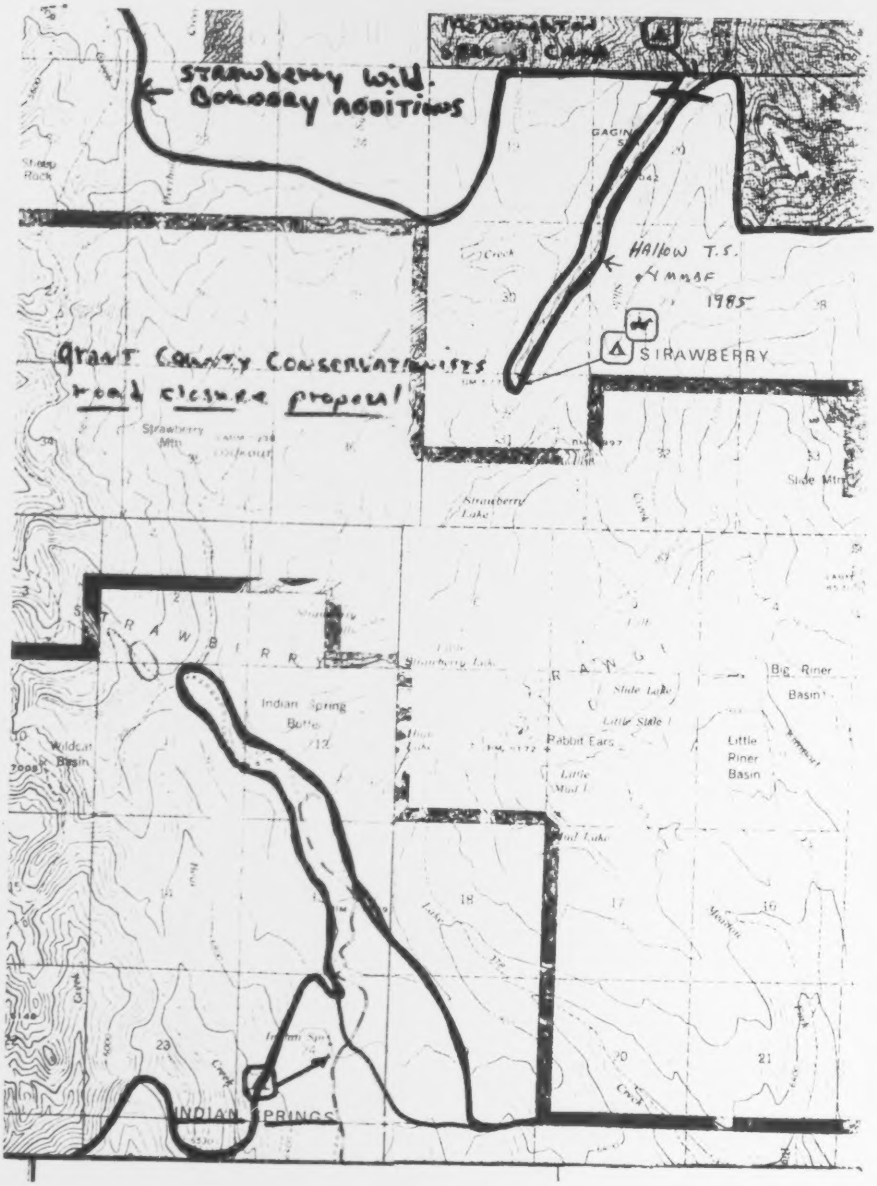

McNaughton Spring Camp
Strawberry Wild. Boundary Additions
Hallow T.S. 4 MMBF 1985
Grant County Conservationists road closure proposal
Sheep Rock
GAGING STA
STRAWBERRY
Strawberry Mtn
Strawberry Lake
Slide Mtn
STRAWBERRY RANGE
Indian Spring Butte
Wildcat Basin
Little Strawberry Lake
Slide Lake
Little Slide L
Rabbit Ears
Little Mud L
Mud Lake
Big Riner Basin
Little Riner Basin
Indian Spring
INDIAN SPRINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE STRAWBERRY MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS AND ADJACENT AREAS, GRANT COUNTY, OREGON

Open-file report
77-420
1977

This report is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey standards and nomenclature.

U GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1972 O - 457-004
667-100

Summary

In the summer of 1975, the U. S. Geological Survey and U. S. Bureau of Mines examined and sampled the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness and adjoining areas in Grant County, Oregon, for mineral deposits of possible economic value. The Wilderness and study area comprise 108 mi^2 (280 km^2). The Geological Survey evaluated the potential resources by detailed geological mapping, by determining the kinds of deposits present and by geochemical sampling of rocks and stream sediments. The study area was surveyed aeromagnetically as part of a larger project. The Bureau of Mines compiled mineral production data, searched records of mining claims, and sampled and surveyed mines, prospects, and placer deposits. These investigations indicated the presence of only small subeconomic chromite and copper deposits.

The Strawberry Mountain study area covers the higher northern parts and the southern slopes of the Strawberry Range, which forms part of the southwestern border of the Blue Mountain region. The range trends east-west, has relief of 4000-5000 feet (1200-1500 m), and the crest is between 7,200 and 9,000 feet (2200-2750 m) in altitude. The Strawberry Range is a complex faulted anticlinal block in which Tertiary volcanic rocks lie unconformably on a core of Permian (?) and possibly early Triassic igneous rocks.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1973 O - 437-[illegible]

Strawberry Minerals Not Worth Mining

Few of the mineral deposits in the Strawberry Wildneress and adjacent areas are worth mining at today's prices.

That's the opinion of a report published by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The study area included the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Area plus lands to the north and south that are being considered for wilderness designation.

The report considered deposits of chromium, nickel and platinum-group metals; copper; gold; mercury; and magnesite.

The minerals are found either in deposits or concentrations that are too small to be economically mined, according to the report. Some, like nickel, are most often found in ore types that are expensive to refine.

According to the report, the principal minerals found in the area are chromite, copper and mercury, with lesser amounts of platiunum-palladium, nickel and magnesite.

Although the the Strawberry Range has been the source of more than 850,00 ounces of gold, the report states that the deposits are all in the Canyon mining district to the northwest of the study area.

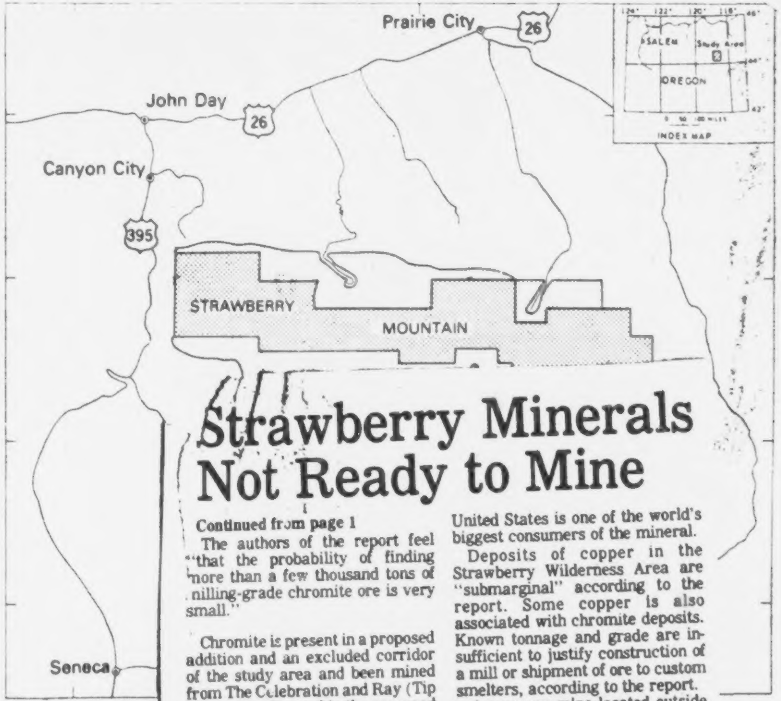
Most of the county's gold was mined from placers in Canyon Creek and along a 16 kilometer stretch of the John Day River in the vicinity of John Day. The apparent source of this gold has been in the vicinity of Little Canyon Mountain, which is centered about 2.5 kilometers northwest of the wilderness area.

The federal geologists did pan a little color within the study area. The gold came out of Little Pine Creek where it borders on the gold-bearing rocks in Little Canyon Mountain. The stream basin includes some prospects, according to the report, but most of the stream's drainage area is outside the wilderness.

More than 100 Chromite deposits are known in the John Day district but few are believed to contain more than 100 tons. Most are found along the north slope of the Strawberry Mountains north of the wilderness study area.

Continued on page 3

BLUE MOUNTAIN EAGLE
John Day OREGON



Strawberry Minerals Not Ready to Mine

Continued from page 1

The authors of the report feel "that the probability of finding more than a few thousand tons of milling-grade chromite ore is very small."

Chromite is present in a proposed addition and an excluded corridor of the study area and been mined from The Celebration and Ray (Tip Top) mines located in the proposed addition.

Production from these mines began in 1916 when imports were cut off during World War 1. More chromium was mined with the help of federal price supports during WWII and and the Korean War. However, more than half the mines' production took place during the first world war.

No U.S. mines are presently producing chromite although the United States is one of the world's biggest consumers of the mineral.

Deposits of copper in the Strawberry Wilderness Area are "submarginal" according to the report. Some copper is also associated with chromite deposits. Known tonnage and grade are insufficient to justify construction of a mill or shipment of ore to custom smelters, according to the report.

A mercury mine located outside the southwest corner of the study is currently shut down. No mercury was found in the study area.

The report contains detailed descriptions and diagrams of mines and claims in the area. It also includes a geological map of the Strawberry Wilderness and proposed additions. The report is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

STATEMENT OF MARTIN MORROW

Mr. MORROW. I'm the last person to testify. My name is Marty Morrow and I'm a rural property owner and a working man from the John Day country.

In my written testimony, you'll find a substantial list of work I've done. I'll suffice to say that my income depends on a healthy forest economy. For the last 2 or 3 years, the economy of Grant County has not been healthy. Mill closures and the slow demand for wood products shot the unemployment rate up over 20 percent for many months. Those jobs were not lost because woodworkers were not able to enter roadless areas, those mills were not closed because they were clamoring for logs and unable to get them, they were caused by a slack housing industry and a recession economy. Is our county's timber-based economy so tenuous that its success depends on being able to enter the small percent of Federal land being discussed here today? As one who depends on work in the woods and the mill, I say the argument of lost jobs and revenue caused by wilderness designation is farfetched.

While I depend financially on forest-related work, another part of me depends on the solitude of wildlands. As an avid outdoorsman, I frequent many of the areas in question here today. In the fall, like many other people, deer and elk hunting are a must for me. While I'm not always as successful a hunter as I'd like to be, it's the whole experience of being out there that is important to me.

I hunt in the proposed Glacier-Monument Wilderness Area because through its remoteness it offers a quality hunting experience. Glacier-Monument is a must for the Oregon Wilderness bill. It is to elk herds what the North Fork of the John Day River is to salmon and steelhead fisheries. With the entire headwaters of the Little Malheur River included in its boundaries, it's a valuable area. The elk hunting in Glacier-Monument is exceptional and it is that way because it's such a large, unroaded drainage. You have sampled some of Glacier-Monument's finest, Senator Hatfield, this last winter when Tim Lillibo from Prairie City delivered a package of elk meat to you in Washington, D.C. That meat came from the elk I shot in the Glacier-Monument Area last fall.

I feel certain that the type of forest work I've done in the past will be available in the future. But, I don't feel certain that we'll have any areas left that are primitive to offer all that they hold. If the future generations are to have any feeling of the wild at all, it will only happen because you've helped make it possible.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Morrow follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE SEN MARK HATFIELD--BEND FIELD HEARING
OREGON WILDERNESS BILL JULY 21, 1983

My name is Marty Morrow. I am a rural property owner and a working man from the John Day country. Like many workers in Grant County I have held a variety of forest and livestock related jobs. Over the years I have herded sheep in the Black Canyon Roadless Area of the Ochocco Forest. I have built horse and foot bridges across Granite Cr. where it flows into the North Fork of the John Day River. I have built barbed wire and pole fences in the Greenhorn Area. I have worked for the Forest Service on a Helicopter Crew fighting fires. I have had my own contracts with the Malheur Forest in tree planting, grass seeding, and slash piling. I have bumped knots on the landing and bucked logs behind a faller. And I was working at Hudspeth Sawmill in John Day when it shut down two years ago. My income directly depends on a healthy forest economy.

For the last 2to3 years the economy of Grant County has not been healthy. Mill closures and the slow demand for wood products shot the unemployment rate up over 20% for many months . Those jobs were not lost because woodsworkers were not able to enter roadless areas. Those mills were not closed because they were clamoring for logs and unable to get them. They were caused bya slack housing industry and a recession economy..Is our county's timber based economy so tenuous that its sucess depends on being able to enter the small percent of Federal land being discussed here today? As one who depends on work in the woods and the mill I say the argument of lost jobs and revenue caused by wilderness designation is far-fetched.

While I depend financially on forest related work, another part of me depends on the solitude of wildlands.. As an avid outdoorsman I frequent many of the areas in question here today. In the fall, like many other people, deer and elk hunting are a must for me. While I'm not always as successful a hunter as I'd like to be, it's the whole experience of being out there that is important to me. I hunt in the proposed Glacier-Monument Wilderness Area because through it's remoteness it offers a quality hunting experience. Glacier-Monument is a must for the Oregon Wilderness Bill. It is to elk herds what the North Fork of the John Day River is to salmon and steelhead Fisheries. With the entire headwaters of the Little Malheur River included in it's boundries it's a valuable area. The elk hunting in Glacier-Monument is exceptional and it is that way because it's such a large unroaded drainage. You have sampled some of Glacier-Monument's finest Senator Hatfield this last winter when Tim Lillibo from Prairie City delivered a package of elk meat to you in Washington D.C. That meat came from the elk I shot in the Glacier-Monument Area last fall.

But recreation is only a part of an unroaded area's value. The wildlife habitat, water quality, and fisheries are even more important. I am sick of the attitude that we as humans and self appointed caretakers of all life have to manageevery inch of the planet. Let's have some shelter areas where other lives can rule. These isolated areas in question are not "Wilderness" as one may find in Alaska or as Grant County may have been even 50 years ago. They are simply isolated pockets of unroaded land that were usually left that way because they were too rough to be readily roaded. Ifin order to have these pockets left as they are Congress has to legislate them as Wilderness Areas, then let's do it. I'd like to thank you for all your past efforts towards an Oregon Wilderness Bill. I feel you understand the values of these areas and that you are working for an equitable solution

As I am a compromise between my working side and the side that recreates in and appreciates roadless areas, I hope that the state can reach a compromise. The roadless areas I've worked in and seen the most of are of special importance to me. The North Fork of the John Day Complex, the Glacier-Monument Area, the Greenhorns, and Murderer's Cr. all deserve preservation. Intensively manage ground that's prime to timber growing if we must, but leave thes marginal areas alone.

I feel certain that the type of forest work I've done in the past will be available in the future. But I don't feelcertain that we'll have any areas left that are primitive to offer all that they hold. If future generations are to have any feeling of the wild at all, it will only happen because you've helped make it possibie

Thank you

Martin Morrow

Martin Morrow

Senator **Hatfield**. Well, as you can see at the end of 7 hours plus 125 witnesses, that we don't have a very simple matter here to deal with. I have one thing first of all to say to the witnesses. I think in my many years of political life, nothing has surpassed this one with the quality of testimony, the careful handling of the facts that you came to know and have come to share with us here today. I want to compliment the audience as well, for remaining passive and attentive.

I know that some proposed areas are surrounded with great emotion, and I know this is a very emotional issue. I think everyone here has demonstrated great maturity, great statesmanship, and I just want to thank all of you for that. It's very helpful to me and I must say to you that I never fail to learn something more than I thought I knew about a subject—much more—in each hearing that I preside over.

I think it's one of the marvelous parts of our constitutional system, where the people have frequently been ahead of a politician and have had concepts, insight, and understanding into that oftentimes different environment of Washington.

So, again, it's been a very educational experience for me. I'm very appreciative of the dimensions that have been brought forth here in this hearing today. Constantly referred to by both sides to the issue by all of the panels, has been a basic concept of what we might call a land ethic. You can put all kinds of labels to it but let me just for the moment describe it as a land ethic. All of us, users and preservers combined are concerned about the land of today and the land of tomorrow. Our responsibilities are to relate more effectively, and understand our lifecycle as it involves both human and humanity's quest for achievement, production, accomplishment and utilization of the land. The relationship of that utilization to the powerful force of creation, which surrounds us, and how we handle that relationship is important.

I want to say that I am fearful we sometimes become victimized by the environment in which we live at a particular moment. Let me just briefly describe the environment today in Washington and in Oregon as it relates to this subject. We have been through great economic stress and difficulty and there is a great deal of anxiety on the part of many people who are without savings accounts, without resources upon which they can coast through or get through easily or even not so easily, the current economic cycle.

And, as a consequence, whenever there is an economic change that's raised in this kind of environment, there are immediate mental and intellectual obstacles that are raised. I think we have to recognize that human nature doesn't accomodate easily to change at any time. But, particularly duing this period of anxiety because of economics.

I want to say that in Washington, the political situation is not conducive to change as it relates to wilderness, as it relates to land allocations, classifications and use.

First of all, let's be frank. We have an administration that does not place a great or high priority on the, what we call, environmental values and environmental concerns. It's an administration that feels we have swung the pendulum too far in that direction and we need now to swing it back toward a modern, middle course where we understand the economic needs of people who are poor, as well as environmental needs.

So, I would say to you from the standpoint of the Senate, it's not an environment that's conducive to environmental legislation at this particular time. I also think that we have to continue to recognize that in America, and throughout the world, but particularly in America, that housing needs remains probably our number one social problem. You can take any social problem and ultimately you can track it back and it has a common denominator with housing; were people live and conditions under which they live.

As one who considers himself aware and committed [illegible] environmental values, not in a polarized sense, because I'm just as committed to the American people, I do feel that we have to recognize that wood products represent something more than profits. Wood products represent the most environmentally sound product that we can develop for the housing needs of our people, because it's a renewable resource. And, I have been through enough slums, I've gone through enough of the poverty stricken areas of not only Washington D.C., but many other cities, to tell you that I remain committed to that proposition of trying to raise the quality and the standard of life of people in many ways, but particularly in the field of housing.

Therefore, we cannot permit ourselves to become polarized in our thinking to the point where it becomes an either/or and we ignore the necessity of producing wood products.

I think on the other side of that coin, the flip side of that coin, we have to recognize that all times of life, the esthetic qualities, the spiritual qualities, are just as important to fullfillment of life as is economic and material goods.

So, here we are in that situation trying to balance values, balance needs, balance interests, balance legitimate problems that people have expressed here today.

Lastly, I would like to indicate to you, that it seems to me that if I can make one final plea to the environmental groups or whatever you want to be called, please get out of the cave. Please get your head out of the sand and come to reality, come to the sunlight of understanding that sooner or later, the Federal Government's going to have to adopt a third category of land classification. We must come to the realization, that some kind of new statutory land classification is needed somewhere between exaggerated extremes of lockup and the chainsaw. I only use those phrases to illustrate the point. We've done it on an ad hoc basis with back country, and conservation areas, where there is predominantly uses that preserves the basic value of the area that may not qualify for wilderness and we don't want it used for multiple-use as defined under proposed law.

I know the stubborness there is from environmental groups not wanting to consider it because I have talked to enough of them and I've heard their testimony and arguments. You have your head in the sand my friends, and you're sacrificing valuable time that could be properly preserved in a middle position of a land classification that you should be giving the leadership on, rather than doing your darndest trying to block. So, I make that plea in all frankness and candor and I think there are places that you've suggested as wilderness that do not qualify for the legal definition of wilderness, but should be preserved and not returned to multiple-use.

I had to make my preachment. I hope you'll pardon me for that. But, at least take it seriously, because I do.

I want to say that we are very indebted to all that helped coordinate this hearing today: Central Oregon Community College, particularly Betty McKey and her student staff who helped with the sound system and provided us with the marvelous facilities, Nancy Peterson, the unofficial, but very affective timekeeper, to Steve Nowsen, who is a volunter out of my Portland office and, to Tom Imeson and to Tom Winn. Probably most of all, I want to thank Mary Bleile, who sat here, nerves of steel, and for 7½ hours took down every bit of wisdom that's been expressed here today and it's been a lot. We thank all of you.

[Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1983

U.S. Senate,
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water,
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Salem, Oreg.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 8 a.m., in Kresege Hall, Salem, Oreg., Hon. Mark O. Hatfield, presiding.

Present: Senator Hatfield.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority; and Trudy Transtrum, administrative assistant.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MARK O. HATFIELD, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Senator Hatfield. The hearing will please come to order.

This is the second of two field hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Land and Reserved Water on H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. The purpose is to consider appropriate additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of Oregon.

Because of its relationship to forest management issues in Oregon, I would like to make available today a report which I requested from the Office of Technical Assessment, a research arm of the Congress. That report, entitled "Wood Use: U.S. Competitiveness and Technology," states that global demand for wood products is growing rapidly and presents opportunities for the U.S. forest products industry and our region.

While the OTA found that Government and private sector concerns regarding a possible domestic timber shortfall no longer seems justified, they have advised me that national forests in our region may have trouble meeting future domestic as well as export demand without intensive forest management, and that future wilderness allocations may increase the difficulty in doing so. Summaries of the report, as well as a more detailed statement about it, are available for interested parties.

I would like to begin today where we ended at the subcommittee hearing in Bend last month. I suggested there that wilderness advocates were not being realistic in their proposals, and that they would have more success had they supported the concept of a third statutory classification of forest lands with more flexibility than wilderness and more protection for many of the values they wish to protect than general forest management.

What remains to be said is that wilderness groups are not alone in their lack of support for such a concept. Wilderness opponents, notable the timber industry, have shared in that lack of enthusiasm to the detriment of both causes. Just as many wilderness proponents argue that only full wilderness protection can protect the fish, wildlife, and the land, many opponents of wilderness literally fail to see the forests for the trees, and those trees are only seen as just so many board feet. The industry has been badly divided on many issues on the basis of company size, region, and the degree of dependence upon public timber; but wilderness brings them together in common cause, particularly when potential merchantable timber is involved. And I like to remind my friends in the timber industry that wilderness is not spelled with four letters.

Obviously, no consensus is likely to emerge from groups with such different interests. It is the task of the Congress and of the Oregon delegation in particular to reach a conclusion which strikes the proper balance between wilderness and management of our national forests. I will restate my position with respect to the House bill: It is excessive and would have an unacceptable economic impact upon many Oregon communities. But I have also reached the conclusion that the recommendation of the Forest Service and the administration fall far short of what is necessary for a diverse and balanced wilderness system for Oregon.

Clearly, there will be more wilderness protection in Oregon, and it will not be restricted to the so-called rocks and ice areas, just as the wilderness additions that I have sponsored in the past have brought about valuable, varied, and justifiable additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Bend hearing on eastern Oregon proposals and today's hearing on areas west of the Cascades are most helpful in finding the answers to the wilderness dilemma. I am most appreciative of all who have traveled here to participate today, and I reiterate that I think the Bend hearing was the best hearing that I have ever presided over in my years in the Congress, both from the standpoint of the way in which the witnesses conducted themselves and the audience as well.

Before hearing from our first witness, let me state a few ground rules. We have equally divided the time between proponents and opponents of H.R. 1149, and each witness will appear as part of a panel. It will be necessary to complete each panel in 30 minutes, so please be considerate of your fellow panel members. Your complete statement will be included in the hearing record if you summarize it. Please keep you testimony with you until your panel is called to testify, and the staff will then get it from you. Any additional maps or materials will be retained for the committee files.

Please withhold any applause or other demonstrations of opinions during the hearing, or otherwise we will not have the time to cover all those who have come here to testify, because I'm going to adjourn this hearing on time whether everyone has testified or not.

The hearing record will be left open for 2 weeks, until September 8. Additional statements may be submitted until that date either to my Portland office or to the subcommittee office in Washington, D.C.

Those who wish to receive a copy of the hearing record may leave names and addresses on the address labels at the designated area. This hearing record will be combined with the Bend hearing record, so it is not necessary to sign up for both.

It's always a pleasure to have an opportunity to hear the opinions and viewpoints of my long and very trusted friend, the Governor of the State of Oregon, and whom I have had great admiration for for so many years and have had the privilege of being in tandem in behalf of many projects for the State of Oregon.

And so, Governor Atiyeh, it is a great personal pleasure as well as an important part of our hearing to have you here to testify. We will be very happy to hear from you at this time.

STATEMENT OF HON. VICTOR ATIYEH, GOVERNOR, STATE OF OREGON

Governor **ATIYEH**. Senator, thank you for your generous introduction, which I, of course, truly appreciate.

On behalf of the citizens of the State of Oregon, I would like to thank you for taking the time out of a schedule that probably, on your own, you would have spent in a different way, to hold the two hearings on Oregon wilderness legislation. I'm pleased to hear your comments in regard to the results of the Bend hearing, that you did get good testimony and it was appropriate on H.R. 1149.

I have communicated many times, as you know, with the delegation on this very sensitive and very controversial issue. In March, I wrote to the delegation outlining a series of standards and criteria that should be used as a guidepost in the wilderness decisionmaking process.

I know that you and your staff have visited most if not all the proposed wilderness areas and talked to local officials in those areas, as well as concerned citizens who are directly affected or interested in a particular area.

This morning, I will keep my testimony general, except in one particular area: The mineral potential and existing claims held in the proposed wilderness area.

I hope, and I'm sure you echo this desire, that wilderness legislation passed this year will once and for all resolve the major land allocation decisions that so seriously affect Oregon's future.

In that regard, I strongly believe that this legislation not contain any further study areas. It must, however, contain two very important provisions: Sufficiency language and release language. Oregonians, whether they be environmentalists, recreationists, timber interests, or representatives of local counties or school districts all agree that we must resolve this issue this congressional session. We need to know what the future holds for Oregon lands once and for all. The adoption of both sufficiency language and release language, as well as the designation of individual areas on a case-by-case basis, will be a very stabilizing influence.

I have also stated that it's my firm hope that decisionmakers will look at the wilderness issue in the context of all the State's land resources. I am firmly convinced that the wilderness designation must be viewed, not in a piecemeal context or in one governmental unit operating independently from another, but rather in a context of all our lands regardless of ownership.

It's important to take into consideration when we look at potential additions to Oregon's wilderness system, which we all know well equal 1.2 million acres, that we view in context not only the proposed increases on forest services but on BLM lands and also in context of the Forest Service ongoing planning activities.

Between 1975 and 1980 in Oregon alone, 1.16 million acres have been removed from the standard, special and marginal unregulated land base calculations on our national forests.

The reduction in standard land classification alone totaled over 3 million acres. Lands removed from this timber calculation were put into classifications to meet the scenic vista requirements, fish and wildlife habitat needs, right-of-way needs, as well as the standard reinventorying adjustments.

It's fair to say that this statistic in and of itself is not unassailable, but the fact is substantial acres have been set aside in the regular and traditional Forest Service planning process to meet many of the objectives of the standard wilderness designation.

In that same regard, the Bureau of Land Management is currently undergoing its wilderness study process. They are reviewing an additional 2½ million acres to be included into their wilderness system.

I urge you, as you bring into balance wilderness objectives with multiple-use requirements, that you consider these other efforts with similar objectives.

On March 15 of this year, I sent the congressional delegation a letter outlining a series of standards and criteria that I believe should be used as a guidepost to wilderness decisions. These included a concern for the management ability of any additional acres that Congress chooses to designate.

Landowner concerns of bug infestation and fire risk have an effect on our ability to manage, and these problems should be a factor in your consideration.

Costs of fire suppression and insect and disease control as you well know are skyrocketing. The requirement of the landowner, State and Federal match, has become more and more onerous as Federal and State coffers diminish and the landowner's own financial capability shrinks.

You have received much information on the economic ramifications of H.R. 1149. I will not add any more details than have been given you to date concerning the effect on local communities and their future economic stability. I will suggest that an important factor centers around our existing mills which we are trying so hard to preserve through contract relief language—and I thank you, Senator, for your efforts in that behalf—recently fortuitously decided. My office is working on those figures and would be glad to furnish them to you when they're completed.

H.R. 1149 was developed at a time of significant change in the mineral industry in Oregon. Our State is truly a frontier area in terms of mineral exploration and development. There has been a surge in private investment and mineral resource development from 1976 to today for several reasons.

First, the discovery and initial production of natural gas in this period created an awareness that parts of Oregon had been overlooked in earlier efforts to locate valuable hydrocarbons.

Second, the rise in precious metal prices have resulted in the most intensive exploration for minerals in Oregon since World War II.

And third, the growing interest in alternative energy and the geologic data on the cascade range combined to stimulate geothermal energy exploration. The net result of these changes has been a surge in private sector investment and prospecting for new mineral deposits in Oregon for $5,700,000 in 1976 to $47,500,000 in 1981.

The proposed wilderness areas east of the cascade contain substantial potential for production of a strategic metal such as chromium, molybdenum, and cobalt, and precious metals such as gold, platinum, and palladium.

The most important individual areas in eastern Oregon with respect to strategic minerals are the Strawberry Mountain additions, North Fork of the John Day, and Glacier Monument.

Petroleum and natural gas potentials of the various proposed wilderness areas in eastern Oregon cannot be ascertained with any accuracy based on our current knowledge of geology. However, there have been oil and gas leases or lease application in recent years covering portions of Bridge Creek, Colman Rim, Glacier Monument, Joseph Canyon, Mill Creek, North Fork of the Umatilla, and the Strawberry Mountain additions.

The proposed wilderness areas in eastern Oregon are characterized by the existence of numerous mining claims and oil and gas leases. These established rights to mineral resources represent a significant public policy question that should be considered by Congress in evaluating suitability of each of the proposed area.

The most significant area in terms of the existence of mining claims is the North Fork of the John Day. A review of records earlier this year revealed 89 patented mining claims and an excess of 1,400 unpatented claims in the North Fork area. Many of these claims are associated with formerly productive mines.

The Strawberry Mountain additions area contains about 289 mining claims; the Mill Creek area about 102. Obviously, the current oil and gas leases on Federal lands are providing important revenue for the countries of eastern Oregon through the State's 50-percent share of these moneys.

Our State geologist has provided a review by area of the geothermal potential of the mineral, or geothermal potential as we currently know it, as well as mining claims currently held in these proposed additions. And I have attached these as an addendum to my testimony to be included in the record and for your review.

Senator HATFIELD. They will be included.

Governor ATIYEH. Thank you.

Decisions before you are varied and difficult. Sound criteria and economic impacts, mineral potential, recreational opportunities, fish and wildlife habitat requirements, and aesthetics all must be weighed and balanced. It's my hope that your decisions reflect the greatest extent possible the public input that's been given to you during these two public hearings, and that your decisions accurately reflect the original and I believe appropriate definitions of wilderness described in the 1964 act.

Mr. Chairman, I think you're probably just as anxioius to conclude hearings on the subject of wilderness as we are, and let me just restate quickly what is in my mind and what I believe is correct.

First, it's clear that there's been a wealth of material from my office to your office, besides that which you've gathered yourslef in the past. And so today's testimony is just an addition to previous testimony.

Second, sufficiency and release language are significantly important in whatever comes out from the legislation.

Third, the area of mining that I described is something that would be of some assistance to you as you look at those areas proposed for wilderness.

Fourth, I believe, Mr. Senator, that we must not isolate just Forest Service. The BLM is in their own study for wilderness, and it's my belief that it should be taken in total context, if that's at all possible. But most of all, please settle it this year.

Thank you very much.

[The attachment to the statement of Governor Atiyeh follows:]

(1) Columbia Gorge - The entire area has potential for geothermal energy although there are no known reservoirs. At the present time there are no geothermal leases in the proposed wilderness area although geologically similar areas across the Columbia River are being explored for geothermal energy resources. There are no locatable mineral prospects or claims.

(2) Salmon-Huckleberry - This area has no geothermal leases or current mining claims but there are oil and gas leases covering much of the area outlined in the index map dated December 1982. A review of the geologic environment suggests that the area has potential for geothermal energy and metallic mineral resources.

(3) Badger Creek - There are oil and gas leases but no mining claims or geothermal energy leases in this area. The geothermal energy potential is moderate. There is little potential for metallic minerals. There is not sufficient information available to judge the petroleum and natural gas potential.

(4) Hidden - The area lies a few miles northwest of the site of Sunedco's recent deep geothermal well and Breitenbush hot springs. Part of the North Santiam mining district is located in the western portion of the proposed Hidden wilderness. Exploration in very recent years has revealed a potentially important copper deposit at the western edge of the proposed wilderness area. A flotation mill is located within the proposed wilderness.

There are no oil and gas leases and no known potential for these mineral fuels. Much of the western part of the area is covered by mining claims and there has been extensive geothermal energy leasing within the boundary of proposed wilderness area.

(5) Middle Santiam - Part of the Quartzville mining district lies in the proposed wilderness area. The geological environment in the western part of the area is favorable for precious and base metals. Major mining companies have been engaged in exploration in the Quartzville district in recent years.

There are oil and gas leases in part of the area. The geothermal energy potential is low.

(6) Rock Creek - The area contains no mining claims. Some of the basalt in the area may be usable for timber access road construction.

The geological environment is unfavorable for geothermal resources and there are no geothermal leases. There have been oil and lease applications in recent years covering the eastern portion of the proposed wilderness area.

(7) Cummins Creek - There are no mining claims. The geology is not favorable for metallic minerals. The basalt that occurs in the area may have some utility for base rock for logging roads.

(7) There have been oil and gas lease applications in recent years in the eastern part of the proposed area.

The area is not favorable for geothermal energy and there are no geothermal leases.

(8) Boulder Creek - The Boulder Creek area has potential for geothermal energy; there is a hot spring a few miles southeast of the southeastern side of the proposed wilderness.

There are no mining claims or oil and gas leases in the area.

(9) Rogue-Umpqua Divide - This area contains approximately 148 unpatented mining claims. There is potential for gold, lead, zinc and copper. There is some potential for petroleum, natural gas and geothermal energy and there has been extensive oil and gas leasing activity within the proposed wilderness in recent years.

(10) Grassy knob - The area encompasses about 87 unpatented mining claims. The geology is unfavorable for geothermal energy and there are no geothermal leases in the area. There has been extensive oil and gas leasing in recent years a few miles east of the proposed wilderness area.

(11) Red Buttes - This area has produced minor amounts of gold and contains occurrences of strategic metals (chromite, manganese), copper and limestone. There are no oil and gas or geothermal energy leases and little geologic potential for mineral fuels.

(12) Diamond-Thielsen - The area lies within the high heat flow anomaly (greater than 100 milliwatts per square meter) recently outlined by our geothermal research and must be considered to have significant geothermal energy potential. There are no known mining claims, geothermal leases or oil and gas leases although there is extensive geothermal energy leasing in the Cascade Range northeast of the Diamond-Thielsen area.

(13) Sky Lakes - There are no known metallic mineral resources and almost no potential for oil and gas. There are no oil and gas leases.

The volcanic history of the area and proximity to hot springs in Crater Lake suggest geothermal energy potential.

(14) Coleman Rim - Part of the area has been under oil and gas leases in recent years. The Summer Lake Known Geothermal Resource Area lies about 25 miles north of the Coleman Rim proposed wilderness and there is some potential for geothermal energy within the wilderness.

There are no known metallic mineral resources in the proposed wilderness, however, the Quartz Mountain mercury prospect lies 5 miles southwest of the southern end of the area.

(15) Bridge Creek - Portions of the proposed area are covered by oil and gas leases. There are no known metallic mineral or geothermal energy resources in the area.

(16) Mill Creek - The proposed wilderness area contains approximately 102 mining claims.

Most, if not all, of the area has oil and gas leases or is under lease application.

(17) Ochoco Canyon - All of the area has been under oil and gas lease. There are no known metallic mineral or geothermal energy resources.

(18) North Fork John Day - The entire area has important potential for strategic minerals and other metallic mineral commodities.

Included in the proposed wilderness area are parts of the Granite, Cable Cove, Greenhorn and North Fork gold mining districts; more than 150 gold mines and prospects; 1,470 current unpatented mining claims and 89 patented mining claims.

Production from mines within and cut by the proposed wilderness boundaries is estimated at 134,000 ounces of gold, 1,078,000 ounces of silver, minor by-products copper, lead and zinc, a few tons of chromite and a few flasks of mercury. The largest gold and silver producers were the Red Boy, La Belleview (Crawfish Lake) and Ben Harrison (N E Bates) lode mines and the Klopp placer (Trout Meadows).

There has been little production since World War II but in recent years several large and small mining companies have conducted expensive exploration programs in the area. Large blocks of claims have been acquired by American Copper and Nickel, Manville Corp., Nerco and Amax. Interest of the mining companies is based on geologic inferences which suggest that there are undiscovered deposits, some of which may be of greater economic significance than any of the known deposits. American Copper and Nickel has recently found gold and molybdenum mineralization widely distributed in granitic rocks of the Sunrise Butte pluton. They did more than 8,000 feet of prospect drilling in 1980-1981. Sampling and mapping continued in 1982.

Manville Corporation found and prospected copper, molybdenum gold, tungsten anomalies in the Big Creek area (Desolation Butte Quadrangle) in 1981.

Amax did exploration work, including mapping, sampling and drilling, in the Cable Cove area in 1981 and 1982. Nerco acquired large blocks of claims in the Cable Cove area in 1981 and has been developing formerly productive gold mines within 3 miles of one of the proposed wilderness areas.

There is little potential for oil and gas or geothermal energy.

(19) Joseph Canyon - There have been oil and gas lease applications in the southern one-half of the area in recent years. The same geologic units that contain lignite to the north and west are present in the proposed wilderness area.

There are no known metallic mineral or geothermal energy resources.

(20) Mount Jefferson Additions - The northernmost addition is immediately east of the site of a recent deep geothermal well and part of the area is covered by geothermal energy leases. There are no known mining claims or potential for locatable minerals. There are no oil or gas leases and the geologic environment is not promising for oil and gas resources.

(21) Mount Washington Additions - The available maps of this area are illegible and do not allow any conclusions regarding minerals. The existing Mt. Washington wilderness has geothermal energy potential but little known oil and gas or locatable mineral potential.

(22) Three Sisters Additions - The area has a high potential for geothermal energy and there is current interest in geothermal leasing in the eastern portion of the proposed additions.

The geologic environment appears to be unfavorable for oil and gas and there are no oil and gas leases.

There is a low potential for metallic minerals.

(23) Mountain Lakes Additions - There are no geothermal energy or oil or gas leases and no known mining claims in the area. The location between Klamath Falls and Mt. McLaughlin suggests a real but unknown geothermal energy potential.

(24) Gearhart Mountain Additions - We do not know of any oil and gas leases, geothermal energy leases or mining claims in the area. There is little mineral resource potential.

(25) Strawberry Mountain Additions - The proposed wilderness additions encompass a geologic environment favorable for discovery of strategic mineral deposits, particularly chrome and palladium. There has been chromite production in the proposed area and drilling has demonstrated the existence of additional chromite resources. There is also potential for gold but little or no potential for geothermal energy, petroleum or natural gas.

There are approximately 289 mining claims in the "additions" area and there have been oil and gas lease applications along the northern side of the existing wilderness.

(26) Eagle Gap Additions - There are about 412 mining claims and significant potential for future production of gold and silver in the area. The proposed wilderness area includes prospects that are potentially valuable for strategic metals including molybdenum and tungsten.

(27) The identity of this area cannot be ascertained from the maps and lists that are currently available.

(28) Glacier-Monument - Much of the area has been under oil and gas lease application and there has been recent exploration for copper and molybdenum at the east edge of the Monument Rock portion of the proposed area. There is also potential for gold and silver in the area. At the present time there are about 150 mining claims in the area.

The potential for geothermal energy is low and there are no geothermal leases.

(29) Table Rock - There have been oil and gas lease applications in recent years; the resource potential is unknown.

The geothermal energy potential is low. The geologic environment is favorable for metallic mineral resources.

(30) Hardesty Mountain - The geologic environment is permissive of metallic mineral resources, particularly precious metals. There are no geothermal energy leases. The area is a possible source of aggregate (crushed stone) for base rock for logging roads.

There have been oil and gas lease applications in the western part of the proposed area.

(31) North Fork Umatilla - Oil and gas leases encompass much of the proposed area. There may also be potential for other mineral resources, however, legible maps are not available.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

(1) Old Cascades - This area contains about 13 unpatented mining claims and has produced a minor quantity of mercury. There are several deposits of emery in and adjacent to the proposed wilderness. There are several oil and gas leases in the eastern part of the wilderness study area. In addition, there has been recent geothermal leasing activity along the eastern margin of the area.

(2) Waldo Lake - The location of the area in the High Cascades suggests geothermal energy potential; however, there are no geothermal leases at the present time. There is little potential for oil and gas or locatable minerals and no existing oil and gas leases or mining claims.

(3) Wassen Creek - All of the area has been under oil and gas leases or lease applications and the potential for these resources is significant.

There is low metallic mineral and geothermal energy potential.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Governor. We'll do our very best to adhere to your admonition on getting this matter settled; I couldn't agree with you more. It should have been settled long ago and, as you know, we at least on the Senate side settle it in 1979, but we didn't get very much response from the House side. Now it's up to the Senate to respond to the House initiative that's before us and that's what we're about ready to do.

Your testimony has been very helpful, and we appreciate your time this morning.

Governor ATIYEH. Thank you, Senator.

Senator HATFIELD. I'd like to invite, now, the first panel to present their testimony. I believe they are identified.

Congressman Denny Smith has submitted a statement which will be included as part of the hearing record. He would be here personally, but wanted to allow more time for his constituents to participate, and so his written statement will be made a part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Congressman Smith follows:]

TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN DENNY SMITH

Field hearings on H.R. 1149, Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983

Conducted by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

Salem, Oregon

August ~~15~~ 25, 1983

MR. CHAIRMAN, thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

The committee is to be complimented for holding this hearing in a convenient location for Oregonians to present their views on a bill which affects each of them and their state.

There are many Oregonians who do not have the resources to travel to Washington, D.C. when hearings are held in the nation's capitol and these are the very people we need to hear from...those who depend on our state's natural resources for their livelihoods, those who enjoy the recreational aspects of these public lands and the local governments which depend on timber sale receipts to finance our schools, our roads and other public services.

The committee suggested that those of us who have the opportunity to testify in Washington defer presenting oral testimony today. I am glad to relinquish my time for oral testimony so the committee members can hear directly from my constituents.

When wilderness legislation came before the House of Representatives late in the 97th Congress, I objected to the tactics which denied Oregonians time to consider the serious ramifications of doubling our state's wilderness areas with specific designations in the bill. We were successful in stopping that legislation.

When H.R. 1149 was introduced in the House early in the 98th Congress, Governor Atiyeh, Congressman Bob Smith and I requested hearings be held in Oregon. That request was denied and when this bill passed the House, I repeated that request to the Senate Committee. I applaud Senator Hatfield for arranging Bend and Salem field hearings.

Oregonians have a big stake in how our public lands are managed, because more than 50% of the state is controlled by the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. I know this committee will learn firsthand during these hearings that there are many questions to be answered about H.R. 1149. Is the acreage proposed excessive? Is "wilderness" the proper designation for the lands specified in H.R. 1149? Is the release language in Oregon's best interest?

Oregonians are becoming more and more aware of the strict definition of the word "wilderness" and the limitation this designation places on our natural resources. Oregonians who earn their livings outside the timber industry are becoming more aware how dependent all of us are on our natural resources and recognize that sound management practices are imperative for present and future needs.

This spring I arranged two public meetings and invited comments from my constituents on the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. Groups and individuals who participated testified five-to-one against this bill. A summary of their comments is submitted for the record.

Many of my constituents have joined me on day trips into the Willamette and Mt. Hood National Forests where those charged as stewards of our public lands acquainted us with procedures that protect the economic and aesthetic benefits for future generations. My constituents realize we must not take these resources for granted. Oregon is the nation's leading timber producer and it is important that Oregonians participate in decision making which affects our most valued assets.

We have a responsibility to resolve this wilderness issue. The uncertainty of forest planning has been detrimental to those whose jobs are tied to the wood products industry. No one questions the need to resolve the long-standing controversy over roadless areas, but should that solution be at the expense of excessive wilderness acreage that will have a severe impact on Oregon communities and families for generations to come?

On behalf of my constituents, I ask that this committee refer back to the Wilderness Act of 1964 and make certain designated areas in H.R. 1149 meet the strict wilderness criteria. And, lastly, we would remind this committee that it is imperative we restore study areas that have been rejected under RARE II to full multiple use management, not just for the planning cycle, but in perpetuity.

Oregon has many beautiful, pristine areas that must be protected. Many of these meet wilderness criteria and have been designated as such.

Indiscriminate and inappropriate use of wilderness designations can have a tremendous revenue impact on counties and schools, can result in the loss of jobs and places restrictions on recreational uses. This committee will be making decisions that will affect the quality of life Oregonians enjoy now and want to pass on to their children and grandchildren. As a native Oregonians and as a representative of Oregonians in Congress, I urge this committee to recognize the severe consequences of locking up excessive acreage in a designation which restricts its appreciation to a privileged few.

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Summary of Testimony and Comments

H.R. 1149, "The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983"

Public Meetings Held in Oregon

March 2, 1983 in Albany	March 3, 1983 in Oregon City

INTRODUCTION

This summarizes the testimony and comments that I received at two public meetings in my congressional district on H.R. 1149, "The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983". I have quoted extensively from the testimony to convey the concern of Oregonians in their own words.

I initiated these public meetings because I felt Oregonians had not had an ample opportunity to express their concerns about this bill except at one Washington D.C. hearing in February.

This concern is shared by Congressman Bob Smith and Governor Vic Atiyeh. We corresponded and spoke with each other many times, then agreed to request that the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks hold field hearings in the affected counties. Our request was denied.

Because of the intense interest and serious ramifications of this bill, I held two public meetings to solicit comments for use in presenting those views on H.R. 1149 in the House.

The testimony I received was 5 to 1 against the bill.

Oregonians were incensed that Congress would support a wilderness bill of this proportion, not taking into consideration the number of jobs which would be lost, the limitation on recreational uses, and the revenue impact on counties and schools which derive much of their operating budget from timber receipts.

Unfortunately, there was insufficient time to hear everyone who wanted to testify and many submitted written comments which were considered in fashioning our floor debate and are summarized in this paper.

Denny

DENNY SMITH
Member of Congress

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY AND COMMENTS

Oregonians are very concerned about the economic implications of new wilderness decisions. An associate professor and extension resource economist in Corvallis drives this point home in a paper titled, "A Local Perspective on the Economics of Wilderness Areas":

> "If in fact the purpose of wilderness areas is to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness, it follows that Americans could accept responsibility for the burden wilderness areas impose on local people serving in public land communities. There are about 7,700 people who live and work in Grant County. If these people were to be equally well off with or without the wilderness area, they could be reimbursed by America on behalf of present and future generations who derive benefits from wilderness. In this instance, a payment of $864 to each man, woman and child in Grant County would be appropriate."

The author goes on to say...

> "Compensating local people for income foregone, or access rights lost because of public land use restrictions is perhaps unrealistic. However, it is not unrealistic for persons living and working in public land dependent communities to be concerned with those decisions."

With up to 8,000 jobs at stake this is a big concern to Oregonians!

No one questions the need to resolve the long standing controversy surrounding roadless areas, but I oppose a resolution that sells thousands of jobs down the river, particularly in light of the current unemployment situation.

I received comments from a wide cross section of individuals, interest groups and government officials. Eighty-six separate entities or individuals provided written or oral comment, including two state senators, four state representatives, city and county officials, civic leaders, small businessmen and representatives from the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, six environmental organizations, the forest products industry and business associations. In addition, a petition with more than 350 names of those opposing the bill was submitted by a recreation group.

Predominantly, the testimony focused on the:

--extent of land area proposed for designation without regard for the criteria set forth under the Wilderness Act

--loss of jobs: timber/minerals and related businesses

--loss of revenues to the state, local governments, schools

--inadequate release language

The following is a brief summary of the testimony on these issues.

EXCESSIVE ACREAGE

Most people commented on the acreage question. The Oregon Wildlife Federation reflected the position of the environmental organizations. They characterize H.R. 1149...as a "good first step" toward protecting critical wildlands -- the Sierra Club characterizes it as a bill that will protect prime wilderness candidates without foreclosing needed future additions to the Oregon Wilderness System.

Although the bill would double Oregon's wilderness acreage, most environmentalist view it as a compromise. As one person pointed out, the original proposal called for three times the acreage as a minimum addition.

On the question of compromise, the Chairman of the Linn County Board of Commissioners said, "To call this bill a compromise is like a street hawker selling a $25 watch for $50 after first marking it up to $99.50 and calling it a bargain."

Taking an opposing position on adding 1.2 million acres, Gene Hartl of Lebanon said, "I have no objections to preserving some wilderness area but how much valuable productive forest land can we afford to lock up? Wilderness is fine, but let's use a little common sense about how much and where. Weaver's bill is far too much and a lot of it in the wrong place."

The Oregon Logging Conference commenting on this issue said, "It seems ironic that one of the most preservation minded Forest Service directors in history, Rupert Cutler, could only justify 400,000 acres of wilderness addition in Oregon. The 1.2 million acres of proposed wilderness additions contained in H.R. 1149 is clearly excessive by any rational analysis -- and would do unacceptable economic damage to timber-related communities all over the State of Oregon."

Several spokesmen noted that much of the proposed area did not meet the criteria set forth in the Wilderness Act. Bob Baker of Boring is a 66-year-old Oregon native who expressed concern for the future of his children. In a letter to me, he wrote "Apparently our standards for a wilderness have changed so any and all lands can be considered for a proposed wilderness area."

Commenting also on this point, Scott Knepper, president and chairman of the board of Precious Minerals Unlimited, Inc., said, "I am not opposed to the concept of wilderness in general...what I am opposed to is declaring land that is not wilderness as 'wilderness'. Before one makes an area wilderness he should read the original Wilderness Act of 1964."

Relative to this point several expressed support for the bill primarily to protect fish and wildlife habitat or to guarantee Indian treaty rights.

On this point, but from a different legislative mandate, John Davis of Willamette Industries, stated that H.R. 1149 violates "the spirit of orderly allocation of resources embodied in the Resource Planning Act in favor of an outright land grab by those who would sacrifice our state's economic well being on the altar of wilderness. This bill is a wholesale attempt to get as many acres as possible into the wilderness system, regardless of suitability and regardless of the effect on the other forest users."

In connection with the extent of acreage involved, several characterized the areas as marginally productive, unstable sites with minimum mineral potential. Philip Rush, speaking for the American Copper and Nickel Company, said, "I'd like to dispell a myth about mineral exploration. The myth is that all of the ore bodies have been found. New discoveries are being made regularly in the Pacific Northwest. It is my judgment, apparently shared equally by other mineral exploration firms by the level of their activity, that there is a probability of finding a substantial economic mineral deposit in two of the areas designated."

On the value of timber, the Forest Service testified that "over 70 percent of the acres in question is commercial forest land capable of sustaining an annual harvest of 232 million board feet." Further that if enacted, H.R. 1140 "would eliminate part or all of 13 sales."

Phil Bladine, a McMinnville publisher who is active in state and local affairs, commented that "locking up another million of those acres, many of them the finest available for crop production, could have a devastating impact on the ability of Oregonians to earn a living."

That view was expressed also by Rep. Larry Campbell, Oregon House minority leader who said H.R. 1149 "would inflict unnecessary and potentially crippling damage to much of the state -- most valuable land -- and this during a time when the economy of this state can little afford to be further hindered by legislation that calls for unrealistic additions of wilderness areas."

LOSS OF JOBS

During the two public meetings in Oregon, many people noted that Oregon is a resource dependent state and that thousands of Oregonians depend on the resource base for jobs.

Phil Bladine put this in context when he noted that, "Oregon has 157 towns in which the economy is substantially affected by logging and milling. There are 108 communities in which 90 percent or more of the manufacturing work force is directly involved in lumber production. This is not counting the substantial additional demand for pulp and paper raw materials...the very existence of a large number of our state's communities depend upon the ability of our great wood resource areas to produce for our economic base. Locking another million of those acres, many of them the finest available for crops (timber) production could have devastating impact on the ability of many thousands of Oregonians to earn a living."

A CPA from Sweet Home, in describing how bad the situation is, said, "Business is down or almost non-existent. At least two building contractors suffered to the extent that their personal homes were foreclosed. Many clients are having severe cash flow problems. They are just 'hanging in there'. Taking the timber and recreational resources out of multiple use for the private use of a hundred or so wilderness users will make the current economy a permanent depression."

With Oregon's unemployment in February at 11.5 percent and in some counties as high as 22 percent, jobs are of grave concern. Yet the sponsors of this bill assert that doubling Oregon's wilderness acreage will increase jobs by protecting fish habitat and generating tourism.

The testimony received was decidedly different! For example, the chairman of the Linn County Board of Commissioners said, "I can tell you that these great promises of jobs being created by added wilderness are a lot of hooey. All the tourist attracted boots sold and other resource illusions created by more wilderness would not inch above the very lowest percentage point of the money lost to Oregon's economy by the removal of that timber from the Forest Service very wise multiple use management. People are happiest in a sound economy with full employment. All the beauty in the world takes on tints of ugliness when seen through the eyes of a man who has lost his self respect, because he no longer can work to provide for his family."

Timothy L. Bagley also spoke on this point when he said, "The application of capital punishment to these lands is the application of capital punishment to many existing and future jobs for our area. We have survived economic hard times. It would be a cruel blow to be destroyed because of a minority wish and one man's whim."

LOSS OF REVENUES TO THE STATE, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, SCHOOLS

Several elected officials and city administrators expressed grave concern about the loss of revenue. Estimates are that Oregon's grim economic activity would be reduced by over $600 million annually and that the state, local and federal treasuries would forfeit over $380 million annually, if H.R. 1149 is enacted as currently drafted.

The Linn County Board of Commissioners expressed concern about the impact on property taxpayers and providing essential public services and estimate that it would cost counties and schools $12.5 million annually statewide.

The speaker emphasized that "local governments will permanently feel the impact and the level of services will either continue at the recession level or the property taxpayer will have to pick up an even greater portion of the load."

The Albany Chamber of Commerce estimates the bill would mean a loss of some $6.5 million annually in revenues to schools and counties...primarily three counties.

Expressing the views of concerned citizens, William Thomas said, "I am convinced that the economic impact on the State of Oregon would be very harmful. To add to the problem by removing a large amount of the necessary natural resources would simply compound the economic problems. Removal of thousands of acres of choice timber land from the economic resources of the state makes no sense whatever. I do not believe that there is sufficient need for establishing greater wilderness areas to justify further destruction of the state's economy."

INADEQUATE RELEASE LANGUAGE

Several Oregonians at the two public meetings noted that federal managers have come a long way in recent years to improve their stewardship of public lands. Several also cited the need to resolve the stalemate or threat regarding the 9th Circuit Court decision.

Concern was expressed by Assistant Secretary John Crowell (Department of Agriculture) in the February Washington D.C. hearing that the bill did not provide for release of nonwilderness areas or sufficiency of the RARE II environmental statement. Assistant Secretary Crowell went on to state, "These concepts are of such importance that no additions to the wilderness systems should be made without regarding at the same time equally assured status to unroaded lands designated for multiple uses other than wilderness in RARE II."

While a provision is included, several noted that it is very ambiguous and provided only short term relief at the best.

Michael Swaim, testifying on behalf of Oregon's chapter of the Sierra Club, spoke to this issue as well. "The risk of statewide injunction is real and more real than Mr. Kerr knows and I'm certainly sure that you, yourself, know but I'm going to advise you of that, if I may. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals did in fact hold RARE II invalid. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals has binding jurisdiction on that issue for the state of Oregon...now the importance of that fact is here, if I may, in this box. The box contains a lawsuit which we have drafted involving Opal Creek. It is in draft form and it will be ready to be filed in the next two weeks. It will challenge RARE II. If H.R. 1149 does not pass, this lawsuit will be filed and it will prevail and it will win and it will actually enjoin any further industry harvesting on Forest Service lands until there is a study which is consistent with the requirements of the National Environmental Quality." (emphasis added)

Many commented about the extreme position being taken by some environmental groups such as the Sierra Club's threat to enjoin any further industry harvesting on Forest Service lands in Oregon unless H.R. 1149 is passed.

Speaking to that point, a local attorney said, "There seems to be no end to the demand by environmentalists for continual expansion of the wilderness area. Perhaps there is justification for setting aside small areas. I do not believe it can be justified on a large scale. The enjoyment of these areas is limited to a few at the expense of the vast majority of people. It is quite evident that there is a politically motivated idealistic segment of the population which believes in so-called preservation at the actual expense of true conservation and also at the expense of the great majority of people. H.R. 1149 is highly discriminating in the worst sense of the word."

Senator **Hatfield**. I'm very happy to welcome the first panel here this morning.

Do you have an order of procedure?

Mr. **Kerr**. We have it, I believe, all organized.

Senator **Hatfield**. Please proceed.

Mr. **Kerr**. All right. Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. You know the way that the lights work on that little——

Mr. **Kerr**. You might——

Senator **Hatfield** [continuing]. Box ahead of you? The green light is a 5-minute warning, and the red light means that's it.

Mr. **Kerr**. OK.

STATEMENT OF ANDY KERR, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, OREGON NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL

Mr. **Kerr**. All right. Thank you very much.

My name is Andy Kerr and I'm the associate director of the Oregon Natural Resources Council. Today, Senator, you will hear from a great variety of Oregonians who support additions to our wilderness system. You'll hear from retail merchants, small wood lot owners; sport, commercial, and Indian fishing interests; hunters, foresters, wildlife biologists, artistis, scientists, miners, missionaries, and more. All are concerned about the stewardship and wise use of our natural resources.

Our witnesses will provide economic data that refute the claim that the wilderness issue is simply one of esthetics versus economics. They will talk of proposals which are a vital part of what makes Oregon Oregon, both environmentally and economically.

The Oregon Natural Resources Council hopes to leave you today with at least four important messages:

First, wilderness is multiple use. Wilderness is far more than just recreation. Of the uses of the national forest prescribed by law, only timber production is not directly allowed by wilderness management. Even timber production is assisted when we consider the long-term benefits of genetic preservation for starts for our tree farms in the future.

Second, what conservationists seek as additions to the wilderness system is both necessary and reasonable. Of the half of our State that is forested, less than one-fifth still remains in a wilderness condition. Of that 5.7 million acres, only 1.2 million is now protected in the national Wilderness system. The remaining 4.5 million is just as wild, just as beautiful, and just as valuable as the lands which already have protection under the Wilderness Act. And most conservationists don't even desire to see all the remaining unprotected lands so protected. We seek only 3.4 million acres, which would release over 1.1 million acres to development. Under our proposals, 85 percent of the State's forest acreage would still be available for developmental uses. We believe that that is balance enough.

Third, what the timber industry represents as an economic issue is in fact an ideological one. For the most part, they believe it is morally wrong to leave any of God's original creation in its natural state. We believe that: (a) The timber industry has far more serious problems than the wilderness designation; (b) that job losses which they refer to are potential jobs, not current jobs; (c) that real jobs will be lost in our fishing and recreation industries if a substantial wilderness bill does not become law; and, (d) by the proper reinvestment of our moneys which we can save by not roading and logging these last wild lands, we can maintain current timber production levels and protect our remaining wild lands.

Forth, the idea of a third classification between wilderness designation and the standard Forest Service timber management, often referred to by many people as "rape," is unnecessary. Wilderness classification is far from the lockup that detractors use to describe it. The law allows mining and the grazing of domestic livestock and allows the installation of recreational facilities such as toilets, if necessary, to protect the wilderness character. It allows all available methods to be used in the event of insect or disease outbreak if it is felt necessary by the managers. Wilderness classification is in itself a form of management, but it is the most sensitive and constrained form of management that humans can practice.

A second legislative classification to require sensitive management to protect multiple-use values other than timber we feel is unnecessary because that is precisely the type of management now required by law for the national forests. We would suggest, instead, that your force the Forest Service to change its ways by reducing their appropriation which allows and demands of them to do what they do to our national forests. Our needed showcases should not be created by destroying wild lands we have now, but by correcting our mistakes on the already managed lands.

While all of the lands under consideration in this bill are poor timber-growing lands, some do contain excellent examples of old-growth forests. In the Douglas fir regon of Oregon and Washington, an area of about 25 million acres of so-called commercial timberland, we originally had about 15 million acres of old-growth trees over 200 years of age. We now have approximately 5 million acres. Of that, only 1.1 million is now protected in wilderness, national parks, or as research natural areas. Of that paltry amount which is protected, less than 20,000 acres of old-growth forest is in the State of Oregon in a protected state. Senator, we may have 1.2 million acres of protected wilderness in Oregon, but it is essentially rock, and ice, and small scraggly trees. It is not old-grown forest.

I'd like to draw your attention to some charts we have. The one entitled, "Forestlands in Oregon" shows the acreage breakdown of wilderness and nonwilderness lands. But I'd like to skip to the next chart and address what we believe should be the real concerns of the timber industry. That deals with timber production potential. Today, just one-half of 1 percent of the timber production potential in the State is protected in Oregon's wilderness system. Under our 3.4-million-acre proposal, another 4.5 percent would be. The lands of wilderness character that I referred to that we're not asking for is another 1 percent, and that would be added to the timber percent of Orgeon's timber production potential that they already have. Now I'm saying not acres, but timber production potential.

The last chart, I think, is the most important. The bar graphs from the left to the right show the timber harvest impacts of the full spectrum of options ranging from zero acres added to the addition of all Federal roadless areas as wilderness. The shaded area depicts the 1983 congressionally funded programed timber harvest. As you can see under each wilderness classification alternative, the potential timber yield decreases because land is removed from the base, but the actual programed harvest remains the same because the money is still there. The limiting factor to timber production is dollars and demand, it is not acreage. In other words, if we designated all the roadless areas as wilderness, the actual programed timber harvest would not decline.

I would draw your attention, sir, to that horizontal line drawn through the graph. That is the level that the industry supporters of your timber relief legislation have accepted in their hopes to persuade other timber interests to accept it. It is far below the level of cutting now occurring on the State's national forests.

In conclusion, we would ask you to hold a hearing on your timber bailout bill, especially since the possibility exists of your attaching it to this Wilderness bill. We have serious environmental concerns about such relief legislation as well as economic ones.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kerr follows:]

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Statement of

ANDY KERR
Associate Director for Conservation

before

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United State Senate

on

August 25, 1983
Salem, Oregon

My name is Andy Kerr and I'm the Associate Director of the Oregon Natural Resources Council. Today you will hear from a great variety of Oregonians who support additions to our Wilderness System. You'll hear from retail merchants; small woodlot owners; sport, commercial and Indian fishing interests; hunters; foresters; wildlife biologists; artists; scientists; miners; missionaries and a lot more. All are concerned about the stewardship and wise use of our natural resources.

Our witnesses will provide economic data to refute the claim that the Wilderness issue is simply one of aesthetics versus economics. They will talk of proposals which are a vital part of what makes Oregon Oregon, both environmentally and economically.

The Oregon Natural Resources Council hopes to leave you today with at least four important messages:

First, Wilderness is multiple use. Wilderness is far more than just recreation. Of the uses of the national forests prescribed by law, only timber production is not directly provided for by Wilderness management. Even timber production is assisted when we consider the long term benefits of genetic preservation for our tree farms of the future.

Second, what conservationists seek as additions to the Wilderness System is both necessary and reasonable. Of the half of our state that is forested, less than one-fifth still remains in a wilderness condition. Of that 5.7 million acres, only 1.2 million is now protected in the Wilderness System. The remaining 4.5 million acres is just as wild, just as beautiful and just as valuable as lands which already have protection under The Wilderness Act. And most conservationists don't even desire to see all the remaining unprotected lands so protected. We seek only 3.4 million acres, which would release over 1.1 million acres to development. Under our proposal 85% of the state's forest acreage would still be available for developmental uses. We believe that is "balance" enough.

Third, what the timber industry represents as an economic issue is in fact a ideological one. For the most part they believe that it is morally wrong to leave any of God's original creation in its natural state. We believe that a) the timber industry has far more serious problems that Wilderness designation; b) the job losses to which they refer are potential jobs, not current jobs; c) that real jobs will be lost in our fishing and recreation industries if a substantial Wilderness bill is not passed; and d) by proper re-investment of the monies saved by not roading and logging these last wild lands, we can maintain current timber production levels and protect our remaining wildlands.

Fourth, the idea of a "third classification" between Wilderness designation and standard Forest Service timber management, sometimes referred to as "rape", is unnecessary. Wilderness classification is far from the "lock-up" that its detractors use to describe it. The law allows mining and the grazing of domestic livestock and allows the installation of recreational facilities such as toilets, if necessary, to protect the wilderness character. It allows all available methods to be used in the event of insect or disease outbreak. Wilderness classification is itself a form of management, but it's the most sensitive and constrained form of management that humans can practice.

A second legislative classification to require sensitive management to protect multiple use values other than timber is unnecessary because that is precisely the type of management now required by law for the national forests.

We would suggest that you force the Forest Service to change its ways by reducing their appropriation which allows and demands of them to do what they do to our national forests. Our needed showcases should not be created by destroying wildlands we have now, but by correcting our mistakes on the already-managed lands.

While all of the lands under consideration in this bill are poor timber-growing lands, some of them do contain excellent examples of old growth forests. In the Douglas-fir Region of Oregon and Washington, an area of approximately 25 million "commercial" acres, we originally had about 15 million acres of old growth or trees over 200 years of age. We now have approximately 5 million acres. Of that, only 1.1 million acres is now protected in Wilderness, National Parks or Research Natural Areas. Of that paltry amount which is protected, less than 20,000 acres is in the State of Oregon. Senator, we may have 1.2 million acres of protected Wilderness in Oregon, but it's essentially rock and ice and small scraggly trees.

I'd like to draw your attention to these charts. The one entitled Forestlands of Oregon shows the acreage breakdown of Wilderness and non-wilderness lands. But let's address what should be the timber industry's real concern. Forest Productivity in Oregon is more illustrative since it deals not with acres, but with timber production potential. Today just 0.5% is protected in Oregon's Wilderness System, an additional 4.5% would be under ONRC's 3.4 million-acre proposal, and the remaining 1% would be added to the timber industry's 94% which they already have. If the timber industry cannot survive on 95%--leaving the remaining one-twentieth for watershed protection, fish, wildlife, research, recreation and ecosystem integrity--I doubt if they'll be able to survive on the rest.

Timber Harvest Impacts is perhaps the most enlightening of these charts. The bar graphs from left to right indicate the timber harvest impacts of a full spectrum of options ranging from zero acres added, to the addition of all federal roadless areas as Wilderness.

The shaded area depicts the 1983 Congressionally-funded "programmed" timber harvest. The clear area above is the "potential" timber harvest, assuming money were available. As you can see under each Wilderness classification alternative, the potential timber yield decreases because land is removed from the base, but the actual programmed timber harvest remains uhe same, because the money is still there. The limiting factor to timber production is dollars not acreage. In other words, even if we designated all the roadless areas as Wilderness, the actual programmed harvest level would not decline.

Please notice the horizontal line. This is the level that the Northwest industry supporters of your timber relief legislation have accepted in their hopes to persuade other timber interests to accept it. It is far below the level of cutting now occurring on the state's national forests.

We urge you to hold an Oregon hearing on your timber bailout bill, especially since the possibility exists of your attaching it to this Wilderness bill. We have serious environmental concerns about such relief legislation as well as economic ones.

Senator Hatfield, the Oregon Natural Resources Council would like to commend you and your staff, especially Tom Imeson, for your excellent efforts to bring this controversial issue to a satisfactory resolution. Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Let the record show that hearings have been held on the timber relief legislation, multiple hearings have been held. Let the record show that.

Mr. **Kerr**. Yes, I know that, sir. We would like to have one in Oregon, if that could be possible.

STATEMENT OF ALLEN PINKHAM, CHAIRMAN, NEZ PERCE TRIBAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

Mr. **Pinkham**. Senator Hatfield, my name is Allen Pinkham. I am chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee and also chairman of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

Senator Hatfield, thank you for the opportunity to testify before the subcommittee on a matter of great importance to the Nez Perce Tribe and other member-tribes of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

In its treaty with the Nez Perces, signed in 1855 in the Walla Walla Valley, the United States promised to secure to our people the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places in common with the citizens of the territory, and of erecting temporary buildings for curing, together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses and cattle upon open and unclaimed land. These rights extend to the Wallowa, Grande Ronde, the Imnaha Valleys, the ancestral home of the Wal-Lam-Wat-Kin, the Joseph band of the Nez Perces in northeastern Oregon, as well as to other areas in Oregon, Idaho and Washington that were the usual and accustomed fishing and hunting and gathering places of our people.

In passing H.R. 1149, the House of Representatives adopted and recommended for Senate consideration the wilderness designation of certain public lands in northeastern Oregon that are critical to securing the treaty rights of the Nez Perces Tribe. With assistance from our technical staffs and careful consideration by elected tribal officials, the House identified northeastern Oregon watersheds that must be protected from logging if upriver runs of Columbia River salmon and steelhead are to be maintained and restored. And it is the policy of the United States that these runs be protected, dating from the 1855 treaties to passage of the Regional Power Act and the Salmon and Steelhead Enhancement Act in December of 1980.

Unfortunately, the Forest Service has not carried out these policies. Previous submissions by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish commission demonstrate that the agency has neither the budget nor the personnel to protect fishery habitat, even if current logging methods allowed such protection. Forest Service management on lands other than wilderness will not safeguard the habitat that is so desperately needed to continue the existence of naturally-spawning salmon and steelhead runs.

Your support for the areas included in H.R. 1149, as well as for inclusion of a limited number of smaller areas—we have a list of those areas on the last sheet here of my testimony—were overlooked in the House bill, and will close the circle that represents the migration cycle of our salmon and the path of their continued vitality. Your support for protection of these critical spawning areas and watersheds will be another example of your commitment to long-term health of our natural resources and to the importance of treaty promises. Your support will be in contrast to the short-term expediency that has so often undermined the United States commitment to the Indian people.

Thank you again, for the privilege of speaking here today.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF SCOTT G. FREDERICK, PRESIDENT, METRO TROLLERS, INC.

Mr. **Fredick**. My name is Scott G. Frederick. I am president of Metro Trollers Incorporated, a Portland-based association of commercial offshore salmon harvesters. I would like to thank Senator Hatfield and the subcommittee for this opportunity to testify in favor of the Oregon Wilderness Act.

The Metro Trollers wish to request the inclusion of the Drift Creek, Wassen Creek, and Coast Creeks watersheds, a total of 43, 690 acres, in your version of this bill.

Trollers have discovered in recent yers that we, too, are environmentalists. While we certainly do not minimize any other favorable aspect of wilderness, our particular interest is in the production of coho and chnook salmon. Few of the thousands of miles of coastal salmon spawning habitat have escaped at least some degree of degradation, due in large part to poor logging practices. The three watersheds mentioned are relatively unspoiled sources of native spawners—this kind of genetic material is priceless and irreplaceable. Any further loss of habitat would push the salmon resource, particularly coho, closer to the edge of irreversible decline.

This is not just the concern of a relatively small group of trollers for their own paychecks. The dollar value of both commercially-caught and sport-caught salmon in Oregon goes far beyond the wallets of the actual hearvesters. Economists have determined that the money spent and earned at the cost in the taking of salmon is subject to a multiplier effect as this money moves through the economy. This multiplier can be as high as seven. The total ripple effect throughout Oregon of the salmon catch has been estimated as high as 400 million to 500 million dollars annually. This can mean additional disposable income for some, but for most it's food on the table and payments made in time. What to we have to lose if the resource declines further? Obvisously a great deal.

I will stop my testimony at this point to defer to later speakers. Thank you again for the opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Frederick follows:]

August 25, 1983

TESTIMONY ON H.R. 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983 TO SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

My name is Scott G. Frederick. I am president of Metro Trollers Inc., a Portland-based association of commercial offshore salmon harvesters. I would like to thank Senator Hatfield and the Subcommittee for this opportunity to testify in favor of the Oregon Wilderness Act.

The Metro Trollers wish to request the inclusion of the Drift Creek (11,260 acres), Wassen Creek (16,215 acres), and Coast Creeks (16,715 acres) watersheds (total - 43,690 acres) in your version of of this bill.

Trollers have discovered in recent years that we, too, are environmentalists. While we certainly do not minimize any other favorable aspect of wilderness, our particular interest is in the production of coho and chinook salmon. Few of the thousands of miles of coastal salmon spawning habitat have escaped at least some degree of degradation, due in large part to poor logging practices. The three watersheds mentioned are relatively unspoiled sources of native spawners; this kind of genetic material is priceless and irreplaceable. Any further loss of habitat would push the salmon resource,

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As a chemist adds drop after drop of a chemical to a solution, seeking the saturation point where the solution becomes something different, so do we add drop after drop of pollution, siltation and rising temperatures to our vital salmon habitat. The addition of the three watersheds to the Oregon Wilderness Act can be a small but significant step toward halting the process of harmful change. We're getting too close to the point of no return.

Again, thank you for this opportunity to speak.

Scott G. Frederick
President
Metro Trollers, Inc.
2726 S.E. 33rd Pl.
Portland, OR 97202
232-1872

STATEMENT OF MARY O'BRIEN, CITIZEN ACTION FOR LASTING SECURITY

Ms. O'BRIEN. Senator Hatfield, I'm Mary O'Brien, a representative for Citizen Action for Lasting Security, or CALS, a statewide organization working for nuclear disarmament.

In April of this year, the board adopted a resolution in favor of addition of 3.4 million Oregon acres to the national wilderness system. We sent you that resolution and you acknowledged our letter.

It is unusual for CALS to take a public stand on any issue other than nuclear disarmament, and the State board cannot speak for every individual in CALS. Most of us who are active nuclear disarmament, however, are aware that a nuclear holocuast is only one method by which earth's diversity of life and integrity of environment can be reduced. We feel that preserving 5 percent of Oregon's entire timber base for future generations is reasonable, in light of the fact that approximately that much timber is exported annually overseas.

The issue of jobs is a poignant one needing attention. You're well aware of the jobs that are lost by our present overwhelming commitment to a capital-intensive military enterprise. Additional jobs are lost within the timber industry in Oregon itself through mechanization of production and the employment of herbicides, rather than humans for vegetation management. The last 15 percent of Oregon's forested lands should not be forced into timber production on the pretext of jobs or of needed timber—that's not accurate.

Citizen Action for Lasting Security urges your leadership for protection of these areas.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT H. ANDERSON

Mr. ANDERSON. Senator Hatfield, my name is Herbert Anderson, and I reside on a farm near Dayton, Oreg., and practice law in Portland, Oreg.

I've long been a visitor of the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, and I remember with great pleasure the trip you and I made through that area some years ago. I want to speak about that particular area, not the area that you and I were in but an area north of that, to illustrate the importance of that area to people like myself who often cannot get away for long periods of time, but still want to get into the wilderness for a few days at a time.

I want to discuss these additions which are proposed to the Eagle Cap area because they are important to people who have limited periods of time.

Recently, I left my office at 4:30, flew to Pendleton, was met by Dan Reese. We went to the north end of the Eagle Cap, just beyond where the Minam River crosses the highway; went in by horseback on Cougar Ridge to Stanley Guard Station, camped there that first night. Went down to Bear Creek in the area which was added in your bill, then went on down to the forest boundary and, in 3 days, I was back toward Portland and had an opportunity to visit both an alpine area and that lower area on Bear Creek. There are other areas which are very similar to that which would be easy access if added to the wilderness area, including the lower Minam, the west low steen face, upper Katherine Creek and the Huckleberry area.

Thank you very much.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you. Nice to see you again.

STATEMENT OF KATE McCARTHY

Ms. MCCARTHY. Senator Hatfield, my name is Kate McCarthy, and I am a small woodland owner. I have long been interested in forest issues and have served on several forest planning committees.

Almost 50 years ago I rode horseback down the Skyline Trail. I have a long perspective for viewing the increase in roading and logging and the loss of wild lands. I feel the House bill is an essential minimum for a balance of protected wilderness throughout the State. Bear in mind that these are marginal timber sites, but rich in other values.

Those advocating the Oregon Wilderness bill are not the enemy of the timber industry—I am a woodland owner myself. Everyone is for jobs and agrees that the majority of productive timberland should be used for timeber production. On the other hand, Forest Service land was not set aside solely for the use of the timber industry, but to protect other resources, too, fisheries, habitat, and watershed. We must not let these other resources continue to lose out. They provide a balance and create jobs, too. Oregonians must not be misled by faulty figures, ignoring the cost of development and the benefits of protection. There is no sound evidence there will be one less job in Oregon because of the bill.

To protect habitat and natural systems our wilderness cannot be all rock and ice. We must save some forest. There is no way that rapid rotation, even aged tree farms subject to sprays and intensive mangement, can take the place of natural forests. We must not let them disappear.

Some say, "Who cares about habitat?" Minimum morality, as well as practical considerations, dictate concern for other living things on this planet. Noah appreciated the values of species diversity. Can we do less? And, in a more profound sense, the habitat we are trying to preserve may be our own.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF ANDY STAHL, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. STAHL. Good morning, Senator. My name is Andy Stahl. I'm a professional forester employed in speaking on behalf of the National Wildlife Federation, the Nation's largest sportsmen and conservation group with over 4½ million members.

NWF supports the addition of 1.9 million acres of key fish and wildlife habitat areas to the wilderness system in Oregon. House Resolution 1149 is a good first step for providing needed protection to fish and wildlife habitat, but it could stand improvement. Drift Creek is an essential addition to the House bill.

We are concerned that timber supply meets the expected demands. We believe that wilderness designation, if pursued thoughtlessly and indiscriminately, could cause timber supply problems. Fortunately, H.R. 1149 will not endanger timber supply.

Dr. Darius Adams, an OSU forest economist, has assessed the worst-case scenario as a result of the House-passed wilderness proposal. He projects for the westside total timber harvests will be reduced 0.70 percent in the 1990's; 1.3 percent by 2000; and 0.62 percent in 2030. For the eastside, he concluded that there is virtually no impact.

A draft report prepared by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, to which you referred, affirms Adams' findings. The report states past Government and private-sector concerns regarding a possible domestic timber shortfall no longer seem justified.

Even if timber supply was a pressing concern, logging Oregon's remaining roadless areas would be the least desirable way to solve this problem. As pointed out by the same OTA report, the average productive potential of wilderness areas is less than 50 cubic feet per acre per year, which is often considered the minimally acceptable cutoff point for economically efficient timber management. Increased investments on more productive private lands and better utilization of the current timber harvest are more sensible alternatives than logging uneconomical wilderness lands.

In conclusion, we can afford to protect Oregon's remaining wilderness lands. What we cannot afford is the loss of irreplaceable, natural fish and wildlife habitat.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much.

[Attachment to Mr. Stahl's statement follows:]

Department of
Forest Management
Oregon
State
University
Corvallis Oregon 97331

July 20, 1983

Mr. Greg Skillman
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Skillman:

I received Congressman Weaver's letter of 11 July and have conducted a simulation of the prospective market impacts of the proposed wilderness designations. In the simulation I used the larger of the two harvest reduction figures given for the eastside and westside, 144 MMBF and 90 MMBF, respectively. Thus you might view the simulation as a "worst case" scenario. In any event, these volumes are extremely small and the resulting impacts on the two regions are accordingly very small.

The 144 MMBF reduction for the westside translates into approximately 27 million cubic feet per year (all of our computations are done on a cubic basis). We have estimated that the long-term harvest level on the westside national forests (assuming no major reductions are forthcoming from the various land management plans now under development) to be approximately 602 million cubic feet (or roughly 3.233 billion board feet). We estimate that under prospective trends of recovery from the current recession, this long-term level will be reached by about 1992. This level was reduced to 575 million cubic feet in line with the estimated loss due to wilderness designation. Forest Service harvest in the simulation increases gradually from our estimate of 415 million cubic feet in 1983 to the 575 million level by 1992. Thus, as seems reasonable, the harvest reduction is "phased in" gradually over time rather than occurring in a single point shift.

Westside (Western Oregon and Western Washington) timber harvest and stumpage price projections under the "base" or no change conditions and with the wilderness harvest reduction are shown below.

YEAR	TOTAL HARVEST		STUMPAGE PRICE	
	BASE	WILDERNESS	BASE	WILDERNESS
	--million cubic feet--		-----$ / MBF ----------	
1990	2275	2259	75	77
2000	2062	2035	64	65
2030	1933	1921	118	127

NOTE: Stumpage prices are measured in real (deflated) 1967 dollars.

Total timber harvest is lower under the wilderness simulation by 16, 27, and 12 million cubic feet in 1990, 2000, and 2030, respectively. Relative to the base levels these represent percentage reductions of -0.70%, -1.31%, and -0.62%, respectively. In our model, private timber harvest is responsive to stumpage price. The reduction in national forest cut raises stumpage price and induces a slightly higher harvest rate on private lands. This acts to partially offset the national forest cut reduction and total cut falls by less that the total 27 million cubic feet. In the year 2000, however, with stumpage prices falling sharply from their projected peak just prior to 1990, the price increase is insufficient to induce any extra private harvest.

On the eastside, we estimate that the current long-term Forest Service harvest level will not be reached until well after the turn of the century. Given the small size of the wilderness harvest reduction, there is virtually no difference between the base and "wildnerness" simulation results.

Part of the reason for the difference between our simulation results and your own estimates of the percentage harvest reduction is due to the offsetting private cut phenomonon noted above. The primary reason, however, is the use of different bases for comparison. Our comparisons (above) are to the Douglas-fir Region (western Oregon and Washington) totals not to Oregon alone. The sum of westside Oregon and Washington harvests is far larger than the Oregon total, so our percentage reductions are smaller.

I hope this is of some use to you. If you have any questions or would like more details of the simulations, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Darius M. Adams
Professor

DMA:sl

STATEMENT OF TED WILKINSON

Mr. **Wilkinson**. I am a native Oregonian who has been receiving emotional and spiritual refreshment from encounters with the Cascades Wilderness for over 30 years. For 10 years, I made my living from the forests. Although I am now a missionary in Japan, logging is still in my blood and I am not opposed to the industry, as such.

However, I believe that when God created these magnificent forests, He had more profound purposes than simply to provide man's need for wood. I am alarmed that many of us seem to have forgotten that God's forests and mountains are also meant to provide other essential needs of man. I'm afraid that many lumbermen see only board feet and dollar signs in a forest. Others, while recognizing some aesthetic value in wilderness, feel that the already-protected 4 percent of the forest land is enough. But is it enough? Are all types of wilderness adequately represented, or have we preserved, basically, only those areas that are of little or no value to industry? Will there be enough wilderness for future generations, when both population and interest in wilderness increase? These questions must be properly resolved now. There will be no second chance. Regretfully, the bulldozer and chain saw will likely destroy forever the ability of the mountains to replenish man's emotional and spiritual being. It is increasingly difficult to find a forest cathedral unmarred by man where one can stand in awe at God's created perfection and worship Him. I ask you to do all within your power, Senator, to direct the hungry powersaws away from these diminishing cathedrals.

I believe that I can draw some pertinent lessons from my experiences in Japan. The emotional strains of my profession frequently drove me to Japan's mountains to seek the solitude and refreshment of God's untouched beauty. But, because true wilderness is almost virtually destroyed there, I was usually disappointed. Most of Japan's mountains are forested, but only with neat, planted rows of sterile Japanese cedar like huge tilted cornfields. Wildlife and diverse vegetation are scarce.

Oregon still has remnants of untouched wilderness. Unique areas, such as the Middle Santiam and the old Cascade Wilderness areas, though insecure, do still exist. We still have the option of preserving these for God's glory and for future generations. However, if present trends continue, Oregon's forests will soon be as drab, as man-made and as uninspiring as those in Japan.

Senator, these mountains and forests are loaned to us by God to all of the people, not only the lumber industry. Those who are in places of authority have a grave, moral responsibility under God to manage our forests in such a way that there will be both a reasonable sustained yield and a liberal portion of each type of wilderness preserved for God, for the people and for their posterity. I sinserely pray that God will grant you continued wisdom and courage to do what is right in this vital issue.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**: Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wilkinson follows:]

Testimony of: Ted Wilkinson, 1197 Century Dr., Albany, Oregon TEL 928-5085

Date: August 25, 1983

Re: Oregon Wilderness Bill

I am a native Oregonian who has been receiving emotional and spiritual refreshment from encounters with the Cascades Wildernesses for over thirty years. For ten years I made my living from the forests. Although I am now a missionary in Japan, logging is still in my blood and I am not opposed to the industry as such.

However, I believe that when God created these magnificent forests, He had more profound purposes than simply to provide man's need for wood.[1] I am alarmed that many of us seem to have forgotten that God's forests and mountains are also meant to provide other essential needs of man. I'm afraid that many lumbermen see only board feet and dollar signs in a forest. Others, while recognizing some esthetic value in wilderness, feel that the already protected four percent of the land is enough. But is it enough? Are all types of wilderness adequately represented? Or have we preserved basically only those areas that are of little or no value to industry? Will there be enough wilderness for future generations when both population and interest in wilderness increase? These questions must be properly resolved now. There will be no second chance. Regretfully, the bulldozer and chain saw destroy forever the ability of the mountains to replentish man's emotional and spiritual being. It is increasingly difficult to find a forest cathedral, unmarred by man, where one can stand in awe at God's created perfection and worship Him.

Senator, as representative of many friends with which I've discussed this issue, I ask you to do all within your power to direct the hungry power saws away from these diminishing cathedrals.

I believe that I can draw some pertinent lessons from my experiences in Japan. The emotional strains of my profession frequently drove me to Japan's mountains to seek the solitude and refreshment of God's untouched beauty. Because true wilderness is almost completely destroyed there, I was usually disappointed. Most of Japan's mountains are well forested, but only with neat, planted rows of sterile Japanese cedar, like huge tilted cornfields. Wildlife and diverse vegetation are scarce.

Two comparisons between Japan's forest and Oregon's have deeply impressed me, and I believe they are worthy of your consideration. One is that Oregon still has remnants of untouched wilderness, some protected, but most not so. Unique areas, such as the Middle Santiam and the Old Cascades Wilderness areas, though insecure, still exist. We still have the option of preserving these for God's glory and for future generations. However, if present trends continue, Oregon's forests will soon be as drab, as man-made and as uninspiring as those of Japan.

My other comparison concerns reforestation. The Japanese immediately replant 100% with young trees. I have never once seen cut over land in Japan left to grow up to brush or, hopefully, to reproduce naturally. Such thorough reforestation here should eventually reduce the pressure to destroy our remaining wilderness. It is to our shame that Buddhist Japan is a more effective steward of it's tree farm land than is so-called Christian America. America's automobile industry is belatedly taking a serious look at Japan's methods. Maybe the forest industry could also learn some lessons.[2]

Senator, these mountains and forests are loaned by God to all of the people, not only the lumber industry. Those who are in places of authority have a grave, moral responsibility under God to manage our forests in such a way that there will be both a reasonable sustained yield, and a liberal portion of each type of wilderness preserved for God, for the people, and for their posterity. I sincerely pray that God will grant you continued wisdom and courage to do what is right concerning this vital issue.

1. In Revelation 4:11 we read, "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and power and honor, for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created." This includes wilderness. Isaiah 40:26 teaches us that God created the stars and calls each one by name. Then on the small side of the spectrum, even the hairs of our head and the sparrows are known by God. Obviously the mountains and forests, so often referred to in Scripture, are also highly valued by God. Do we have the right to plunder and destroy nearly 100% of what God values for His own pleasure?

Another of God's purposes for wilderness is as a santuary for man's spiritual enrichment, and as a means of His revelation of Himself to us. Isaiah 41:19,20 states, "I will plant in the wilderness the cedar .... that they may see and know and consider and understand together, that the hand of the Lord hath done this." The Scripture is rich in passages showing how people such as Moses, Jesus, and Paul went to the wilderness to commune with God. We would do well to preserve more than a token portion of the vast wilderness God once entrusted to us.

2. Japan, because they lack natural resources, is an importer rather than an exporter of timber. They prefer raw logs because making lumber provides jobs. We foolishly comply, and then hurt because jobs are scarce. If we must export our excess, let's make sure that excess isn't old growth, and then let's export only lumber sawn by Oregonians!

The docks near my Japan home are stacked high with huge Douglas Fir, Cedar, and Spruce logs from the West Coast. How it hurts me to walk amongst those cold decks, once part of some magnificent forest, but now only material to feed Japan's lustful economy.

Another Japanese practice we could well study is their method of removing timber. Through a unique high lead system, they lift the logs out as delicately as would a helecopter, never disturbing the delicate soil. Bulldozers and roads are scarce, even in their tree farms.

Senator HATFIELD. Good morning.

STATEMENT OF CARSTEN LIEN, VICE PRESIDENT, RECREATION EQUIPMENT, INC.

Mr. LIEN. I'm Carsten Lien, vice president of REI, the Nation's largest consumer cooperative and one of the Nation's largest outdoor suppliers. I represent here today over 800,000 REI members who vigorously support and use our Nation's wilderness system. Over 66,500 of our members reside in Oregon, shopping at the REI store in Portland and purchasing through our mail-order system.

REI really knows what its members think because we track their every purchase and we regularly survey them for their viewpoints. In every survey we've taken, over 90 percent of our member/customers have communicated that they want REI actively and vigorously involved in wilderness preservaton.

Right now, Oregon recreationists are using 5.7 million acres of roadless areas, only 1.2 million acres of which are protected for the future. If the 1.2 million acres in H.R. 1149 are added to this, there will be 2.4 million total acres designated as wilderness. We view this as a significant long-term reduction. REI believes that H.R. 1149 needs to be strengthened by the addition of important areas defined by various conservation organizations.

Our competitiors in the outdoor industry, along with us, have made enormous contributions to the economy, and too often overlooked in the debate on wilderness is the economic impact of wilderness in American Society. This year, REI will have sales of $80 million providing jobs for over 900 employees for which they receive $10.5 million. We paid $41 million to our suppliers who in turn provided jobs for countless other employees. These ecomonic impacts we believe ought to be considered.

Thank you very much.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lien follows:]

RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT INC
Carsten Lien

(206) 433-0771

August 25, 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

SUBMISSION FOR THE HEARING RECORD ON H.R.1149 ON BEHALF OF RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT, INC. (REI).

I am Carsten Lien, Vice President of REI, the nation's largest consumer cooperative and one of the nation's largest outdoor suppliers. I represent here today over 800,000 REI members who vigorously support and use our nation's Wilderness System. Over 66,500 of our members reside in Oregon, shopping at the REI store in Portland and purchasing through our mail order system.

REI really knows what its members think because we track their every purchase and we regularly survey them for their viewpoints. In every survey we have taken, over 90 percent of our member/customers have communicated that they want REI actively and vigorously involved in wilderness preservation.

Right now, Oregon recreationists are using 5.7 million acres of roadless areas, only 1.2 million acres of which is protected for the future. If the 1.2 million acres in H.R.1149 are added to this, there will be 2.4 million total acres designated as Wilderness. We view this as a significant long term reduction. REI believes that H.R.1149 needs to be strengthened by the addition of important areas defined by various conservation organizations.

Too often overlooked in the debates on Wilderness, is the economic impact of Wilderness in American Society. This year, REI will have sales of $80 million, providing jobs for over 900 employees for which they received $10.5 million. We paid $41 million to our suppliers who in turn provided jobs for countless other employees.

Our competitors in the outdoor industry have made an even greater contribution to the economy when aggregated. Last year REI paid nearly $3 million in taxes of all kinds and gave back to its members $5.3 million in dividends, another direct contribution to the economy. In fact, the highest and best use in economic terms for the areas under consideration here may well prove to be as Wilderness.

Our business increased 25% in sales last year alone. For the last 20 years we have averaged 25% per year compounded. This growth in REI and the outdoor industry exactly parallels the continuing dramatic growth in the use of Wilderness, which is experiencing overcrowding right now.

Quality Outdoor
Gear and
Clothing Since
1938

Page 2
Oregon Wilderness (H.R.1149)
August 25, 1983

You only have to examine the Wilderness use statistics of the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service to corroborate this reality. The Forest Service now estimates that Wilderness demand will outstrip capacity in 1985, if the currently protected Wilderness areas are increased only by the RARE II recommendations. By the year 2030, demand will be 151% of capacity.

In the face of this continually increasing use, only a small percentage of the trails listed in the popular trail trip guides have any protection at all at the present time.

The Forest Service recommendations for Wilderness resulting from the RARE II inventory left out significant areas that we feel are important for any Oregon Wilderness bill. Therefore, we urge the passage of H.R.1149 but with the additions that logically should be made, especially in the face of the existing and forthcoming demand.

Thank you.

Carsten Lien

Carsten Lien

cc: Senator Robert Packwood
Congressman Les Aucoin
Congressman Robert Smith
Congressman Ron Wyden
Congressman Jim Weaver
Congressman Denny Smith

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you for a very excellent panel.

There's a green light there, you still have some time.

Mr. KERR. We have some slides——

Senator HATFIELD. Oh.

Mr. KERR [continuing, accompanied by some music.] So, if the lights could be hit?

[Pause.]

[Slides by Diane and Bill Kelsay of Pacific Visuals, accompanied by Cam Newton, guitrarist, were presented.]

[Applause.]

Senator HATFIELD. I want to thank the panel very much.

I only want to make one comment about this first panel. Your testimony has been very helpful; it's very significant testimony. I catch something creeping into the testimony, though, this morining that disturbs me, and that is sort of a demeaning of the present wilderness in the State of Oregon as essentially ice and rock. I think the record ought to show that 53 percent of the present 1.2 million acres of wilderness in Oregon, including the French Pete, including Eagle Cap, including Kalmiopsis, are but a few examples of the fact that those are productive timberlands. Now that does not mean that there are not other lands that should be preserved as wilderness; I support that, but I don't want to let us pursue our effort here by communicating the impression somehow that everything in wildness today, or essentially, is rock and ice. We have some magnificent, productive timberlands in the current wilderness classification. We're going to have some more. The question is, how much.

I don't want those who have labored so hard—and I've worked with many of your predecessors and some of your organizations that are represented here this morning who have themselves helped set up these programs that we now have classified as wilderness. And having worked with them over the years and, as I say, having personally authored over 50 percent of the wilderness in Oregon today, I would not want their labors and their efforts, including men like Herb Anderson, sitting here today, who I don't think would take kindly to the attitude, or to the impression that Eagle Cap is ice and rock.

We do have many magnificent areas that are productive timberland in the wilderness today, and it must be diversified. And I just felt that creeping in with two or three witnesses today, particularly yours, and I just refute that statement that you make that it's essentially rock and ice.

Mr. KERR. Perhaps, Senator, I could clarify it by saying, yes, the 53 percent you refer to is—meets the 20 cubic feet per acre, per year standard. But, as Mr. Stahl pointed out, a more realistic standard is 50 cubic feet per acre, per year for commercial nature.

My testimony referred to old-growth forest over 200 years age, a particular type of forest.

Senator HATFIELD. There is a very simple, forthright statement that's in your written testimony that the essential 1.2 million is essentially rock and ice. I would like to have you clarify it. If you'd like to provide further——

Mr. KERR. I do have some written——

Senator **Hatfield** [continuing]. Written testimony, I would be very appreciative.

Mr. **Kerr**. I do have some additional material that I'd like to insert in the record with your permission.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much.

[The additional material submitted by Mr. Kerr follows:]

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THE OREGON FOREST WILDERNESS SITUATION: AN OVERVIEW

In little more than a century and a half, Oregon has changed from a landscape of all wilderness to one of remnant, small pieces. Without immediate action by Congress, those pieces will be gone in less than a decade. Yet the timber and mining industries would have us believe that the security and survival of the free world depends on the exploitation of our remaining wilderness resources.

About half of Oregon is, or once was, forested. Of that 31 million acres, only 5.7 million acres (19%) remains in a wilderness condition. Congress has seen fit to protect 1.2 million acres (2% of Oregon) in the National Wilderness System, leaving 4.5 million acres unprotected. (Please see Table 1.)

The eastern states of New York and Florida, both smaller in size and much greater in population than Oregon, have preserved more land in its natural condition than has Oregon. (Please see Table 2.) The pending California Forest Wilderness bill which has passed the House of Representatives would designate 3.5 million acres of additional Wilderness to a state which already contains more than twice as much designated Wilderness as Oregon. Even the State of Washington, the other half of the Northwest timber basket, has 3.3 million acres in Wilderness or equivalent National Park designations.

The policy of the Oregon Natural Resources Council, its 90 member organizations and others, like the National Audubon Society, is that 3.4 million acres of the remaining unprotected 4.5 million acres of de facto wilderness in Oregon should be designated as units of the National Wilderness System. If that goal is achieved, 85% of the state's forestlands will be available for developmental uses. (Please see Figure 1.) These lands are just as wild, just as beautiful and just as valuable as lands which already have protection under the Wilderness Act.

Currently, only one half of one per cent of Oregon's timber growing potential (ability to produce timber) is designated as Wilderness. If ONRC's policy of 3.4 million acres of Wilderness is adopted, another 4.5% would be withdrawn from the timber production base. (Please see Figure 2.) If the timber industry cannot prosper using 95% of Oregon's available timber potential, leaving the rest for watershed protection, fish, wildlife, research, recreation and ecosystem integrity, they probably won't be able to survive utilizing 99.5% either.

Prior to the current recession, Oregon's annual timber harvest accounted for about 8.4 billion board feet per year--roughly 4 billion from the National Forests, 1 billion from Bureau of Land Management forestlands, and the remainder from state and private lands. Also, in recent years, Oregon has exported between 500 million and a billion board feet overseas annually.

This 500 million board feet represents approximately 6% of our total timber production. This is more than the 4.5% impact that a 3.4 million-acre conservationists' policy would have. In fact, the timber that is exported annually is equivalent to more timber than could be produced if all de facto forest lands (4.5 million acres) were managed for timber. How can the timber industry maintain that our domestic needs are dependent on the elimination of our forested wilderness when they export a greater amount of timber each year?

Why are the remaining roadless lands still roadless? Unfortunately, it is not by any intent or recognition of their outstanding natural values. Rather, these are the lands that nobody wanted. Oregon's remaining wilderness does not represent highly valuable commercial timberland, due to high elevations, unstable soils, poor growing sites, etc. Those few stands of big trees that do remain standing are inaccessible and usually on fragile sites, and represent the only living examples of the original Oregon forest. Because public lands are less productive than private lands, and because the roadless areas are the least productive public lands, they have been characterized as "the dregs of the dregs" in terms of timber. Similarly, most of Oregon's designated Wilderness, although extremely valuable, is best described as "rock and ice." Congress has been far more generous in protecting glacier lands than forestlands.

Certainly 3.4 million acres devoted to multiple uses other than timber production is not too much. Ironically, even timber interests would benefit in the long run by protecting remaining stands of virgin forest, because future timber management programs will depend in part on these natural gene pools found in Wilderness. Yet even as they convert their own milling standards and equipment to smaller-dimensional second growth timber, industry leaders continue to oppose Wilderness proposals that conservationists and sportsmen support for our public lands.

Newton Drury said it best: "We are not so poor we must destroy our wilderness, nor so rich we can afford to."

June 1983

TABLE 1

FEDERALLY-DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS IN OREGON

Wilderness Area	Managing Agency	Established	Acreage
Mount Hood	Forest Service	1964[1]	47,160
Mount Jefferson	Forest Service	1967	100,208
Mount Washington	Forest Service	1964	46,116
Three Sisters	Forest Service	1964[1]	245,302
Diamond Peak	Forest Service	1964	36,637
Wild Rogue	Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management	1978	36,700
Kalmiopsis	Forest Service	1964[1]	180,000
Mountain Lakes	Forest Service	1964	23,071
Gearhart Mountain	Forest Service	1964	18,709
Strawberry Mountain	Forest Service	1964	33,653
Eagle Cap	Forest Service	1964[2]	293,675
Wenaha-Tucannon[3]	Forest Service	1978	67,088
Hells Canyon[4]	Forest Service	1975	109,740
Three Arch Rocks	Fish and Wildlife Service	1970[1]	17
Oregon Islands	Fish and Wildlife Service/ Bureau of Land Management	1970[1]	480
TOTAL			1,238,556

[1] enlarged in 1978
[2] enlarged in 1972
[3] also includes 112,912 acres in Washington
[4] also includes 84,110 acres in Idaho

TABLE 2

FEDERALLY-DESIGNATED DESIGNATED WILDERNESS BY STATE*

State	Acreage	% of state	State	Acreage	% of state
Alabama	19,400	0.06	Montana	3,200,000	3.43
Alaska	56,400,000	15.56	Nebraska	4,600	0.01
Arizona	996,500	1.37	Nevada	64,700	0.01
Arkansas	37,300	0.11	New Hampshire	25,900	0.45
California	2,700,000	2.70	New Jersey	10,300	0.21
Colorado	2,600,000	3.92	New Mexico	1,500,000	1.93
Connecticut	0	0.00	New York	1,400	<0.01
Delaware	0	0.00	North Carolina	40,300	0.13
Florida	1,400,000	4.04	North Dakota	36,800	0.08
Georgia	403,000	1.08	Ohio	77	<0.01
Hawaii	142,400	3.46	Oklahoma	8,600	0.02
Idaho	3,900,000	7.37	Oregon	1,237,257	2.01
Illinois	4,050	0.01	Pennsylvania	0	0.00
Indiana	13,000	0.06	Rhode Island	0	0.00
Iowa	0	0.00	South Carolina	45,500	0.24
Kansas	0	0.00	South Dakota	74,100	0.15
Kentucky	4,800	0.02	Tennessee	8,100	0.03
Louisiana	17,000	0.06	Texas	46,900	0.03
Maine	7,400	0.04	Utah	30,100	0.06
Maryland	0	0.00	Vermont	17,300	0.29
Massachusetts	2,400	0.05	Virginia	88,300	0.35
Michigan	153,200	0.42	Washington	1,500,000	3.52
Minnesota	799,000	1.57	West Virginia	78,000	0.51
Mississippi	1,800	0.01	Wisconsin	19,800	0.06
Missouri	54,300	0.12	Wyoming	2,200,000	3.54
			TOTAL	79,863,584 ac.	

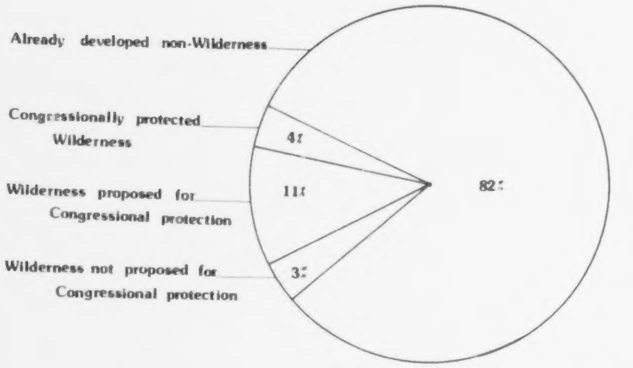
* Does not include State Wilderness System lands.

June 1983

FIGURE 1

FORESTLANDS OF OREGON

(All Ownerships)

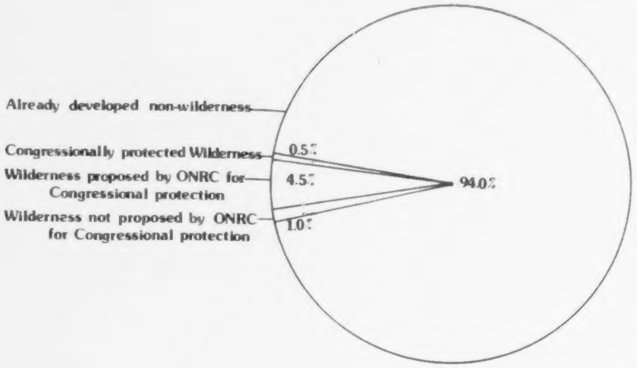


Oregon Natural
Resouces Council

FIGURE 2

FOREST PRODUCTIVITY IN OREGON

All Ownerships



Oregon Natural
Resources Council

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LIST & DESCRIPTIONS OF WILDERNESS AREAS IN HOUSE-PASSED HR 1149

Here are the official descriptions of the Wilderness areas included in the proposed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983" (HR 1149) as published in House Report 98-13, dated March 2, 1983.

At the end you will find a summary listing of the House-passed areas with notations for comparison with the 1979 Senate-passed version (Please see Table A).

June 1983

Columbia Gorge Wilderness

The 40,900-acre proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness is located on Mount Hood National Forest land in the Columbia River Gorge about 45 miles east of Portland. There is an extensive trail system throughout the area, including the Pacific Crest National Trail and the Eagle Creek Trail. The area provides critical wildlife habitat for a number of game and non-game animals. High quality water resources support two fish hatcheries located outside the proposed wilderness. Although this proposed wilderness contains dense forests, the timber is not included in the current programed harvest.

The entire area was recommended for wilderness in RARE II by the Forest Service, and was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness

The proposed 55,000-acre Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness, just south of Mount Hood, is one of the largest tracts of wild land remaining on the Mount Hood National Forest. Located just 35 miles east of the homes of one-third of the state's population, it contains nearly twenty miles of the Salmon River, as well as the upper Eagle Creek drainage. In addition to outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation, the area has important watershed, fisheries, wildlife, scientific and educational values which require protection as wilderness.

The Salmon River is the most important anadromous fish stream in the Sandy River Basin, with healthy populations of Chinook and coho salmon, and steelhead trout. All streams in the proposal support resident trout as well. Eagle Creek provides vital high quality water to a national fish hatchery. Several studies indicate that the economic value of the fisheries within the proposed area is equal to, or greater than the net timber receipts which might be expected if the area were managed for wood production. A portion of the area was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

The original boundary of H.R. 1149 was modified slightly to exclude an existing timber sale east of Tumbling Creek. A portion of another sale is to be terminated pursuant to section 2(b) of the bill.

Badger Creek Wilderness

The proposed 25,500-acre Badger Creek Wilderness is located on the east slope of the Cascades in the Mount Hood National Forest. The area provides a rare eastern Oregon wilderness experience easily accessible to those residing in the heavily populated Portland area.

The Badger Creek area is characterized by steep slopes, basalt outcroppings and shallow soils. Timber in isolated canyons ranges from high elevation fir to a unique ponderosa pine-Oregon oak community at the lower end. (Badger Creek offers the only opportunity to include this community type in the National Wilderness Preservation System.) The area is also critical winter and summer range for deer and elk, and its solitude and native forest provide habitat for diminishing species such as cougar, marten, fisher, bald eagle, spotted owl and wolverine. Three major streams provide excellent habitat for native fish runs. Hundreds of miles of trails provide hiking access to two lakes and views of six major Cascade peaks. It has become one of Oregon's most popular recreation areas.

Over half the area was recommended for Wilderness in the 1979 Senate-passed bill. The boundaries recommended by the Committee provide a road corridor to the Badger Lake Reservoir. Wilderness designation for the area is not intended to restrict necessary management of the reservoir nor the maintenance of existing irrigation ditches. The Flag Point road is also excluded from the Wilderness.

The Committee deleted 1,500 acres from the original proposal of H.R. 1149 in order to exclude the existing Highland, Cabin and South Puma timber sales.

Hidden Wilderness

The proposed Hidden Wilderness of 47,000 acres is located on the Clackamas-Santiam Divide on the Mount Hood and Willamette National Forests. It contains the headwaters of the Collawash, Breitenbush and Little North Fork Santiam Rivers.

This high western ridge in the Cascades contains numerous lakes and streams with abundant resident fish populations. The rivers support anadromous fish (Salmon and steelhead) runs. It is prime undeveloped recreation, and close to the populous Willamette Valley.

The proposed Hidden Wilderness contains some of western Oregon's highest quality old growth forests, which serve as habitat for dozens of animal and plant species. The rare harlequin duck is known to inhabit the area, as does the northern spotted owl, red tree vole, and marten. All are diminishing species which need the older forest community in order to survive; 26,700 acres of the area was recommended for wilderness by the Forest Service in RARE II, and was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

The Committee modified the original boundary of H.R. 1149 slightly in order to exclude the existing Hornblow and Cedar Creek Leave timber sales.

Middle Santiam

The 19,000-acre proposed Middle Santiam Wilderness is in the Oregon Cascades about 55 miles east of Corvallis in the Willamette National Forest. It is the best example of low-elevation old growth Douglas-fir/hemlock forest left in the state. This ecosystem requires hundreds of years to develop. Because extensive logging has resulted in the increasing rarity of old growth forests, the Middle Santiam area is a unique ecological community.

The Middle Santiam offers virtually year-round recreational opportunities. Its low elevation provides a long hiking season, and it is an excellent area for cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. The peaks in the area provide panoramic views of the surrounding Cascades. Outstanding fishing, hunting, birding, kayaking, rafting and hiking opportunities abound. Numerous trails traverse the area, winding their way through giant primeval forests, and providing access to several small lakes.

Much of the area is characterized by slumping and sliding of unstable soils, making logging and roadbuilding a costly and hazardous prospect. Instead, the area contains some of the most unstable soil in Oregon. Natural slides are evident everywhere, as is evidenced by a road approaching the area from the south, which has been repeatedly obliterated by a large land slump of at least 100 acres in size.

The clear, cold lakes and streams of the area support healthy populations of native cutthroat and rainbow trout. Donaca, Daly and Don Lakes are permanent fish-bearing waters. About one-third of the Chinook salmon in the Santiam River System spawn in the

Middle Santiam River. This river is one of the few in Oregon that has not been stocked with hatchery fish. Wildlife habitat in the area is abundant and diverse. The old growth forests are home for the northern spotted owl, marten and bald eagle—all seriously threatened by loss of habitat. Deer and elk winter and summer in the Middle Santiam.

The Committee is fully aware that this proposed Wilderness contains several timber sales and some already cut-over areas and old logging roads. The bill provides that the timber sales are to be acquired by termination or by exchange for timber outside the wilderness, and it is the Committee's intention that the cut-over areas and old roads be allowed to revegetate over the years to a near-natural state.

One thousand acres of the original proposal of H.R. 1149 was deleted because of conflicting timber sales.

Cummins Creek and Rock Creek Wildernesses

These two areas are sometimes referred to as the Coast Creek Wilderness and lie in close proximity to each other along the Oregon coast. They include all or portions of Cummins, Bob, Little Cummins, Agate, Rock, Fryingpan and Big Creeks.

These intact coastal watersheds provide significant anadromous fish habitat, and in fact are some of the most highly productive streams on a per mile basis in the state. All four species of anadromous fish (Chinook and coho salmon, steelhead and searun cutthroat trout) utilize the areas. Both units are easily accessible year-round from Highway 101 and are located near several state parts. While the Forest Service maintains no trails in the areas, these proposals receive heavy recreational use. A loop trail through the areas has been proposed to connect with the Oregon Coast Trail (under construction). The location of the proposals in the spruce zone allows the only opportunity to represent old growth Sitka spruce in the Wilderness System in Oregon. Wildlife which inhabit the area include Roosevelt elk, black-tailed deer, cougar, bobcat, bald eagles and many more. The salt spray meadows are critical habitat for the endangered Oregon Coastal Silverspot Butterfly.

The Cummins Creek unit was designated a Wilderness Study Area by the Forest Service in the original RARE process in 1973. The Rock Creek unit was recommended by the agency for Wilderness classification in RARE II and was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

Boulder Creek Wilderness

Boulder Creek is located about 50 miles east of Roseburg on the Umpqua National Forest. Its lush, old growth forested lands, consisting of 19,820 acres, represents the last large and virtually untouched watershed in the North Umpqua River basin. The area contains numerous mountain streams and meadows, rock monoliths and outcroppings. It includes at least one sulphur-bearing spring. Boulder Creek itself is a series of quiet pools connected with lively waterfalls and rapids.

The proposal is a major source of cold, pure water necessary for continued survival of the world-famous steelhead runs of the North Umpqua River. It is also is a critical Roosevelt elk sanctuary, home for over 250 such animals that reside in the drainage. It contains a unique stand of ponderosa pine (Pine Bench), thought to be the largest such stand this far north and west of the summit of the Cascades. It also represents some of the finest old growth forest habitat left in Oregon for many dependent species, including the northern spotted owl and marten.

The vegetative diversity of Boulder Creek provies habitat for many rare, threatened and endangered plants species. Numerous archeological and historical sites are found in the drainage. Its low elevation and extensive trail system offer year-round recreational access and many opportunities for different kinds of unrestricted activities. It has experienced a 20 percent increase in recreational use since 1978, including growing demands for hunting, hiking and backpacking.

The Committee is aware of several small, old patch cut units within the proposed Wilderness boundary. These were included to provide complete watershed protection within the Wilderness, and it is the Committee's intention that these areas be allowed to revegetate over the years to a near-natural state. The identical Wilderness proposal was included in the 1979 Senate-passed bill.

Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness

The proposed 54,000 acre Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness, as the name implies, is located on the divide between the Rogue and Umpqua drainages on two National Forests by the same names. It is just ten miles from Crater Lake National Park, and seventy and ninety miles from Medford and Roseburg respectively.

The Rogue-Umpqua Divide was rated very highly during the Forest Service's original RARE process in 1973. The area has grown in popularity and is now known statewide as a valuable wilderness resource.

The Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness proposal contains many unique geologic formations of Old Cascade volcanics (Rabbit Ears, Grasshopper Mountain, Elephant Head, sandstone bluffs, etc.), as well as the highest peak in the Western Cascades, Fish Mountain (6,783 feet). Also included are three major glacial valleys, including Castle Rock Fork, which provides 33% of the summer stream flows of the South Umpqua River and is therefore most important in terms of anadromous fish habitat.

The proposal includes over a hundred miles of interconnected trails, providing easy access for hunters, fishermen and backpackers. It contains habitat for over 200 elk, plus fisher, marten, bear, fox, cougar, bald and golden eagles, peregrine falcon and more. Even wolverine and wolf, species virtually extirpated from most of Oregon, are listed among the area's wildlife.

The great diversity of landscapes and ecotypes, including the Abbott Creek Research Natural Area, many lakes, extensive meadows and forested valleys, make the Rogue-Umpqua Divide a truly unforgettable wilderness experience.

The Committee is aware that the proposed Wilderness contains two old roads and some old clearcuts, and it is the intention that these minor intrusions be allowed to revegetate over the years to a near-natural state.

The Committee removed 1,000 acres from the original proposal of H.R. 1149 in order to exclude several timber and timber salvage sales along the fringes of the proposal.

Grassy Knob Wilderness

The proposed Grassy Knob Wilderness is located on the watershed divide between the Elk and Sixes Rivers on the Siskiyou National Forest. It contains highly unstable soils and extremely steep slopes. It is approximately 21,500 acres in size.

Dry Creek (a major tributary to the Sixes River and within the proposal) contributes approximately 70 percent of the remaining spawning for anadromous fish (salmon and steelhead) left in the Sixes river watershed. Another 20 percent of the spawning occurs in the South Fork of the Sixes River, a significant portion of which is contained within the proposal. The remainder of the spawning areas have been subjected to logging, thus the largest porportion of fish production comes from the undisturbed watershed of this de facto wilderness land.

The Elk river has a significant run of fish, and supplies the water and habitat for an important hatchery operation. Because of extensive logging in the watershed and the resulting rise in water temperatures in later summer, those temperatures increase to near lethal levels. Biologists predict that roading and logging any more of the watershed would raise temperatures over this threshold.

The proposal contains remnant stands of Port Orford-cedar, an extremely valuable and threatened tree. This species is in danger of extinction due to a root blight, which has been fully documented as being spread by logging and road construction equipment. The northern spotted owl and other old growth forest dependent species are residents of the area. They are threatened by destruction of old growth habitat, which is rapidly disappearing from surrounding lands. The Grassy Knob Trail in the area offers a scenic hike and tremendous views of surrounding country, including the Pacific Ocean. In fact, it would be the only coastal Wilderness Area in southern Oregon.

The proposed Wilderness contains several hundred acres of BLM land, and some formerly private lands which the Forest Service has revegetated. The original proposal of H.R. 1149 was reduced by approximately 500 acres to exclude an area under road contract and portions of the China Peak timber sale. The portion of the China Peak sale remaining within the wilderness boundary will be terminated or exchanged in accordance with section 2(b) of the bill.

Red Buttes Wilderness

The proposed Red Buttes Wilderness is located on the Oregon-California border on the Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests, and also includes some undeveloped lands managed by the Medford District of the Bureau of Land Management and by the Oregon Caves National Monument. It includes approximately 25,500 acres in Oregon. These lands drain into the Illinois, Applegate and Klamath Rivers. (An additional 56,500 adjacent roadless acres are located in California on the Siskiyou, Rogue River and Klamath National Forests and a portion of these lands would be designated wilderness by California wilderness legislation currently pending before the Committee.)

The proposed Wilderness contains many outstanding geologic features including cirques horns and glacial valleys. Plant life in this region is both diverse and fascinating, including species rare or absent elsewhere: Sadler's oak, huckleberry oak, weeping spruce (a pre-ice age relic) and the extraordinarily beautiful Lewisia cotyledon. Within the proposal is the southernmost range of the Alaska cedar, the northernmost range of Baker's cypress, and the westernmost range, in this latitude, of the white-headed woodpecker.

The Committee deleted approximately 500 acres from the original H.R. 1149 proposal to exclude the existing Fish Pond and Sugar Loaf timber sales.

Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness

The proposed Wilderness is in two units—a northern unit consisting of additions to the existing Diamond Peak Wilderness and the Cowhorn Mountain country, and a southern unit centered around Mount Thielsen. It includes spectacular portions of the Willamette, Deschutes, Umpqua and Winema National Forests.

The northern unit contains exceptionally diverse lands, including over 90 lakes and representative samples of mixed conifer forests. The south unit includes pure stands of mountain hemlock, streamside elk habitat, glacial cirques and rock ridges of alpine country, and a pumice desert punctuated by several perennial streams flowing down both sides of the Cascades. With over 165 species of wildlife and at least four species of game fish, this is a substantial wild area that provides solitude for not only the human hiker or hunter, but also for elk, fisher, marten, wolverine, pileated woodpecker, goshawk, bald eagle and for other birds and mammals requiring large undisturbed areas for their survival.

The area is located on a quadruple divided between the Klamath, Deschutes, Willamette and Umpqua basins, and contains many of the headwaters of these major Oregon rivers. The Pacific Crest Trail traverses its entire length. It is used extensively by hunters, fishermen, hikers, horseback riders and cross country skiers.

The proposal would incorporate the existing 36,637-acre Diamond Peak Wilderness, as well as the Forest Service recommended additions. It would also include the Administration-endorsed Mount Thielsen Wilderness and the RARE II "Further Planning" area which surrounds it. Much of the proposal was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

In designating this Wilderness it is the Committee's intention that the existing Windigo Pass Road be left open in its present condition and at approximately existing levels of use. However, the existing primitive road between Summit and Crescent Lakes is included in the Wilderness and will be closed to motorized use. Motorized access to both lakes will continue to be available from outside the Wilderness. Several other existing primitive dead-end roads, and vehicle tracks, including the Wit's End road, will also be closed.

The Committee modified the original proposal of H.R. 1149 by deleting approximately 1,000 acres on the north end of the area to exclude the existing Hebo Strips and Flying Pinto timber sales. At the request of recreation interests, the boundary was moved 300 feet east of highway 138 in the vicinity of Diamond Lake in order to allow for motorized camping and other vehicle use.

Sky Lakes Wilderness

The proposed Sky Lakes Wilderness extends southward from Crater Lake National Park to Oregon Highway 140 and includes lands on two National Forests, the Rogue River and Winema. The area is dominated on the south by Mount McLoughlin (9,495 feet), and as one proceeds northward to the National Park the terrain levels out into a broad plateau-like ridge that is doted with many glacier-carved lakes. The highly scenic Pacific Crest Trail traverses the entire length of the proposed Wilderness. The 113,000 acre area is extremely popular with hunters, hikers, and campers. Because of its accessiblity to day users from a large area in southern Oregon and its scenic characteristics, the Forest Service has attempted to manage the majority of this area in a roadless backcountry status. As a result, the entire area has been out of the timber base for many years.

Sky Lakes serve as important elk (and other wildlife) habitat, and is used by the famous Union Peak herd, which summer in the higher elevations of Crater Lake National Park. The proposal was recommended by the Forest Service in RARE II and the identical area was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

Coleman Rim Wilderness

This 7,825-acre area lies along a part of a long block zone in south-central Oregon's Fremont National Forest. It is bisected by Coleman Rim, a large basaltic rock out-cropping. The proposed Coleman Rim Wilderness is relatively low in elevation, representing an outstanding example of a ponderosa pine ecosystem. It is one of the last typical undeveloped, old-growth forest areas in the Fremont National Forest. Coleman Rim provides an important habital for several wildlife species, including marten, fisher and pileated woodpeckers. Numerous springs, which start at the base of the rims, form creeks throughout parts of the area. Its ecological diversity, along with high recreation potential including excellent hiking and camping), make this area well worthy of Wilderness designation. The proposal is identical to the 1979 Senate-passed bill

Bridge Creek Wilderness

The proposed 7,100-acre Bridge Creek Wilderness is located on the Ochoco National Forest several miles south of Mitchell. Bridge Creek is a popular area for a multitude of backcountry experiences. It offers an excellent opportunity as a day use Wilderness area, particularly in view of its relatively easy access. Included among the scenic attractions is an 800 foot cliff at North Point, which provides a spectacular view of the Cascade Range.

A variety of forest types are found here, including ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, western larch (tamarack) and white fir. The proposal contains the headwaters of several creeks. The area is used by bear, elk, mule deer and many nongame mammals and birds including golden eagles. It also provides important escape cover for elk and deer during hunting season.

A nearly-identical proposal was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

The Committee is aware that a very small portion of the existing Hoffman timber sale lies within the boundaries of the bill. Pursuant to section 2(b) this portion of the sale is to be either terminated or exchanged.

Approximately 10 miles south of Bridge Creek is the 15,577 acre Lookout Mountain roadless area. This area is presently managed by the Ochoco National Forest as a "Special Management Area" for dispersed recreation and backcountry values. The area is not in the timber base. Although the Committee received a great deal of testimony urging that this area be designated wilderness, the Committee is satisfied that the present management is adequate to protect the area's wildland values. The Committee expects the present management will continue.

Mill Creek Wilderness

The proposed Mill Creek Wilderness is located on the Ochoco National Forest 25 miles northeast of Prineville. It is 17,400 acres in size.

Mill Creek is an intact watershed with many unique geologic features. It is primarily a ponderosa pine forest, and includes some of the finest specimens left in Oregon. Several recreation trails cross the area, which is heavily used by local hunters, fishermen and wilderness survival classes. Its streams support a sizable population of resident trout. The watershed is prime habitat for several game species, most notable mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk and black bear. Terrain is varied from steep slopes in Desolation Canyon to nearly flat meadows, prairies and lodgepole thickets.

The Forest Service currently manages the watershed as an unroaded and undeveloped "Special Management Area". It is not in the timber base. Based on testimony received at the hearings, the Committee added approximately 3,000 acres (and deleted some lands) to the original H.R. 1149 proposal in order to make the wilderness boundary conform exactly to the "Special Management Area" boundary.

Ochoco Canyons Wilderness

The proposed 13,400 acre Ochoco Canyons Wilderness is located on the Ochoco National Forest approximately six miles southwest of Dayville in Wheeler County. It is representative of the steep and rugged canyon country of central Oregon. The slopes are intermittently open and forested with ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and white fir. There are cool pockets of quaking aspen, wet slumps, talus slopes, numerous openings and relatively level mesas. The area has high fish and wildlife values. Bear and cougar are common, and the area is a popular one for hunting Rocky Mountain elk.

Three quarters of the area is rated as moderate or high potential for sedimentation and reduction of water quality. Black Canyon and other creeks are important anadromous fish providers, which contribute to preserving and enhancing Columbia River fish runs.

An identical proposal was recommended for Wilderness designation by the Forest Service and was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

North Fork John Day Wilderness

This is the largest expanse of wildlands left in the Blue Mountains of northeast Oregon and contains perhaps the best remaining wild fish spawning and elk habitat in the entire state. Testimony by fish and wildlife experts of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife at the Committee's hearings indicated that significant further road construction, timber harvest or other development in this area could have severe adverse impacts on these paramount natural values.

The proposal encompasses a major wild river—the North Fork John Day; deep river canyons; the headwaters of the Grande Ronde River; dense forests of lodgepole and ponderosa pine, fir and spruce; glacial canyons; meadows, lakes and streams; alpine peaks, and jutting granite and basalt formations. Elevations range from 3,000 to 9,000 feet. The proposal totals 218,000 acres.

The proposed wilderness includes six units and contains the major portion of the North Fork John Day drainage. The undisturbed nature of these watersheds provides the highest quality water possible. The area acts like a giant sponge to hold and release the cold, clean water slowly, thereby maintaining substantial late season flows for fish and irrigation needs for a large part of northeastern Oregon.

The North Fork John Day River system is the most productive salmon and steelhead drainage left in Oregon; 90 percent of the Chinook and 70 percent of the summer steelhead in the entire John Day system are produced in the North Fork drainage. The river's sport and commercial fisheries values alone are estimated at over $5 million annually.

The proposal contains critically important natural habitat for one of the largest free-roaming, self-wintering Rocky Mountain elk herds in the United States. The area provides key year-round range, winter migration routes, and essential thermal and escape cover for thousands of elk. Large numbers of mule deer are also present.

The area is alive with a great variety of other wildlife which also depend on the wide diversity of natural habitats. Large predators, such as cougar and bear, roam the area and require large territories for survival. The proposal includes old growth, snag and solitude habitat that is rapidly disappearing on the surrounding cutover lands. Some 50 dependent species inlcuding the rare pine marten survive in isolated areas of this wilderness tract. Bald eagles are also in abundance.

Opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation abound in the North Fork's mountain, forest and canyon country. Hunting and fishing experiences are unparalleled in Oregon. Excellent climbing and mountaineering opportunities exist next to readily accessible alpine areas. Hiking and camping opportunities are essentially unlimited, since the area is large and varied, with hundreds of miles of trails. The proposal contains several old primitive road and vehicle tracks which will be closed and allowed to revegetate.

At the request of native groups and fishing interests, the Committee added approximately 16,000 acres to the original wilderness proposal of H.R. 1149. This acreage comprises the headwaters of the Grande Ronde River, a major anadromous fish stream, and is necessary to secure the present high quantity and quality water flow which is so critical to protecting fish runs.

The Committee also deleted 3,000 acres from the original proposal to exclude the existing 520 LP, Spur, South Meadow, Shaky Salvage and Boulder Granite timber sales from the bill The Committee is aware that several other existing sales lie within the boundaries of the bill, but these sales have either been closed, or will shortly be closed, and the Committee therefore elected to leave the sales within the wilderness and allow the areas to revegetate to a near natural condition over time. This decision was made in order to delineate wilderness boundaries that are identifiable and enforceable on the ground.

Joseph Canyon Wilderness

The proposed 31,000 acre Joseph Canyon Wilderness is located on the Wallowa National Forest 30 miles north of Enterprise in northeast Oregon. Its central feature is a large canyon fringed by side canyons with forested stringers that serve as critical elk cover and fish habitat (including anadromous fish runs).

Less than 100 years ago Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce people inhabited the Wallowa Valley and many of them wintered in this big canyon country. This unique undisturbed area is critical winter range for Rocky Mountain elk and contains 16 documented archeological sites and great cultural value. Black bear are found in timbered areas, and cougars are not uncommon.

The area contains prime habitat for Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, including likely reintroduction sites. Mink, mustrat, beaver, river otter and raccoons make their homes along the larger streams, most of which support steelhead and resident trout. Golden and bald eagles, goshawks, Cooper's and sharp-shined hawks nest in the conifer thickets. Blue and ruffed grouse and chukars are numerous. Great grey and flammulated owls are currently subjects of research in this area. Over a dozen species of theatened plants have been located here.

The committee is aware of the existing Nells Canyon and Swap Creek helicopter timber sales, which cover much of the area. Not only would these sales pose a threat to anadromous fish runs by possibly raising stream temperatures and reducing late season water flows, but removal of the large ponderosa pines and other trees could have significant adverse impacts on available escape cover for elk and other wildlife species. Given these facts, the Committee determined that the two sales should either be terminated or exchanged pursuant to section 2(b) of the bill.

Mount Jefferson Wilderness Additions

The additions to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness total 13,000 acres. They consist of relatively small pieces on the western edge of the existing Wilderness Area. These lands are intended to enhance the many long-recognized wilderness values of this heavily used area, including watershed integrity and undisturbed wildlife habitat.

The additions are at lower elevation and are usually a different forest type than the existing Wilderness, thus providing essential ecological diversity for the area.

The proposed expansion will provide for a more manageable boundary by elimination of straight section line boundaries, using instead existing roads to clearly mark the boundary. Several relatively high peaks are included in the proposed additions, and are integral to the wilderness experience. (Most wilderness users assume they are already included in the Wilderness Area.) Several additional lakes would be included to provide substitute recreational opportunities for the heavily-used lakes in the existing Wilderness. Also, the Boca Cave system will be protected from vandalism, since roads could not be built any closer.

The Committee deleted approximately 500 acres from the original proposal of H.R. 1149 in order to exclude the existing North Roaring, Wagon Tire and Minto timber sales.

Mount Washington Wilderness Additions

The proposed Wilderness addition of approximately 6,300 acres is located in both the Deschutes and the Willamette National Forests. The added lands are contiguous to the existing Wilderness on its north and east boundaries. The area contains large lava flows from Mount Washington as well as the foothills of the mountain itself. Over 100 different species of wildlife are supported by this area. This addition helps make for a more manageable Wilderness boundary. It is identical to the proposal of the 1979 Senate-passed bill.

Three Sisters Wilderness Additions

The proposed additions to the Three Sisters Wilderness total 36,000 acres, and include some of Oregon's most outstanding wild country. Most of the proposal is perceived by the public to be a part of the existing Three Sisters Wilderness Area, and, in fact, is now managed by the Forest Service as roadless backcountry.

These additions on the east and south sides will add ecological diversity to the Wilderness by securing some forests downslope from the currently protected alpine and subalpine lands. Approximately 130 wildlife species inhabit the area. There are numerous streams, meadows, and waterfalls, including the series of spectacular falls on Squaw Creek.

The additions also include many primitive recreational lakes with significant biological values. The natural features included will provide for more diversity and a more manageable Wilderness boundary.

The Committee made a minor adjustment in the original boundary of H.R. 1149 in order to exclude the existing Applejack timber sale.

Mountain Lakes Wilderness Additions

The proposed additions to the Mountain Lakes Wilderness total 3,000 acres. This proposal will result in a more definable and manageable boundary and protect additional Wilderness resources. The area would be expanded to include three miles of trail and several geologic features on the north and west edges. Currently, the Mountain Lakes Wilderness is a six mile square on the Winona National Forest.

The additions would bring the Wilderness boundary out to existing trailheads (which users perceive as the edge of the Wilderness already) and would protect fragile springs and headwater areas.

Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Additions

The proposed 3,730 acre addition to the Gearhart Mountain Wilderness on the Fremont National Forest of south central Oregon will round out the Wilderness Area and provide for a more manageable boundary.

Several miles of the North Fork Sprague River, Wagon Wheel Creek and Dairy Creek drainages would be protected by this addition. One of the outstanding features is the North Fork of the Sprague River canyon, and the forested area to the east of the canyon. On the south side of the Wilderness is Palisade Rocks, an area of unique geologic interest. The boundaries, in most cases, would be extended to existing roads for a clearly locatable line, rather than the straight section lines now used as the boundary. This proposed addition was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Additions

The proposed additions to the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness total 35,100 acres, and include the headwaters of Pine, Indian, Strawberry, Canyon, Bear and Lake Creeks.

This proposal is extremely diverse ecologically. Five of the seven major life zones in North America can be found here. It also supports a native population of Rocky Mountain elk. The addition includes the Canyon Creek Research Natural Area, and will improve both the quantity and quality of the Wilderness experience. Currently, Wilderness visitors will often enter and leave the designated area several times. Indeed at two points the existing Wilderness is just 1.5 miles wide. The addition will provide for better management in general and help to control damage presently occuring due to off-road vehicle use.

The Forest Service recommended these additions for Wilderness in RARE II. The additions were included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions

The proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness contain about 67,000 acres within the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The lands are located in the glaciated, rugged Wallowa Mountains about 20 miles northeast of LaGrande.

Most of the additional Wilderness lands are located within the Bear Creek-lower Minam River area. The Minam river and Bear Creek have their headwaters in the existing wilderness and run northwest through the entire length of the proposed Wilderness addition. The western boundary of the proposed addition lies generally along the ridge above the Minam gorge so as to exclude some non-conforming uses. The Committee understands that existing uses of private lands within the Wilderness will be allowed to continue unimpaired. This includes two airstrips and two private lodges. The lodges maintain aircraft landing strips on their lands. One of these strips has a runway approach on National Forest land where trees are cut and a clearing is maintained. The other lodge uses a portion of an adjacent meadow on public land for part of a landing strip. These existing uses should be allowed to continue.

The Minam River, Bear Creek and Catherine Creek are all tributaries of the Grande Ronde River and are important fish and water producers. The additions will also help diversify the recreation experience found in the existing Eagle Cap Wilderness by adding lower elevation lands to the present alpine type terrain. Critical elk calving areas and habitat will also be protected. The additions were strongly endorsed by native groups and hunting and fishing interests.

The proposed additions to the existing Wilderness also include about 2,000 acres along the western side of the Lostine River. A proposed boundary would extend the wilderness down to the Lostine River from near Pole Bridge south to the end of the Lostine River road. The existing boundary is drawn along township lines, and the Committee believes that this 2,000 acre addition which conforms to the topography of the area, is desirable and necessary to further protect the river.

The Committee notes that the designation of these Wilderness additions fulfills the requirement of section 4 of the Act of October 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 1026), the Lower Minam Wilderness Study Area.

North Fork Umatilla Wilderness

The proposed North Fork Umatilla Wilderness is located on the Umatilla National Forest just 30 miles from Pendleton in northeast Oregon. It is 18,000 acres in size.

The area is characterized by gentle native bunchgrass covered plateaus, which are divided by extremely steep timbered canyons. Typically, the north facing slopes are forested, while south facing slopes have native grasses. Quality and quantity water production is a major resource of the area. The river supports sizable runs of anadromous fish, as well as Dolly Varden trout. Present high late season flows also contribute to downstream irrigated agriculture. Recreation use is heavy by hunters, hikers, equestrians, fishing groups and native tribes. The area has excellent big game habitat (deer and elk) and has superb summer range where calving, rearing and breeding occur. It is also critical deer winter range. Blue and ruffed grouse are common. The North Fork Umatilla area was added to the originaal H.R. 1149 at the request of native groups and fishing interests.

Glacier-Monument Wilderness

The proposed Glacier-Monument Wilderness is located 30 miles east of John Day in the Malheur and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests. the two-unit proposal is 49,000 acres in size, and encompasses the upper watershed of the famous North Fork Malheur River and John Day River.

The area encompasses several major peaks in the Blue Mountains with the accompanying stream drainages. The forest types range from superlative examples of ponderosa pine forest in the lower elevations, to subalpine on the peaks. Other species include quaking aspen, Douglas-fir, and lodgepole pine. An extensive trail system of over 100 miles allows for easy access. The lands drain either into the North Fork Malheur, Little Malheur, John Day, or Burnt Rivers. Because of the highly diverse habitat, wildlife is abundant including bear, elk, deer, grouse, hawks, badgers and the rare wolverine. The two units each constitute an intergral part of the wilderness experience of the other, since they largely reflect each other's visual zone from most vantage points. The proposal has numerous features of geologic interest. Glacier-Monument supports a large Rocky Mountain elk herd with trophy bulls which are prized by wildlife enthusiasts and hunters. Quality habitat for anadromous fish is present and contributes to the John Day River fishery. The Committee added this area to the original H.R. 1149 at the request of native groups, wildlife and hunting interests and fishing interests.

Table Rock Wilderness

The proposed 5,500 acre wilderness is close to both Portland (40 miles) and Salem (35 miles) and as a result is heavily used by both hikers and equestrians. Its relatively small size is testimony to the fact that surrounding lands have been almost completely developed. As such, Table Rock represents a remaining ecologically intact island in an ocean of development. The area has an extensive trail system, and because of its lower elevation is available for year-round primitive recreation.

The forest is typical of the western Cascades: Douglas-fir and hemlock with noble fir at higher elevations. Other species include chinquapin, white pine, incense cedar, western redcedar, big leaf and vine maples, madrone, oak and red alder. Understory species include Oregon grape, huckleberry, sour clover, bracken and dur firns, blackberry, rhododendron and various grasses.

The area has several rare and endangered plants, including the giant adder's tongue, snow bramble, calypso fair orchid, pinesap, and Clackamas iris. While not containing anadromous fish habitat, the areas streams provide cold, clean water for downstream fish. Other wildlife species include pileated woodpecker, coyote, bear, and redtailed hawk.

Hardesty Mountain Wilderness Area

Just 30 miles southeast of Eugene lies the proposed Hardesty Mountain Wilderness Area, totalling approximately 7,000 acres. The Area ranges in elevation from 900 feet on Oregon Highway 58 to 4,616 feet at the summit of Mount June.

Unlike many protected Wilderness Areas, Hardesty Mountain does not consist of high snow-capped peaks and alpine lakes. Rather, it includes steep, heavily forested ridges and valleys. It is in the lower, western Cascades, and is a vestigial island of the great forest wilderness that once covered all of western Oregon.

Hardesty Mountain is an important recreational resource for the Eugene-Springfield area. Nearly 20 miles of varied trails offer hikers the choice of a short, easy hike, or a long, strenuous one. Some trails have distant views; on some the view is closer at hand, beneath the forest canopy. All trailheads are between 25 and 35 miles from Eugene-Springfield, making Hardesty a popular choice for a day or afternoon outing. The area provides easily accessible year-round wilderness hiking and camping, providing many with a rare, lowland forest, wilderness recreation experience.

The old growth forest provides important and irreplaceable habitat for old growth-dependent and solitude-dependent species of wildlife. The rare and beautiful Washington lily and delicate calypso orchid appear amidst the dense understory. The undisturbed land also contributes to downstream water quality, helping to protect the integrity of the City of Cottage Grove's watershed. The Committee is aware of one existing timber salvage sale within the boundary of the proposed wilderness. This sale is to be terminated pursuant to section 2(b) of the bill, or if it is cut by the time the bill becomes law it is the Committee's intention that the logged area be allowed to revegetate to a near natural state over time.

Old Cascade Wilderness Study Area

The proposed Old Cascade Wilderness Study Area of 23,000 acres is a three unit complex located approximately sixty miles east of the Corvallis-Albany area in the Willamette National Forest. Unlike the statutory Wilderness of the High Cascades, these units lie in or near the geologically older lava formations of the western Cascades, hence the name "Old Cascades." Unique features distinguish the units from each other, and from the High Cascade Wilderness areas:

(1) The Echo Mountain unit consists of a chain of high elevation peaks. There are at least 17 species of conifers in the area. There are also many disjunct populations of plants (those isolated from their main range) which indicates that these ridges were a refugium for plants during the ice ages. The original wilderness study boundary of H.R. 1149 was modified slightly to exclude several existing timber sales.

(2) The Gordon Meadows unit is a diverse area of three elevation zones: Steep low-elevation forests with rock outcrops, middle-elevation plateau with a fascinating series of meadows and lakes in various stages of succession, and high-elevation basalt cliffs. A trail links the meadows and lakes together, making them easily accessible to wildflower enthusiasts, fishermen, and those interested in the biological evolution of meadow habitats. The wilderness study area boundary was drawn to exclude a small potential hydroelectric project on Falls Creek.

(3) The Menagerie unit contains a collection of over 100 spectacular rock spires and natural bridges. It is well known and popular among rock climbers, and is Oregon's only wilderness-rockclimbing (as opposed to mountaineering) area. The unit is also used extensively by hikers. The Forest Service maintains two heavily used campgrounds along the Santiam River between Gordon Meadows and the Menagerie.

Though each unit is relatively small, solitude is to be found amidst the forests and ridges, where the works of man are substantially unnoticeable. The Old Cascades is close to urban centers and is easily accessible from U.S. Highway 210, providing year-round access.

The Old Cascades were not reviewed, either singly or as a group, during the RARE II, making their formal study for wilderness by the Forest Service especially appropriate. The Committee deleted 3 units, and approximately 17,000 acres, from the original Old Cascades wilderness study proposal of H.R. 1149 because existing timber sales in the units were so extensive as to make further wilderness study impractical.

Waldo Lake Wilderness Study Area

The Waldo Lake Wilderness Study Area, comprising 63,000 acres, includes the land around Waldo Lake and portions of the highly scenic east-west ridges above the basin. It includes uncountable lakes and trails, and is famous for its trout fishing. The Waldo Country is distinctly different from the crest of the Three Sisters Wilderness because of its lower elevation and southern aspects. The forest community is Douglas-fir, some of the finest specimens still standing. The deep, dark and vast forest is habitat for species of animals which cannot adapt to development: cougar, wolverine, fisher, marten and wolf, the latter once thought to be extinct in Oregon. The study designation would enable further evaluation and documentation of these values, as well as assess the contribution the area makes toward keeping Waldo Lake one of the purest lakes in the world.

The Waldo Lake Wilderness Study Area hosts a number of significant physiographic and biological features which merit protection and further evaluation as Wilderness. Two of western Oregon's most outstanding forested canyons and important tributaries to the Willamette River are included: the North Fork of the Middle Fork Willamette River, and Fisher Creek Canyon. A number of well-known features like Waldo Mountain, Rigdon Butte, Mount David Douglas, Fuji Mountain and Fuji Meadow are contained in the Wilderness Study Area. The Committee deleted approximately 2,000 acres from the original wilderness study proposal of H.R. 1149 in order to exclude the existing Reverse Bench, Staghorn, North Ridge and Rank Mule timber sales.

Wassen Creek Wilderness Study Area

The proposed 12,000 acre Wassen Creek Wilderness Study Area is located 12 miles east of Reedsport in the Smith River drainage. It is administered by the Siuslaw National Forest and the Coos Bay District of the Bureau of Land Management.

Wassen Creek may be the wildest place left in the Oregon Coast Range. It has no maintained hiking trails and is steep and heavily forested. Access is difficult. Despite this relative inaccessability, many people regularly use the area for hunting, fishing, hiking and educational purposes. The relatively undeveloped watershed is in the transition zone between the drier forest of Southern Oregon and the wetter type of Northern Oregon. As a result an interesting mix of faunal and floral species occurs here. Elk and deer are common. Several pairs of nationally threatened bald eagles and the rare spotted owl reside in the area. The stream heads in Wassen Lake and winds its way for seventeen miles before entering the

Smith River. The primary reason the area has not been logged to date is its unstable soils and steep slopes. In fact, Wassen Creek contains some of the most naturally erosive soils in the Coast Range. Wassen Creek supports a strong anadromous fish run of salmon and steelhead important to commercial and sport interests. The Wassen Creek Wilderness Study Area contains both Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management holdings which have never been studied jointly for wilderness characteristics. The Committee added the Wassen Creek Wilderness Study Area to the original H.R. 1149 at the request of hunting and fishing interests.

TABLE 1

HR 1149 (As Passed By US House of Representatives, 21 March 1983)

WILDERNESS

CASCADES		
Columbia Gorge Wilderness (S)	40,900 ac.	
Badger Creek Wilderness (+)	25,500	
Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness (+)	55,000	
Table Rock Wilderness (N)	5,500	
Hidden Wilderness (+)	47,000	
Mount Jefferson Wilderness Additions (N)	13,000	
Middle Santiam Wilderness (N)	19,000	
Mount Washington Wilderness Additions (S)	6,000	
Three Sisters Wilderness Additions (+)	36,000	
Hardesty Mountain Wilderness (N)	7,000	
Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness (+)	154,000	
Boulder Creek Wilderness (S)	19,820	
Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness (N)	54,000	
Sky Lakes Wilderness (S)	113,000	
Mountain Lakes Wilderness Additions (N)	3,000	
		598,720 ac.
COAST RANGE		
Rock Creek Wilderness (S)	6,500 ac.	
Cummins Creek Wilderness (N)	8,800	
		15,300 ac.
SISKIYOU-KLAMATH MOUNTAINS		
Grassy Knob Wilderness (N)	21,500 ac.	
Red Buttes Wilderness (N)	25,500	
		47,000 ac.
LAVA UPLANDS		
Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Additions (S)	3,730 ac.	
Coleman Rim Wilderness (S)	7,825	
		11,555 ac.
BLUE MOUNTAINS		
Mill Creek Wilderness (+)	17,400 ac.	
Bridge Creek Wilderness (+)	7,100	
Ochoco Canyons Wilderness (S)	13,400	
Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Adds. (S)	35,100	
Glacier-Monument Wilderness (N)	49,000	
North Fork John Day Wilderness Complex (+)	218,000	
North Fork Umatilla Wilderness (N)	18,000	
Joseph Canyon Wilderness (N)	31,000	
Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions (+)	67,000	
		456,000 ac.
Total Wilderness (30 proposals)	1,128,575 acres	

WILDERNESS STUDY

CASCADES		
Old Cascades Wilderness Study Area (N)	23,000 ac.	
Three Sisters Wild. Study Area (Waldo) (N)	63,000	
		86,000 ac.
COAST RANGE		
Wassen Creek Wilderness Study Area (N)	12,000 ac.	
		12,000 ac.
Total Wilderness Study (3 proposals)	98,000 acres	
TOTAL AFFECTED AREA	1,226,575 acres	

(S) = Same boundary as Senator Hatfield's 1979 Senate Bill (9 areas)
(+) = Area in 1979 bill with expanded boundaries (9 areas)
(N) = Not included in the 1979 Senate bill (15 areas)

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CONSERVATION & SPORTSMEN GROUPS' RECOMMENDED OREGON WILDERNESS ACT

Below you will find brief descriptions of Wilderness proposals that conservation and sportsmen organizations support for inclusion in the proposed Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. As you are aware, the House-passed version (HR 1149) includes approximately 1.2 million acres. ONRC is seeking to persuade the Senate to include additional areas in the Senate version and to modify the boundaries of selected areas which were included in the House version.

CASCADE MOUNTAINS

Columbia Gorge (69,000 acres) Countless rushing streams, cliffs, waterfalls, unique geologic features and hiking trails, bountiful wildlife and many rare plants.

Mount Hood Additions (17,191 acres) Includes important river frontages of the Zigzag, Sandy, and White Rivers. Important wildlife habitat, numerous recreational trails.

Badger Creek (27,382 acres) Only opportunity to represent a unique ponderosa pine/Oregon oak ecosystem in Wilderness System; habitat for cougar, marten, fisher, bald eagle, spotted owl & wolverine.

White River Canyon (15,320 acres) 3 unit proposal from Highway 26 almost to the Deschutes River; an undeveloped river canyon from its glacial beginning on Mount Hood through wild forest into the open desert country.

Salmon-Huckleberry (70,000 acres) The spectacular Salmon River gorge, anadromous fish (salmon and steelhead) habitat, numerous hiking trails.

Roaring River (27,000 acres) Deep and heavily forested canyons with open high ridges & peaks; major tributary of Clackamas River; salmon and steelhead habitat.

Table Rock (5,443 acres) Old growth forest in a sea of cut-over land; hiking and horse trails, rare plants, and a vision quest site for the Molalla Indians.

Hidden (61,500 acres) High western ridge of western Cascades; numerous lakes and streams; salmon, steelhead & resident trout habitat; spectacular old growth forest habitat.

Mount Jefferson Additions (30,000 acres) Includes Baca Cave, portions of Big Meadows and Triangulation Peak, as well as low-elevation ponderosa pine forest on the east side.

Middle Santiam (29,918 acres) The best example of old growth Douglas-fir left in Oregon; 11 mi. wild river; key fish & wildlife habitat.

Old Cascades (46,400 acres) In seven units joined by trail system. Extremely diverse; includes only wilderness rock-climbing area in state.

Metolius Breaks (10,900 acres) Offers quality fishing for the angler, superb scenery for the hiker and pure water for the Deschutes downstream; extensive low elevation ponderosa pine forest, easily accessible.

Mount Washington Additions (18,000 acres) Would add ecological diversity to the mostly rock and ice Wilderness. Includes lands used by wilderness users as wilderness now. Excellent wildlife habitat.

Three Sisters Additions (215,000 acres) These low-elevation additions would add much ecological diversity to the existing Wilderness. Includes numerous streams, meadows, waterfalls, habitat for old growth dependent wildlife.

Century Lakes (34,640 acres) Located along Cascade Lakes Highway; contains extensive hiking trails to remote lakes; lava tube caves, excellent views of High Cascades.

McLennen Mountain (13,353 acres) Steep east-west ridge with important recreation and wildlife values; significant for research and education; gateway to Three Sisters Wilderness via public transit.

Chucksney Mountain (17,300 acres) Glaciated ridge covered with many open, large meadows. Cirque basins, rock faces and steep headwalls; extensive trail system; excellent opportunities to observe bears; marvelous wildflower displays.

Hardesty Mountain (9,091 acres) An undeveloped refuge in a sea of tree farms; elk, deer, cougar, spotted owl, bald eagle habitat; easily accessible trail system; old growth forest; spectacular views from Mount June.

Maiden Peak (39,500 acres) 17 miles of Cascade Crest; extensive trail system including Pacific Crest Trail; vital wildlife habitat; research and educational values; many lakes & spectacular views.

Fairview Peak (12,381 acres) On a fair day you can view the ocean; habitat for endangered peregrine falcon; other raptors common; over 200 species of flowering plants, trees and shrubs; developed trail system.

Bulldog Rock (11,505 acres) Ecologically diverse and a highly scenic combination of meadows, rocky points and park-like timber slopes; provides cold water to Steamboat Creek, an important anadromous fish stream.

Boulder Creek (21,873 acres) Last undeveloped drainage in North Umpqua basin; low elevation & extensive trail system; streams, meadows, monoliths; a unique stand of ponderosa pine, and more.

Limpy Rock (6,885 acres) Rich in rare plants, including *Kalmiopsis leachiana*; extensive archeological sites.

Diamond-Thielsen (161,971 acres) Includes several miles of Pacific Crest Trail; over 165 fish & wildlife species. Important low elevation forestlands and headwaters of 4 major river systems.

Sherwood Forest (11,077 acres) On the Rogue-Umpqua Divide near Crater Lake National Park; easily accessible; important wildlife (elk & deer) habitat.

Rogue-Umpqua Divide (65,141 acres) Geologic features: highest peak in western Cascades, glacial valleys, monoliths; habitat for elk, fisher, marten, bear, fox, cougar, bald & golden eagles, peregrine falcon; many lakes & trails.

Crater Lake (171,583 acres) Five-unit proposal including most undeveloped lands and waters within Crater Lake National Park; extensive trail system including Pacific Crest Trail; several peaks, bogs, springs, pumice desert, deep canyons.

Sky Lakes (145,000 acres) Several hundred lakes; Pacific Crest Trail; the Union Peak elk herd; low elevation forest.

Brown Mountain (9,337 acres) Interesting geologic formation with extensive lava flows; eight miles of Pacific Crest Trail; rare plant habitat.

Mountain Lakes Additions (5,373 acres) Includes additional trail mileage, fish & wildlife habitat; excellent views from Little Aspen Butte.

Soda Mountain (6,000 acres) On Pacific Crest Trail; steep forested & open areas; great ecological diversity including several rare & endangered plants.

COAST RANGE

Mount Hebo (32,849 acres) Only opportunity for wilderness in six northwest Oregon counties; good views of ocean and coastline; extensive natural alder forests and young growth Douglas-fir.

Drift Creek (11,260 acres) best old growth forest left in Coast Range; home of endangered bald eagle and spotted owl; healthy wild salmon & steelhead runs; on Corvallis-to-the-Sea Trail.

Coast Creeks (16,715 acres) Intact coast watershed with all four species of anadromous fish (Chinook & Coho salmon, steelhead & searun cutthroat trout); giant old growth Sitka spruce; critical wildlife habitat; salt spray meadows.

Windy Peak (5,100 acres) Only wild area for many miles; extensive native forest; critical wildlife habitat; potential for recreational trail system; very fragile soils.

Wassen Creek (16,215 acres) Wildest place in the Oregon Coast Range; spectacular waterfalls, old growth forest, spotted owls, bald eagles, native fisheries, more.

Oregon Dunes (25,840 acres) Only opportunity to represent unique coastal dune landform in Wilderness System; critical wildlife habitat; extensive recreational opportunities; unique ecosystem formed by sand, water and forest.

SISKIYOU-KLAMATH MOUNTAINS

Grassy Knob (34,530 acres) Produces 90% of anadromous fish runs (on 15% of the land) for Sixes River drainage; extensive stands of endangered Port Orford-cedar.

Wild Rogue Additions (107,057 acres) Several unit proposal which includes 20 miles of Wild and Scenic Rogue River; critical watershed and wildlife habitat; unparalleled recreational opportunities; endangered plants & animals.

Kalmiopsis Additions (250,000 acres) Largest wild country in Southwest Oregon; numerous endangered plants; unique ecology; headwaters of Smith, Chetco, Winchuck, Pistol & Illinois Rivers; massive trail system.

Pistol River (21,291 acres) Two-unit proposal containing headwaters of important anadromous fish stream; rarely used hiking trails.

Squaw Mountain (10,824 acres) Wildlife diversity is excellent; good hiking trails; serpentine soils result in poor tree growing sites and rare plant habitat.

Red Buttes (26,887 acres) Headwaters of Illinois, Applegate & Klamath Rivers; unique wildlife and plant habitat; on Pacific Crest Trail; easily accessible; old growth Douglas-fir; open meadows, alpine peaks.

LAVA UPLANDS

Gearhart Mountain Additions (4,730 acres) Several miles of N. Fork Sprague River canyon; scenic geologic formations; additional trail mileage & protection for fragile areas in existing wilderness.

Fremont Rims (24,415 acres) Contains last pileated woodpecker, marten and fisher habitat on Fremont National Forest; includes classic fault block rim and rim from old cauldera.

North Warner (39,766 acres) Rugged terrain, talus slopes, cliffs & lava flows; forest types: ponderosa pine, white fir, subalpine fir, quaking aspen & mountain mahogany; in under-represented Basin & Range physiographic province.

Chewaucan Wilderness (10,720 acres) Includes several miles of Chewaucan River; good trout habitat; vegetation is mostly sagebrush & juniper with occasional patches of white fir & quaking aspen. Bald Eagles have been sighted.

Yamsay Mountain (21,413 acres) 8,000 ft. relic volcano with beautiful views of Cascades and desert; easy cross-country hiking; good wildlife habitat; little known by recreationists; good trout fishing.

Chief Paulina (32,800 acres) Two-unit proposal at Newberry Crater; extensive trail system; includes Lava Cast Forest; excellent views from North and South Paulina Peaks.

BLUE MOUNTAINS

Mill Creek (18,240 acres) Intact watershed with unique geologic features; large specimens of ponderosa pine. Well developed trail system; prime habitat for deer, elk, bear.

Lookout Mountain (16,577 acres) Most rugged terrain on Ochoco National Forest; has spectacular views, wild horse range; important wildlife habitat.

Bridge Creek (15,120 acres) Excellent day use area with easy access and panoramic views. 800 foot cliff; important escape cover for deer and elk; headwaters of several streams; meadows and prairies.

Ochoco Canyons (40,532 acres) Steep & rugged slopes intermittently open & forested with ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir & white fir; cool pockets of quaking aspen, wet slumps, talus slopes, level mesas; high fish & wildlife values.

Murderers Creek (33,343 acres) Optimum habitat for elk and deer; adjacent to state-owned Wildlife Management Area; bighorn sheep, wild horses, steelhead fishery.

Aldrich Mountains (25,000 acres) Excellent California bighorn sheep habitat; steep, rugged canyons with optimal deer and elk cover requirements; old growth pine and fir wildlife habitat.

Strawberry Mountain Additions (46,405 acres) 5 of 7 major life zones in North America represented; native population of Rocky Mountain elk; research & educational values; extensive trail system; many lakes and meadows.

Myrtle-Silvies (16,810 acres) Steep rugged canyons with outcropping of rimrock in the Myrtle Creek and Silvies River drainages; elk and deer range; good trout fishing.

Malheur Canyons (47,400 acres) Nice stands of old growth ponderosa pine; transition zone between desert and forest; winter range for deer and elk; habitat for rare red-banded trout.

Glacier-Monument (52,091 acres) Low elevation ponderosa pine forest; abundant wildlife; extensive trails; tributaries of N. Fork Malheur, L. Malheur & Burnt Rivers.

North Fork John Day Complex (400,000 acres) Outstanding fish & wildlife habitat; one of the largest elk herds in North America; critical fisheries habitat (salmon & steelhead).

Wapiti (51,904 acres) Lush meadows, lofty rides, scablands and old growth forests provide a perfect home for the wapiti or elk; also has anadromous fish; also bear, wild turkey and great grey owl.

Hellhole (73,500 acres) Steep, rocky canyons, timber covered north slopes and exposed open south slopes; horse and hiking use. Deer and elk plentiful; other species include ruffed & blue grouse, bald eagles, bear & cougar.

North Fork Umatilla (22,053 acres) Very popular recreation area; steelhead and wild trout habitat; excellent calving, rearing and breeding habitat for deer & elk.

Chief Lookingglass (21,800 acres) High archeological values; geologically interesting; used extensively during hunting seasons; elk calving grounds; perfect mix of water, cover and forage.

Wenaha-Tucannon Additions (14,000 acres) Would round out existing wilderness; includes 4 miles of Wenaha River; extensive elk habitat; trails; unique plant associations in upper Bear Creek drainage.

Grande Ronde Canyon (24,248 acres) has over 20 miles of river canyon; very important anadromous fish producer; forest types include ponderosa pine, mixed conifer and lodgepole.

Crystal Canyons (25,320 acres) Includes portions of Wildcat, Tope and Mud Creek drainages, key elk winter range and anadromous fish production areas.

Joseph Canyon (33,000 acres) The birth place of Chief Joseph contains critical elk and anadromous fish habitat; prime reintroduction site for Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep; excellent wildlife diversity.

Hells Canyon Additions (300,000 acres) Very rugged country; extensive Rocky Mountain elk habitat; magnificent views of Seven Devils, Snake River Canyon; important fisheries.

Eagle Cap Additions (165,000 acres) Includes low elevation forest, protection of Imnaha, Minam and other rivers.

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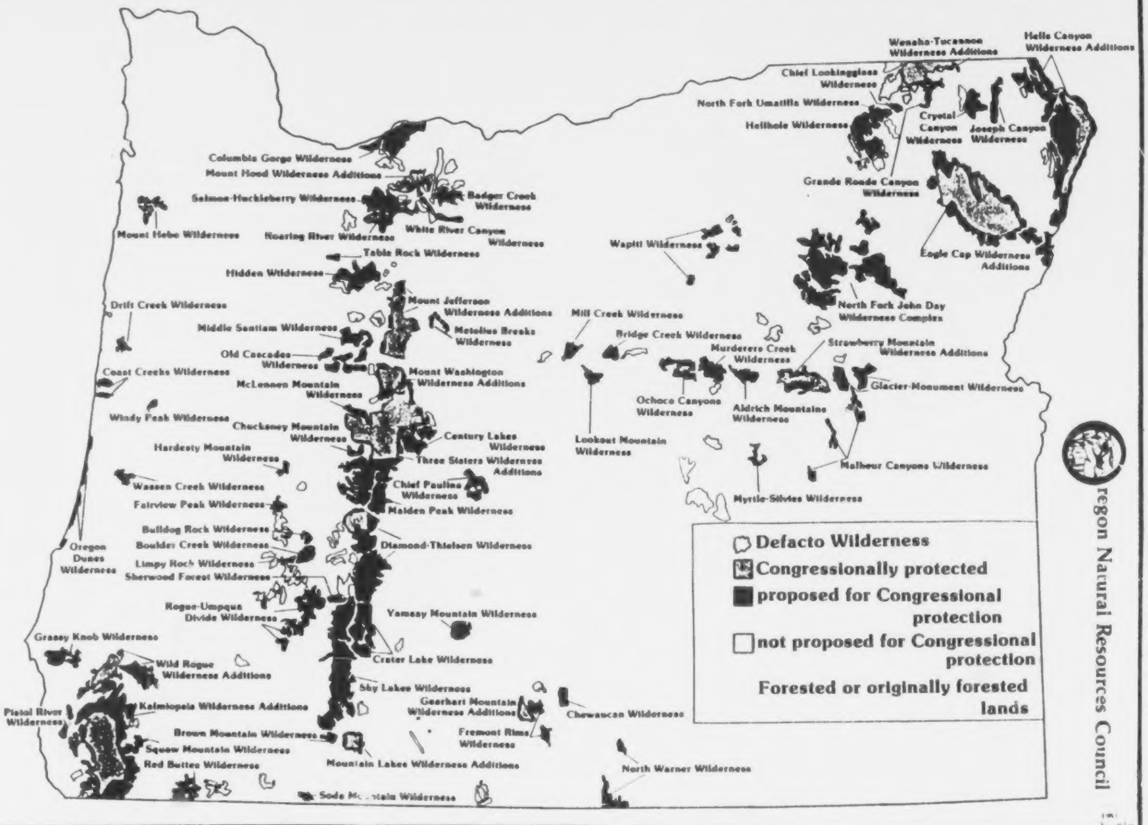
Forest Wilderness Resources of Oregon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Fremont Rims Wilderness
Squaw Mountain Wilderness
Red Buttes Wilderness
Mountain Lakes Wilderness Additions
North Warner Wilderness
Soda Mountain Wilderness
Defacto Wilderness
Congressionally protected
proposed for Congressional protection
not proposed for Congressional protection
Forested or originally forested lands
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THE POSITIVE ECONOMIC VALUES OF WILDERNESS

The timber industry would have us believe that Wilderness lands are an economic black hole. Their own belief is that the only economic value for these undisturbed areas is timber. On the contrary, the protection of wilderness has many positive economic values.

An obvious use of wilderness lands that comes to many peoples' minds is outdoor recreation. Therefore, one economic value of wilderness is backcountry recreation. Unfortunately, this value is not as easily quantified as the economic value of timber, because recreation is a "non-market" resource, while timber is clearly a "market" resource. As economists have pointed out, "You can't go to the store and buy a 2x4 of recreation."

However, non-market values are just as legitimate and important as market values. Economists can put a value on non-market values, but it requires more research (using standard measures and formulae with inherent inaccuracies) than determining market values. Values can be assigned to a recreation visitor day (RVD = 12 hours of recreation by one person). The Forest Service estimates that 597,900 RVDs occurred in the designated Wilderness Areas of Oregon during the summer of 1982 (they don't count spring, winter and fall use). At $28/RVD (a conservative figure), the designated Wilderness Areas have a direct annual economic value of $7,501,200 for recreation alone. This does not include the significant indirect economic activity that comes from the manufacture and sale of outdoor equipment, or the business of guide and tour services which Wilderness generates, or the role that Wilderness plays in preserving so many scenic vistas. These areas serve as visual back-drops for downhill ski resorts, highway travel and other "sight-seeing" activities.

Wilderness is optimum habitat for many species of wildlife, both game and nongame species. Of Oregon's 131,000 elk hunters, those who desire a quality hunt for trophy animals seek out wilderness, both in designated and undesignated areas. These lands are often far away from population centers and consequently travel expenses are higher, spreading the economic benefits along major travel routes.

The same is true for the 350,000 (or more) fishermen who live in Oregon. Those who seek the excellent fishing of undisturbed high country lakes, or any number of famous streams, utilize Wilderness. Even though the majority of fishermen never see the Wilderness directly, they depend on it regardless. For example, nearly 295,000 salmon tags and over 241,000 steelhead tags were sold in

Oregon in 1982. A good portion of the catch was from "wild" fish as opposed to hatchery stocks. Fishermen will tell you that wild fish have better fighting and eating qualities than hatchery fish, but the main concern is that loss of natural habitat results in loss of natural, or wild fish populations with a locally-evolved genetic pool. Most of these wild fish spawn in Wilderness, either protected or unprotected. Countless spawning streams have been destroyed by roadbuilding and logging. While better logging and roading practices can mitigate some future fish loss, it can't prevent all loss. Therefore, the protection of existing wilderness habitat is crucial if our fisheries (and the economic benefits of them) are to survive.

Commercial fishermen are directly dependent on Wilderness lands for their economic survival. The allowable catch for commercial fishermen is based on the amount of successful wild escapement each year. In other words, the more fish that make it upstream and successfully spawn, the more fish that may be caught at sea. Oregon had 3,644 commercial trollers in 1982. Their were also 510 gilnetters on the Lower Columbia River.

How much of each fisheries-related job is dependent on "wilderness fish?" We simply don't know, because the data is not available. But fisheries experts rate it as very significant. That is why the Oregon Fishermen's Association (commercial), the Oregon Wildlife Federation (sports), and the Columbia River InterTribal Fish Commission and most of the Tribes (Indian) all support Wilderness, and why they support a bigger Wilderness bill than the one now being considered by the Congress. They may disagree on how the fish should be allocated, but they are unanimous in their knowledge that less wild fish habitat means fewer fish.

Non-game wildlife has an economic value as well. Endangered species, most of which are endangered due to destruction of habitat, are a good example. The Federal government spends millions of dollars each year on endangered species protection. Why? Because they are important to people. Citizens are willing to pay to protect such values. Wilderness provides habitat for many diminishing species of wildlife in Oregon that may well be placed on the endangered species list unless their habitats are protected. This bill is a minimal but critical step in that direction.

Wilderness has economic values to millions of people who may never visit the areas. Millions of dollars are spent each year on wilderness books, calendars, posters and other wilderness-related items.

Wilderness has an economic value to downstream water users such as farmers and other irrigators. Undisturbed watersheds provide steady water flows much later in the season, when irrigators need it. And natural storage is much cheaper and less damaging environmentally than impoundments.

Although they fail to recognize it, even the timber industry benefits economically by the preservation of wilderness. Wilderness protection of forestlands allows scientists to study forest ecosystems in an undisturbed condition. That can help them answer questions about the most productive way to manage tree farms. As well, wild forests are the sources of natural genetic material. This stock is now recognized as a major factor in the immense size of native forests in Oregon and Washington. Various genetic characteristics will someday be needed to correct problems in tree selection programs currently being undertaken in new plantations. Examples of modern agronomy indicate that stalks of wild wheat or corn are invaluable for breeding desirable characteristics back into modern hybrids.

Wilderness is economically valuable as a factor in attracting new, so-called clean industry. High-technology industries like to locate where the quality of life is high. Part of the high quality of life of Oregon is the availability of wilderness, both the protected and unprotected.

Wilderness designation also saves taxpayers money. The roadless lands that remain undeveloped today are among the poorest timber-producing forestlands in Oregon. However, the federal government insists on building roads into de facto wilderness lands and logging the marginal timber. Such development can be done only at a great subsidy to the timber industry, and therefore great cost to taxpayers. Wilderness designation encourages federal forest agencies to spend their money on intensive management (thinning, etc.) on the already-roaded and more productive sites that don't have the same kinds of resource conflicts that roadless areas have. Studies show that as much or more timber can be produced in this manner rather than roading the last wild lands. When marginal timber lands are roaded and logged, both resources and dollars are lost.

Conservationists and sportsmen believe that the values of leaving these areas in their natural condition are far greater than any benefits that would return to society from their development. An impediment to public understanding of the true economic picture is that many of these "undeveloped" values are not easily measured, because they are either non-market in nature, or are indirect market values gained downstream or away from Wilderness lands.

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WILDERNESS AND JOBS: A MYTH THAT NEEDS CORRECTION

The most controversial issue surrounding the pending Oregon Forest Wilderness bill is the issue of jobs. Wilderness opponents have argued that 3,500 to 6,000 jobs will be lost if HR 1149 becomes law. Let's examine how those figures were generated, and take a look at the broader picture of jobs and natural resources.

The Industrial Forestry Association claims there are eight direct jobs per year per million board feet of timber harvested in Oregon. They multiply this figure by 3.1 to obtain the total number of jobs produced from Oregon's wood products industry.

Many economists are suspicious of multipliers over 2.0 or 2.5. Indeed, some economists warn against the use of any job multipliers at all. Since different jobs have different pay scales and different amounts of time on the job, it is very difficult to compare numbers. This is especially true for an industry in transition, such as the Northwest wood products industry, whose companies are either automating or quitting at a rapid pace. It must also be noted that most wood products job studies have been authorized or conducted by firms having a vested interest in the results of these studies.

In Oregon today, jobs are a function of the demand side of the timber equation, not the supply side. The log decks of Oregon mills remain full, so it should be obvious that employment levels don't depend on timber supply. The timber industry's problems stem from a lack of demand for timber, a situation caused by high interest rates and the end of subsidized government money for housing. Even if the job and indirect job multipliers were correct (which we do not believe), it still does not automatically follow that Wilderness designations of so-called commercial timberlands mean a loss of jobs. For example, a certain number of jobs are created for each acre of strawberries planted in the Willamette Valley--certainly more jobs than for each acre of ryegrass. Yet, because there is no demand for the additional strawberries, we are scarcely losing jobs because we fail to convert the entire Valley to strawberry fields.

So, too, with timber. The jobs that wilderness opponents are shouting about are at best, potential jobs. These are jobs that don't exist now, and that will probably never exist because of a lack of demand, irrespective of the supply of timber.

However, as long as we are talking about jobs, let's talk about the jobs which would be protected or created with passage of this bill. These include numerous forms of employment in the recreation, tourism, and fisheries-related industries. These are the jobs on which Oregon's economic diversification and future will depend.

Some current, real jobs will be lost if the Wilderness lands in this bill (and more) are not protected. For example, let's look at the jobs of commercial fishermen. Their harvest level is set each year on the basis of the successful escapement of wild salmon. In other words, the more fish that make it upstream and successfully spawn, the more ocean fish that may be caught.

Wilderness lands under consideration by this bill are vital to the continuation of fisheries in the Columbia and coastal river systems. Roading and logging have destroyed most of the spawning areas of the state. While it is true that better roading and logging practices can mitigate or limit future fish losses, they cannot prevent loss. This continual deterioration of the salmon's habitat is a major factor in the decline of the anadromous fisheries resource in Oregon.

There are other real problems which affect the timber job situation in Oregon:

Mill Obsolescence. Many small, independent mills have outdated machinery and the owners have been unable (or unwilling) to make the necessary capital improvements. They are letting their mills deteriorate and eventually they will close because they simply cannot compete.

Mill Automation. Those mills which do make large capital improvements can keep their operations running; but new, highly automated equipment requires fewer workers to produce the same amount of wood products. So, even if we continue to cut the same amount of timber, jobs would still be lost to automation.

Log Exports. We export one and one half times more timber in the form of raw logs overseas each year than we could possibly harvest from all the proposed additions to Oregon's Wilderness System.

Lack of Reforestation. More forestland in Oregon has already been cutover and not replanted than could ever possibly be included in the Wilderness System. If we were managing our existing timberlands properly, we wouldn't have to even consider destroying our last wild forests. Some of these fallow timberlands are eight times as productive as most of the land being considered for Wilderness designation in any legislation.

Timberland Conversion. According to the Oregon Department of Forestry, since 1945 we have lost as much commercial timberland to recreation homesites, roads, rights-of-way, and conversion to farm and urban uses, as is currently in the state's Wilderness System. This is especially revealing because most of the converted forestlands were quite productive timber sites, whereas most of the land being considered for Wilderness designation is noncommercial.

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CONSERVATIONISTS' VIEW OF THE PROPOSED TIMBER COMPANY BAILOUT LEGISLATION

A significant portion of the nation's timber industry, located primarily in western Oregon and Washington, has asked Congress to pass special legislation to relieve them of their financial difficulties which were caused by speculative bidding practices, rising interest rates and lower inflation rates. The timber sale contracts they currently hold are too expensive for them to harvest.

Senator Mark O. Hatfield has responded by introducing S. 916, the Timber Contract Relief Act of 1983. The draft legislation has three major components:

Contract Termination Up to 40% of the existing timber sale contracts could be terminated without penalty at the option of the purchaser. Presently a purchaser who defaults on a federal timber contract is liable for the costs incurred to the government of resale and the difference in the old and new bid price, if lower.

Contract Extension The remaining 60% of the existing timber sale contracts could be extended at the purchaser's option. The Administration has granted contract extensions in the past two years to allow purchasers more time to fulfill their contracts.

Road Purchaser Credits Under present law, road purchaser credits may be used only on the national forest for which they were incurred. For example, a company buys a timber sale on a typical Inter-Mountain national forest where the timber is appraised at at $500,000 dollars. However the cost of building the road to access that timber is $1,000,000. The purchaser is given a $500,000 credit from the Forest Service which may be used to purchase additional timber sales on the same national forest. The timber industry complains that the purchaser credits are not "effective," since in most if not all cases on that particular national forest, the cost of roading exceeds the value of the timber on every sale.

The timber industry proposes (and the timber bailout bill currently allows) that these credits be "effective" or applicable to other national forests. This would allow companies to harvest timber on marginal lands on most any national forest. Because the road credit values could accumulate, it is conceivable that massive amounts of marginal and submarginal lands would be roaded and logged at a great cost to U.S. taxpayers.

Conservationists are very concerned about bailout legislation for several economic reasons. These contracts were bid up to exorbitant levels by the purchasers. The companies bet on continued inflation and a subsidized housing market and lost. In a free market economy that is how the game is played and conservationists feel that affected corporations should not shirk their contractual obligations to the federal government.

The timber contract bailout discussion has centered around economic effects. But there are also some very significant environmental effects which must also be considered:

1. Bailout legislation would result in harmful watershed, and fish and wildlife habitat damage. Timber cutting levels set in federal forest land and timber management plans are based on several assumptions. A major portion of those assumptions deal with the rate of cutting. They presume an even flow of timber being sold and cut each year. In this way a theoretically acceptable level of watershed damage and fish and wildlife habitat destruction is forecast. By terminating sales and immediately reselling them or extending contracts to allow more time to complete the operation, the chance of cutting too much at one time within a given watershed is greatly increased. This would cause severe environmental damage.

This is of special concern to us if the resold timber is in addition to the programmed harvest level established in previous Environmental Impact Statements. The proposed 4.1 billion board feet ceiling (3.0 for Oregon) per year for the timber to be sold in the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service must be included if this legislation is enacted into law. A lower "cap" for cutting levels in Region 6 would be preferred.

2. Bailout legislation would not be conducive to prompt and complete reforestation as required by law. Due to the depressed timber market, many sales are presently not being cut. Therefore, tree seedling nurseries who must plan 2-3 years ahead are now giving away unneeded seedlings by the millions. If contracts are terminated or extended, in a few years, the converse will occur. A massive shortage of tree seedlings will exist, since an unusually high amount of cutting will be occurring.

3. Bailout legislation will encourage federal agencies to sell timber where it is not economically efficient to do so. It is common practice on national forest lands to compute the market value of timber at a price that is less than the cost to the taxpayers of planning and administering the sale and providing for the next crop. While this "market value" may be received by the government, it is less than the cost of managing the land for timber. A change in the road credit policy will increase pressure to log lands, e.g., roadless areas, whose timber values are marginal at best and which could not be logged on a sustained yield over time.

It must be kept in mind that the timber industry in not united in its call for bailout legislation. The pressure for such legislation is coming primarily from western Oregon and Washington timber purchasers, many of whom were the ones who bid up stumpage prices to inflated levels. They were anticipating a continued boom in housing and a every-spiralling inflation. About half of the nation's timber comes from lands west of the Cascade Mountain Range crest. Purchasers of the other half of the timber (the Cascades crest east to the Atlantic Ocean, including the inter-mountain and southeastern pine industries) did not engage in the same degree of speculation.

To make bailout legislation attractive (or at least palatable) to these other powerful segments of the industry, Douglas-fir timber operators added some attractive features. For the inter-mountain timber industry who want to increase their subsidy from the federal government, the bill's promoters added road purchaser credits. For the southern timber industry who fear a flooding of the market with under priced northwest timber, they agreed to a 4.1 billion board feet ceiling on timber production from National Forests in the Northwest for at least two years.

The Oregon Natural Resources Council is strongly opposed to the timber bailout legislation as currently drafted. It would primarily benefit those timber purchasers who speculated and were the primary cause of such extremely high prices. If the timber market were still booming, it is highly unlikely that these members of the timber industry would be sharing their windfall profits with taxpayers or consumers.

The bailout bill would harm revenues to county governments and the federal treasury, because it would result in the same timber being sold at far lower rates than was originally purchased. Since demand, not supply, is the problem, it would not put millworkers, loggers, tree planters, or other forest workers back on the job. As stated earlier, the bill would have serious environmental consequences as well.

Senator Hatfield has stated his intention to attach the timber bailout bill to the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill. It is still unclear how one bill will improve or jeopardize the political chances of the other. Conservationists would certainly prefer that a suspect bill of such as the bailout package not be attached to the statewide Wilderness bill.

The Oregon timber industry has stated repeatedly that Oregon has enough protected Wilderness and that it cannot afford anymore. Yet, in the next breath they seek a massive federal bailout in the tradition of Lockheed, Chrysler and New York City. The fact of the matter is, roadless areas are an extremely small part of the timber pie. Contract decisions, conversions of private timberland to non-timber uses, and log exports are examples of issues which have much more profound effects on timber than does classification of de facto wilderness lands.

In conclusion, it must be noted that the acceptance by the Northwest timber industry of a Congressional "cap" on national forest timber output from the region is evidence that the industry knows it doesn't need roadless area timber. The self-imposed timber cap is at a level significantly lower than that which would result from enactment of ONRC's 3.4 million-acre proposal. It is far below that what would occur by passage of the proposed Oregon Forest Wilderness Act of 1983.

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COMMON WILDERNESS MYTHS

Unfortunately, many people have incorrect impressions about Wilderness Areas. ONRC would like to explain exactly what wilderness is and what activities are and are not allowed in formally-designated Wilderness Areas.

Congress, in uncommonly poetic language, said in the Wilderness Act of 1964:

> A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has a least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, education, scenic or historical value.

You can walk, ride a horse, paddle a canoe or kayak in Wilderness areas. You can hunt, fish, photograph, study botanical or geological features, or just take in the view.

Motorized equipment in Wilderness Areas is prohibited. The managing agency is prohibited in most instances from selling timber or building roads. The filing for new mining claims after 1983 is prohibited, but valid claims made before 1984 may still be worked. The grazing of domestic livestock may continue where established at the time of designation. Below are some of the major wilderness myths, followed by the actual circumstances:

Myth #1 -- Only a tiny minority use Wilderness Areas.

Estimates show that over 135,000 people visit Oregon's designated Wilderness Areas each year. Untold multitudes use them in many other ways, whether it is simply going to their edge to peer inside, reading books about them, or catching a salmon or steelhead downstream on the fish's way to spawn.

protecting and conserving Oregon's lands, waters and natural resources

Myth #2 -- Wilderness Areas are only for elitist backpackers.

A wilderness vacation is one of the least expensive recreational activities. The total cost for a good pair of boots, a backpack, sleeping bag and other equipment is between $200 and $400 dollars amortized over a useful life of at least five years. This amount is far below the cost of ski togs and a weekend on the slopes, a snowmobile, a motorhome or motorboat. It's simply not true that Wilderness Areas are only for the rich. The decision to vacation in a Wilderness Area is a matter of preference, as is going to a Trailblazer game, the symphony, or the drag races.

In Oregon, backpackers aren't the only ones who visit Wilderness Areas. Over half the recreation use in the Wenaha-Tucannon and Eagle Cap Wilderness Areas occurs during in the autumn during deer and elk seasons.

Myth #3 -- The handicapped and all but the super healthy can't visit Wilderness.

Many of Oregon's current and proposed Wilderness Areas are near major highways or have roads which penetrate into the interior of the areas. Wilderness is not only for the physically fit, or the "hardy." The amount of physical conditioning required depends on the kind of wilderness experience one wants. Some Wilderness Areas have trails through flat, low, gentle valleys, trails most people can walk on. Other Wilderness Areas can be visited by boat or by horseback. For those who wish no exertion at all, there are thousands and thousands of miles of roads on Oregon's National Forests.

Myth #4 -- Wilderness represents a single use of the National Forests that "locks out" other uses.

The only ones locked out of Wilderness are those who wish to log them, road them or ride motorized vehicles in them. These are the only uses prohibited by the Wilderness Act. Wilderness Areas are open to hunters, fishermen, walkers, and to scientists for study. Wilderness Areas, in addition to providing recreation opportunities, provide fish and wildlife habitat, and clean and plentiful water within their boundaries and downstream (including some municipal water supplies). Only one multiple use, timber cutting, is prohibited.

Myth #5 -- Wilderness designation permits the spread of insects and disease and prevents effective control of wildfires.

Many of the insect and disease outbreaks which are occurring in our forests are due to the artificial exclusion of fire by man. They are part of the natural cycle which should be able to continue uninterrupted in Wilderness Areas. In the event that such an outbreak does become dangerous to outside forests and other property, the managing agency has full authority under the law to take whatever steps are necessary (including roading or logging) to stop such an outbreak. While most forest fires are naturally caused, far greater damage occurs by the man caused ones. Oregon's most severe forest fires have been caused by logging.

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TIMBER HARVEST IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

Much of the controversy surrounding the proposed Oregon Forest Wilderness legislation involves concerns about impacts on timber production. These concerns are largely rhetorical, rather than factual.

A telling indicator of the timber growing potential of the remaining de facto wilderness lands is the fact that they are still wild. Until now, no one wanted them. De facto wilderness lands generally are on steep slopes and have unstable soils and little or no commercial timber. That is why they are still roadless.

The Forest Service defines its "commercial" timber land as land which is capable of growing at least 20 cubic feet of usable wood per acre per year. 20 "cubes" is far below the one used by private industry or even the Oregon Department of Forestry. The State of Oregon does not require any attempts at reforestation on private lands producing less than 50 cubic feet/acre/year. Over one-half of the remaining national forest roadless lands do not meet this more realistic 50ft cubic feet/acre/year standard.

Less than one-third of remaining unprotected national forest wilderness lands are even considered commercial by the US Forest Service. Those that are considered commercial are at the lowest end of the commercial timber spectrum. Private land in almost any part of Oregon is more productive (from a timber growing standpoint) than public lands in the same region of the state.

Some of the wilderness land which technically meets the definition of commercial (either at 20 or 50 cubes) has been removed from the commercial timber base, because of a recognized need to protect other multiple use resources such as recreation, wildlife, watershed, etc. It may be either "deferred" (temporary) or "withdrawn" (permanent).

But what about the few acres of de facto wilderness lands which are in the timber base? (Please see Table I for theoretical harvest impacts of HR 1149 by area.) Won't their designation as Wilderness cause some reduction in the timber cut? No.

The limitation to timber production on national forest lands in Oregon is not one of land, but rather of money. In other words, the Forest Service has more land in the timber growing base than they can afford to cut timber on, using the money that Congress gives them. Because of this excess, it would appear that if Congress provided more money, more timber would be cut. But even if more land were made available by opening up the de facto wilderness lands and removing the multiple use restrictions, the timber cut would not go up.

Why? Because Congress will not provide more money. It doesn't pay. It would be pouring money into marginal timber lands where the value of the timber sold does not exceed the costs of removal

Foresters use two terms to describe levels of timber harvest--"potential" and "programmed" yields. Potential yield is that level of timber cutting on a given land base which could be maintained if all the necessary money (regardless of cost-effectiveness) was provided. Programmed yield, on the other hand, is that level which is possible under the funding provided. When Congress passed the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 (which included approximately 300,000 acres in Oregon on the Mount Hood, Willamette, Siskiyou and Umatilla National Forests), the timber cut on those forests went up, not down. That's because while the potential yield was reduced due to a decrease of acres in the timber base, the money that Congress provided either remained the same, or increased on the respective national forest.

But doesn't the Forest Service need the admittedly commercial lands in the de facto wilderness lands to maintain the current timber harvest? No. The Forest Service is insisting on putting very expensive roads into these steep and unstable roadless areas while intensive management techniques (such as thinning) on their more productive lands continues unfunded. This is why Congress, which has consistently increased the agency's timber budget over the years, is reluctant to give the Forest Service more money.

The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are spending tens and sometimes hundreds of thousands of dollars per mile on roads to access very marginal timber. If the Forest Service would instead invest that money in pre-commercial thinning on already-developed, lower-elevation lands with fewer resource conflicts, that harvest level could be maintained.

Table II shows the current programmed and calculated potential timber cutting levels for Oregon National Forests. It shows the reduction of potential yield that will occur if the proposed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983" (HR 1149), as passed by the House of Representatives becomes law. It also shows that there will be no reduction in programmed harvest. In fact, it is possible to designate all 4.5 million acres of de facto forest wilderness lands in Oregon and not affect the allowable cut. (Please see Figure A.)

In order to successfully move federal timber purchaser relief (bailout) legislation through Congress, the timber industry has agreed to a "cap" on timber production in the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service (Region 6) of 4.1 billion board feet per year (bbf). Oregon's share is 3.0 bbf. As the bar graph shows, this agreed upon level is far less than what is being cut on national forest lands now.

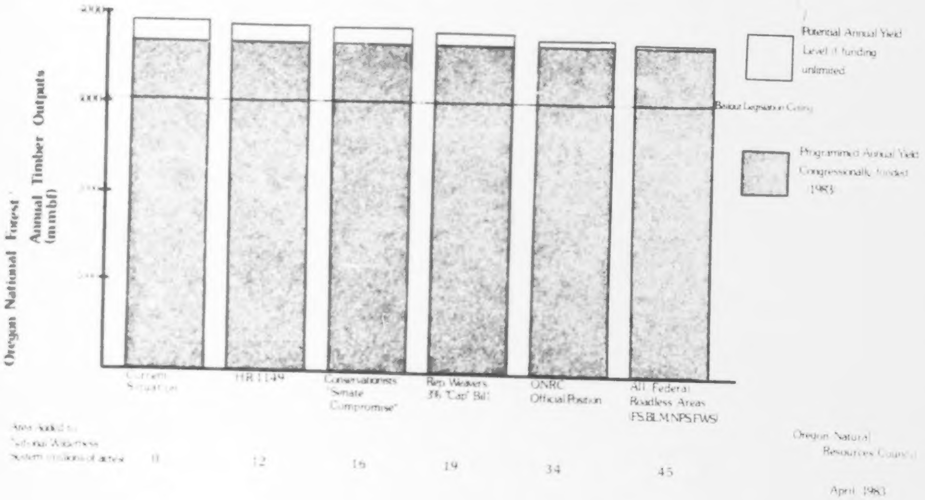
In making that agreement, the timber industry has recognized that their problems are on the demand side of the equation, not the supply side. Even if supply was their problem, the fact that the most productive timberlands are privately owned and that the best publicly owned growing potential is already available and in use, means that they already have at their disposal 95% of Oregon's timber growing capability. The existing National Wilderness System lands include only 0.5% of that capability. If the industry cannot survive using 95% of the state's timber potential, will they be able to do so using 99.5%?

Finally, the timber industry has expressed great concern about additional reductions in the commercial timber base due to multiple use considerations (other than Wilderness designation) such as wildlife and fish habitat, recreation, aesthetics, watershed, educational and scientific uses. While such reductions have occurred and will continue to increase as changing demands on our national forests occur, the greatest cause of timber land base reduction is due to a better timber information base. Many of the lands that were considered commercial are in reality not so. In many cases, roads, lakes, rock outcrops, etc. were mistakenly included in the timber land base, and better data gathering techniques have simply revealed more accurate acreage figures.

FIGURE A

TIMBER HARVEST IMPACTS:

OREGON FOREST WILDERNESS ALTERNATIVES



page 4, Timber Harvest Impacts of the Proposed Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983

TABLE I

Wilderness Proposal	**Jurisdiction**	**Theoretical Timber Impact** (million board feet)
Columbia Gorge Wilderness	Mount Hood NF	0.0
Badger Creek Wilderness	Mount Hood NF	1.7
Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness	Mount Hood NF	4.2
Table Rock Wilderness	Salem District BLM	1.4
Hidden Wilderness	Mount Hood/Willamette NFs	7.2
Mount Jefferson Wilderness Additions	Willamette/Deschutes NFs	3.8
Middle Santiam Wilderness	Willamette NF	7.5
Mount Washington Wilderness Additions	Willamette/Deschutes NFs	0.0
Three Sisters Wilderness Additions	Willamette/Deschutes NFs	0.0
Hardesty Mountain Wilderness	Willamette/Umpqua NFs	2.7
Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness	Willamette/Deschutes/ Umpqua/Winema NFs	7.5
Boulder Creek Wilderness	Umpqua NF	6.3
Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness	Umpqua/Rogue River NFs	7.5
Sky Lakes Wilderness	Rogue River/Winema NFs	0.0
Mountain Lakes Wilderness Additions	Winema NF	0.5
Rock Creek Wilderness	Siuslaw NF	0.0
Cummins Creek Wilderness	Siuslaw NF	7.8
Grassy Knob Wilderness	Siskiyou NF	3.4
Red Buttes Wilderness	Siskiyou/Rogue River NFs	3.3
Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Additions	Fremont NF	0.0
Coleman Rim Wilderness	Fremont NF	3.2
Mill Creek Wilderness	Ochoco NF	0.0
Bridge Creek Wilderness	Ochoco NF	1.3
Ochoco Canyons Wilderness	Ochoco NF	0.0
Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Additions	Malheur NF	0.0
Glacier-Monument Wilderness	Malheur/Wallowa-Whitman NFs	2.7
North Fork John Day Wilderness	Malheur/Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman NFs	34.1
North Fork Umatilla Wilderness	Umatilla NF	1.8
Joseph Canyon Wilderness	Wallowa-Whitman NF	0.3
Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions	Wallowa-Whitman NF	1.8
Old Cascades Wilderness Study Area	Willamette	7.5
Wassen Creek Wilderness Study Area	Siuslaw	3.6
Three Sisters (Waldo) Wild. Study Area	Willamette/Deschutes NFs	6.8
TOTAL		127.9

TABLE II

PROGRAMMED AND POTENTIAL ANNUAL YIELDS OF OREGON NATIONAL FORESTS*

(All figures in million board feet [mmbf])

National Forest	Programmed Annual Yield (FY 83)	Chargeable** Programmed Yield	Unchargeable** Programmed Yield	Potential Annual Yield	Available Annual Difference	Proposed Wilderness HR 1149
Mount Hood	378	313	65	396	83	10.6
Siuslaw	380	378	2	452	74	11.4
Willamette	726	575	151	887	312	32.3
Deschutes	186	179	7	222	43	2.2
Umpqua	367	342	25	441	99	15.7
Siskiyou	194	170	24	172	2	4.7
Rogue River	196	180	16	225	45	3.9
Winema	149	146	3	172	26	0.5
Fremont	144	142	2	155	13	3.2
Ochoco	126	126	0	140	14	1.3
Malheur	196	186	10	271	85	3.4
Umatilla	168	163	5	165	2	28.6
Wallowa-Whitman	179	164	15	186	22	8.7
TOTAL (USFS)	3389	3064	325	3884	820	126.5***

(Forest yield data obtained by telephone conversations with Tom Ortman, Region 6 Timber Staff, US Forest Service.)

* A similar effect exists on the Salem District of the Bureau of Land Management. The programmed yield (1983) is 241 mmbf, all but 1 mmbf being chargeable to the annual allowable cut. The potential annual yield is approximately 250 mmbf (an exact figure is not available since the BLM calculates its timber cut differently than the Forest Service.) Therefore the available annual difference is 10 mmbf. The proposed Table Rock Wilderness would have a programmed yield of 1.4 mmbf (telephone conversation with Walt Gavin, Timber Staff Officer, Salem District Bureau of Land Management, 5 April 1983).

** "Charagble" timber is that which is charged against the annual allowable cut. Conversely, "Unchargable" is timber which is not charged against the annual allowable cutting level. The latter includes massive "salvage" efforts.

*** The discrepancy between this figure and 127.9 million board feet in Table I is due to Table Rock which is not on national forest land.

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REVIEW OF CONGRESSMAN BOB SMITH'S ANTI-WILDERNESS NEWSLETTER

(In May of 1983, second District Congressman Bob Smith distributed several hundred thousand tabloid brochures to his constituents. Entitled An Unwanted Wilderness, its message was stridently anti-wilderness, and it relied on data and conclusions drawn in a paper by Mr. King Williams, a graduate student at Oregon State University. The Oregon Natural Resources Council contracted with Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants (CHEC) of Eugene to prepare a report on the economic aspects of Mr. Smith's mailing. ONRC is responding elsewhere to the numerous other factual errors and misrepresentations which can be found in the Congressional mailing. The following is a summary of the CHEC report.)

The recent paper, entitled Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of the Oregon Wilderness Bill (HR 1149) incorporates four fundamental errors. First, it uses inaccurate and misleading timber harvest estimates for the proposed Wilderness Areas. Second, it uses gross economic rather than net economic values for the timber in these areas. Third, it ignores the values of resources protected by Wilderness designation. Fourth, it ignores the possible returns from alternative investments.

Williams' predicted change in timber harvests due to Wilderness designation includes lands that are not currently in the annual Forest Service planned harvest. They are not included because they are lands where cutting has been deferred as a result of the Forest Service's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) which recommended the areas for Wilderness designation, or they are being managed to meet multiple use objectives other than timber (recreation, wildlife, fisheries, watershed, etc.). One area, the proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness, has the highest recreation use of any RARE II area and steep and unstable slopes which would make logging prohibitively expensive. It has not been in the timber cutting base for at least a decade.

Yet, Williams counts all 16.3 million board feet of deferred harvest from the Columbia Gorge as a reduction in current timber harvest output resulting from the Wilderness bill.

In addition, the Forest Service data that Williams used includes errors because incorrect methods of calculation were used (and then later corrected) and because they did not reflect land allocations that have changed since RARE II, due to the ongoing planning process.

Far more important than the actual stumpage value of the timber which Williams recorded in his paper, is the net economic value of the timber in the roadless areas. In order to sell that timber, the Forest Service (on behalf of taxpayers) must pay the costs of road construction and timber sale preparation and administration. These costs will outweigh the timber values in many of the proposed Wilderness Areas.

More significantly, after the existing stand of trees are gone, the cost of growing a new stand will far exceed the value of that stand for nearly every area in the bill.

A private investor expects to eventually receive the full value of his or her investment plus some additional sum--the rate of interest or rate of return. Private timber companies generally expect between 7% and 8% return on their investments. However, the Forest Services uses an unrealistic 4% interest rate to analyze their timber activities. Using a rate of 7 3/8%, none of the proposed Wilderness Areas in the House-passed version of HR 1149 are capable of producing a net economic gain, and the annual cost to the taxpayers of managing these lands for timber will be over $8 million.

Although Williams acknowledges that HR 1149 will affect fisheries, wildlife, big game hunting, and other recreation, he does not quantify these impacts and implies that they are negative. In fact, the exclusion of logging has been shown to have a positive effect on fisheries, particularly sensitive anadromous (salmon and steelhead) fisheries.

In addition, wilderness recreation, wildlife habitat and scientific, educational and cultural study in old growth forests and other natural stands of trees is decreasing as timber cutting increases. Therefore, through their relative scarcity, their value is increasing. The value of roaded recreation, the supply of which is far greater than demand, is approaching zero.

Alternative investment possibilities are not considered by Williams. One opportunity would be an emphasis on long term investments such as reforestation and timber stand development instead of the current emphasis on short term activities like building roads into unroaded old growth forest stands.

Another, even more significant, opportunity involves investment in private timberlands. The Oregon Department of Forestry estimates that over two million acres of private land in the Oregon Coast Range is either deforested or understocked. These lands have a far greater average productivity than the lands included in the proposed Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

In conclusion, correction of timber harvest figures in Williams' paper reduces his estimates by nearly half. Use of net, rather than gross, timber values shows that few areas are capable of producing more than a 4% rate of return on investments in sustained yield timber management, and none more than 6%. And finally, when the positive economic values of Wilderness designation are considered, the value of managing these lands in HR 1149 for Wilderness will be greater than that of managing them for timber.

[from Review of "Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of the Oregon Wilderness Bill of 1983 (HR 1149)" by Randal O'Toole, Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants (1983). A copy of the full report is available at any office of the Oregon Natural Resources Council.]

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Legal Inadequacies of the Second Roadless Area Review & Evaluation (RARE II)

The U.S. District Court Judge who found the U.S. Forest Service's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (popularly known as "RARE II") legally flawed (as it applies to the State of California) hypothesized in his opinion that if the agency were reviewing the Grand Canyon for Wilderness, it might be rated "Canyon, with river, little vegetation."

That lower court decision was affirmed by the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Forest Service is prohibited from destroying the wilderness character (by roading, logging or other methods) of 47 areas in California until an adequate wilderness review is performed. Such a decision is binding precedent on the U.S. District Court for Oregon.

Even though a legal victory is almost guaranteed, Oregon conservationists do not wish to file a similar statewide lawsuit for the three million RARE II acres on Oregon National Forests. Conservationists see no benefit in yet another wilderness review by the Forest Service. The agency has attempted it twice before and failed miserably each time. The best solution is for Congress to pass a forest Wilderness bill for Oregon.

Here are some excerpts from the District Judge's opinion which were read by Andy Kerr, Associate Director for Conservation of the Oregon Natural Resources Council at one of the six field hearings held by the House of Representatives on the Oregon forest Wilderness issue.

June 1983

protecting and conserving Oregon's lands, waters and natural resources

STATEMENT OF ANDREW KERR, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR CONSERVATION, ORGEON WILDERNESS COALITION

Mr. KERR. Thank you, Mr. Weaver.

My name is Andrew Kerr, and I am the associate director of the Oregon Wilderness Coalition.

I was hoping you would have introduced a companion bill which would have reduced the reduction of fishing due to timber cutting to perhaps get the real balance question out. I hope you will consider that.

It is unfortunate this discussion has to occur during the current market condition, which has been caused not by the timber question.

There have really been a lot of discussions about RARE II. We all know the results of it, but what was that process? I found it easy to write my testimony. I went to the decision of U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence K. Karlton, where he ruled the Forest Service had violated the National Environmental Policy Act—NEPA—while conducting the RARE II process. I have included selected quotations from his opinion and decision below. On page 3 he says:

> My examination of the RARE II environmental statement has convinced me that the Forest Service either never seriously considered the impact of its decision on the wilderness qualities of the RARE II areas, or that the Forest Service has simply failed to disclose the data, assumptions, and conclusions employed by it in such a consideration . . . The EIS states that the Forest Service has decided to surrender wilderness values in many areas but does not reveal what it is giving up.

The judge is not substituting his judgment for that of the Forest Service. On page 4, he continues:

> My decision is in no way based upon any conclusion that there is a "correct" decision as to how many of these areas should be developed and how many should be left as wilderness. The Forest Service bears the responsibility for making that determination, and no court may upset that substantive decision unless it is arbitrary.

Later the judge reminded the Forest Service what was at stake:

> Just as land is considered unique before the law, so too is wilderness: each area is composed of unique features of topography, vegetation, flora and fauna, scenery, opportunities for solitude and recreation, and scientific and cultural interest. The Craters of the Moon, Glacier Peak, Lassen Volcanic, John Muir, Great Sand Dunes, and Dome Land Wilderness areas, for example, are each composed of distinct and unique features that are not easily compared, much less are capable of being reduced to generic terms.

The judge was concerned by the excessively broad "scope" of RARE II. He chided the Forest Service for dismissing the importance of detail on each particular roadless area. The Forest Service, in the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement, had stated that individual descriptions * * * would produce an extremely voluminous document * * *. The public is encouraged to get on the ground in these areas and learn more about them during the public comment period. The judge noted:

> This statement encouraging the public (and one presumes Congress also, since it must decide which areas to include in the Wilderness System) to visit nearly 3,000 areas in order to get individual descriptions on them suggests that the environmental statement has failed its disclosure purpose. Moreover, it is extremely unlikely to have been feasible for any one to visit all the areas during the comment period following the draft statement.

The judge noted the bias of the available information in the EIA. On pages 23 and 24 he states:

> In a series of computer printouts contained in the EIS, some site specific information is listed for each area . . . By contract, a comparative wealth of information is provided concerning development potential and resource output . . . Nowhere is there a description of the presently existing wilderness characteristics on each area. It does not identify any unique characteristics of any area, whether it be notable scenic landmarks, or rare and endangered populations of wildlife.

The judge objected to the Forest Service looking only at the costs of preservation and the benefits of development and totally ignoring the benefits of preservation and the costs of development:

> Instead of examining the impact of the loss of wilderness attributes and the loss of the option to classify an area formally as wilderness, the Forest Service chose to examine only the costs of foreclosing development. Since neither the values gained by wilderness classification nor the values lost by development were ever explored in the EIS, it failed to fulfill the twin NEPA goals of disclosure and demonstrated agency consideration of environmental factors.
>
> It never examines the economic and beneficial environmental values of wilderness: tourism, sales for wilderness-oriented recreation equipment, conservation of wildlife and flora populations, soil conservation and stability, watershed protection, clean air and water, and like values.
>
> Indeed, the statement discloses that the costs of developing over half of the areas for nonwilderness exceeds the value of resources that would be gained from development.

The judge ruled that the Forest Service selection of alternatives was biased toward the timber industry and other developmental interests:

> The final statement considered eleven alternatives. Aside from one alternative that allocated all RARE II areas to wilderness, no other alternative allocated more than 34 percent of the total areas to wilderness despite the fact that all areas met minimum criteria for wilderness designation. By contrast, aside from the all wilderness and all nonwilderness alternatives, the remaining alternatives designated from 36–94 percent of the areas to nonwilderness.
>
> Nothing in either the draft or final EIS explains or justifies the limitation of the range of alternatives actually considered. Thus I must conclude that either the Forest Service acted arbitrarily in its restriction of the range of alternatives, or, it simply has not revealed the reasons behind its action. Under either conclusion, the statement is fatally deficient.

He held that the Forest Service never considered any alternatives to roadless area development:

> (T)he statement never discusses whether or not these [timber and other resource] goals could be met utilizing areas other than the RARE II areas...(A)lthough it is clear that the purpose of nonwilderness designation is to open areas to resource exploitation, the environmental statement nowhere considered the obvious alternative of increasing the production of resources in other areas that are already being developed, thus avoiding the draconian decision between wilderness and development . . . For example, evidence introduced by Defendant National Forest Products Assn., et al., indicates that existing public and private commercial timber areas are operating at only fifty percent of capacity. Defendants have not explained why increasing production of these sites is an unreasonable alternative . . . In short, the statement never evaluated or justified the necessity for developing the RARE II areas at all.

The Forest Service treatment of the public in the RARE II process also concerned Judge Karlton:

> The Final EIS for the first time identified the Forest Service's proposed action; it was not one of the alternatives listed in the draft, but purports to be a combination of two alternatives in the draft. The final EIS was not distributed to the public, and in any case the Forest Service did not respond to official comments on the final EIS.

He agreed with the State of California that the Forest Service ignored public input and did what they wanted to all along:

> A complex ten step decisional process, including four steps that involved the personal, subjective judgment of Forest Service officials, was applied to the analysis base to determine the ultimate allocations.

The Forest Service failed to analyze any and consider each comment received from individual citizens. Frankly, this is understandable, since the Forest Service bit off more than it could possibly chew, but it does not justify the proposed action. Again, on page 60 he comments:

> The difficulty of considering each comment is a factor the Forest Service should have considered before it decided to determine three thousand allocations at once. The volume of response may well have been a message to the Forest Service that the scope of the RARE II process was too broad.

Between the draft and final EIS's the Forest Service "changed the rules in the middle of the game."

> The draft (EIS) provided that in evaluation comments: "Emphasis will be placed on the value of response content rather than on the number of signatures that support it. While the information contained in petitions and forms may be as useful as that contained in a personal letter, multiple signatures on petitions or multiple copies of form letters will not make them more valuable than personal letters in decision making."
>
> The final statement, in contrast, (Plaintiff) argues, simply counted the signatures and used the 'vote counts, as part of its decisional process.

This had a substantial effect on the disposition of the roadless areas. On page 61 the judge says:

> (Step one of the 10 step decisional process of the proposed action designates areas based upon a tally of signatures supporting the various designations). Thus instead of value content, the proposed action relies upon numbers of signatures. The vast majority of personal letters favors wilderness, and the majority of the form letters favors nonwilderness. Five of the disputed areas in the suit were adjusted from wilderness or further planning designations to nonwilderness at step one based upon the "opinion poll."

To supposedly "cover" such an occurrence, the RARE II process allowed the regional forester to change the allocation if his perception of the public sentiment was different from the strict tabulation of signatures. In Oregon, every time the regional forester "corrected" public opinion, he placed areas downward out of the wilderness or further planning category into the nonwilderness category.

The Honorable Lawrence K. Karlton summed up:

> The methodological inadequacies of the RARE II EIS are not mere legal nitpicking, but go to the heart of the NEPA process. Courts do not sit to judge whether or not the agency's ultimate decision is "correct." The court's role in the NEPA process is to insure that NEPA procedures are followed and thus that the agency took a "hard look" at environmental factors and disclosed these factors to Congress, other officials, and the public. Only if an environmental statement fully assesses the environmental risks and costs of proceeding can the public be assured that decisionmaking is considered and not blind.

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TOP PRIORITY AREAS PROPOSED FOR ADDITION TO HR 1149 BY THE SENATE

The House-passed Oregon Forest Wilderness bill (HR 1149) contains a number of very important Wilderness proposals for a total of 1.2 million acres. Although this is a significant bill, it falls far short of the 3.4 million acres proposed for Wilderness designation by conservation and sportsmen organizations.

Since Oregon contains about 31 million acres of forest, and because almost 25 million acres has already been roaded and is currently used for timber production, it seems entirely reasonable to support the designation of 3.4 million acres as Wilderness for multiple use purposes other than timber.

Because of political realities, conservationists and sportsmen realize that the current Oregon Forest Wilderness bill will not include all the 3.4 million acres proposed for Wilderness classification. Therefore a number of highly valuable but threatened forest wildlands have been prioritized for addition to the current bill. These include seven areas which are not in HR 1149, and proposed boundary adjustments for 11 proposals which were included in the bill.

Only if these moderate additions are made will the bill even minimally meet the objectives and purposes of this legislation.

I. Areas That Should Be Added to HR 1149 by the Senate

DRIFT CREEK WILDERNESS

The 11,260-acre Drift Creek Wilderness proposal is located in the northern Oregon Coast Range six miles east of Waldport in the Siuslaw National Forest. Elevations are from 20 to 2,500 feet, a zone not well represented in the National Wilderness System.

Drift Creek, a designated wild fish stream by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, supports wild (no hatchery plantings) anadromous fish (coho and Chinook salmon, steelhead and searun cutthroat trout) as well as resident species. Few such natural streams remain this region. (Less than 2% of the Coast Range is in a wilderness condition, and less than 1% is old growth forest.) The area includes the best example remaining of old growth forest habitat in the Coast Range—a region which contains some of the most productive forestlands in the world. Giant Douglas-fir, cedar and hemlock reach to the sky. As a result, the largest concentration of spotted owls in the Coast Range reside here, as do several nationally-threatened bald eagles. Drift Creek is on the route of the Corvallis-to-the-Sea Trail (under construction). While alpine peaks and sweeping vistas do not exist, Drift Creek offers a unique and compelling wilderness experience.

The primary organization supporting Wilderness designation for Drift Creek is the Siuslaw Task Force (Corvallis). The area also enjoys strong support from the National Audubon Society, The Wilderness Society, Izaak Walton League of America, Siletz Indians, Oregon Salmon and Trout Resource Center, Oregon Wildlife Federation and Association of Northwest Steelheaders. A guide, Oregon Coast Range Wilderness, features the area and has sold 3,000 copies (now in its second edition). The proposed Wilderness constitutes exactly the same boundary as the Forest Service RARE II inventory. While the proposal has outstanding wilderness characteristics in its current state, the sponsors believe such values would be enhanced by the rehabilitation of certain roads and harvest units adjacent to it, the total area then equalling about 15,000 acres.

DEADHORSE RIM WILDERNESS

The proposed Deadhorse Rim Wilderness on the Fremont National Forest is one of two units comprising the proposed Fremont Rims Wilderness. Deadhorse Rim is 13,615 acres in size, and is a distinctly different formation from Coleman Rim (10,885 ac.), most of which is presently included in HR 1149. Coleman Rim is a typical long fault block type, while Deadhorse Rim was the eruptive center of the Gearhart volcano and is also influenced by glacial action. Elevations range from 2,100 to 8,134 feet.

Vegetation includes dense whitebark and lodgepole pine and several important old growth ponderosa pine stands. The two rims are the only remaining habitat for marten, fisher, pileated woodpecker and other old growth-dependent species on the entire national forest. The rest has been roaded and logged. The rims have outstanding recreational values, and are one of the few opportunities for these kinds of backcountry experiences in south-central Oregon. Backcountry recreational activities include hunting, fishing, hiking, backpacking, photography, and wildlife and wildflower viewing.

The Fremont Forest Council, based in Lakeview, is the area's primary sponsor. It is also supported by Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness, Oregon Wildlife Federation, National Wildlife Federation, National Audubon Society, Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society. Statewide awareness for the proposal is strong and part of it, the Coleman Rim unit was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979." Similarly, HR 1149 did not include the Deadhorse Rim unit of the proposed Fremont Rims Wilderness.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS

The proposed Lookout Mountain Wilderness is located 26 miles east of Prineville on the Ochoco National Forest, with a small portion on the Prineville District of the Bureau of Land Management. It is 15,577 acres in size.

This area includes some of the most rugged terrain on the Ochoco National Forest. Elevation ranges from 4,700 to 6,400 feet. Its forests include many park-like stands of ponderosa pine with healthy range grass communities. Unique features include historic remnants of gold and cinnibar mining on the proposal edge, a spectacular and memorable view of the Cascades, and wild horse range. Wildlife species include mule deer, elk, bear and grouse. The proposal serves as important hiding cover for game species and is heavily used by hunters and backpackers.

While not recommending the area for Wilderness in RARE II, the Forest Service does at this time manage the area in an unroaded and undeveloped state. It currently not computed as part of the allowable cut; consequently its designation as Wilderness would not affect the programmed timber harvest at all. However, several informed sources on the Ochoco National Forest have indicated to Central Oregon Conservationists and Ochoco Bowhunters (both based in Prineville), the primary sponsors, that the Forest Service soon plans to withdraw its protection and road and log the area in the next few years.

MURDERERS CREEK WILDERNESS

The proposed Murderers Creek Wilderness is located on the Malheur National Forest and adjacent Burns District (Bureau of Land Management) lands in the Aldrich Mountains. It is 30,683 acres in size and located four miles south of Dayville.

The area is characterized by steep slopes and rugged terrain. It is a special place because of unique wildlife values. It presently provides an optimum forage-to-cover ratio for deer and elk. It is summer and winter range and fawning and calving habitat for deer and elk. The streams contribute 25-30 per cent of the late summer water flowing into Murderers Creek, which directly affects approximately 100 native steelhead valued at $24,000 annually. It is also a major source of cold, pure water for the South Fork John Day River, a stream which has been heavily damaged by activities along other tributaries.

Bighorn sheep have been reintroduced into the area. These animals do best in wilderness conditions. Antelope use the lower elevations, and black bear and mountain lion are also found there. In addition, there are wild, free-roaming horses in the area.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has purchased much of the private land surrounding the proposal for its wildlife habitat values, particularly winter range. This area is known as the Murderers Creek Wildlife Management Area. The Wilderness proposal would greatly enhance these efforts and ensure quality habitat management on surrounding public lands.

The Forest Service didn't recommend any of this area for Wilderness designation in RARE II. The Bureau of Land Management has designated its lands (almost 10,000 acres) as a Wilderness Study Area. The area's primary sponsors are Grant County Conservationists (John Day), Blue Mountains Protection Alliance (La Grande), the Oregon Wildlife Federation, National Wildlife Federation, The Wilderness Society and the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League of America.

WAPITI WILDERNESS

The proposed Wapiti Wilderness is located on the Umatilla National Forest and the Burns District of the Bureau of Land Management. This six-unit proposal is located on a long westward extension of the Blue Mountains 25 miles southeast of Heppner. It is 51,904 acres in size.

This area supports 4,000 wapiti, the native American Rocky Mountain elk. Over 3,000 of them depend directly on the Wilderness proposal. Because of its undeveloped nature, the area serves as vitally-important winter and summer range for elk. The proposal supports mule deer and other wildlife populations as well. The terrain varies greatly, from scabland, basalt canyons and escarpments, to flats and meadows. Forest communities include dense stands of lodgepole pine, white fir, Douglas-fir, western larch, ponderosa pine, juniper and others. There are some trails in the area, but most human travel is cross-country. Elk hunters use the area extensively.

Many of its streams provide anadromous fish (salmon and steelhead) production in terms of spawning and rearing habitat, but also are important sources of cold, clear water for the John Day and Columbia River Systems.

The proposal is sponsored by the Elk Foundation Association, headquartered in Heppner. It is also strongly supported by the Blue Mountains Protection Alliance (La Grande), Oregon Wildlife Federation, National Wildlife Federation, National Audubon Society, Oregon Council of the Federation of Fly Fishers, Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League and Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness.

CHIEF LOOKINGGLASS WILDERNESS

The proposed Chief Lookingglass Wilderness is located on the Umatilla National Forest in Union, Wallowa and Umatilla Counties. It contains the upper watershed of Lookingglass Creek, an important anadromous fishery. The area is characterized by steep, heavily-timbered north-facing slopes, and steep dissected side slopes with bunchgrass vegetation.

Recreation activities include fishing, elk and deer hunting, and hiking. No livestock grazing occurs in the area.

The area contains excellent healthy runs of summer steelhead and also a run of spring Chinook, despite efforts to trap them downstream at the Lookingglass Fish Hatchery. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife attempts to block the upward migration of spring Chinook past the hatchery to aid the hatchery propagation program intended to help re-establish anadromous fish runs on the Grande Ronde River System.

The primary factor for locating the hatchery at that site was the excellent water quality and quantity of Lookingglass Creek. The continuation of this a highly sensitive fish resource is dependent on retention of the undisturbed nature of the lands within the Chief Lookingglass Wilderness proposal.

The primary sponsors of the area are the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Nation. Their efforts are supported by Blue Mountains Protection alliance (La Grande), Columbia River Citizens Compact (Portland), Oregon Salmon and Trout Resource Center (Portland) and Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness.

GRANDE RONDE CANYON WILDERNESS

The proposed Grande Ronde Canyon Wilderness is located on the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests 40 miles north of La Grande. It totals 22,978 acres.

Over 20 miles of the wild Grande Ronde River flows through the proposal. Most of the heavy recreation use occurs on and adjacent to the river in a steep and deep canyon. The area includes some tributary streams, but mainly is a rim-to-rim proposal. The Grande Ronde and its major tributary, Bear Creek, support outstanding anadromous fish production. Forest species include ponderosa pine, white fir, larch and lodgepole pine. The Bear Creek drainage includes some of the largest of the latter species in the state. The proposal is threatened with dam construction as well as timber cutting, both by Boise-Cascade Corporation.

The proposal is co-sponsored by the Wallowa Resource Council (Enterprise) and the Northwest Rivers Defense League (Portland). It enjoys statewide recognition as a premier Wilderness candidate area and is supported by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Nation, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, Grande Ronde Resources Council (La Grande), Columbia River Citizens Compact (Portland), Grande Ronde Resources Council (La Grande), Oregon Wildlife Federation, National Wildlife Federation, Oregon Council of the Federation of Fly Fishers and Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness.

Unfortunately, due to the myriad kinds of threats that jeopardize its existence, designation as a federal Wild and Scenic River and/or state Scenic Waterway would not adequately protect its resources. Congressional classification as Wilderness is the only way to accomplish that objective.

II. Areas in HR 1149 Needing Boundary Modification by the Senate

SALMON-HUCKLEBERRY WILDERNESS

The proposed 62,500-acre Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness, just south of Mount Hood, is one of the largest tracts of wildland remaining on the Mount Hood National Forest. Located just 35 miles east of the homes of one third of the state's population, it contains nearly twenty miles of the Salmon River, as well as the Eagle Creek drainage. In addition to the outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation, the area has important watershed, fisheries, wildlife, scientific and educational values which require protection as Wilderness.

The Salmon River is the most important anadromous (Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout) fish stream in the Sandy River Basin. All streams in the proposal support resident trout as well. Eagle Creek provides vital high quality water to a national fish hatchery downstream. The economic value of the proposal's fisheries is more than twice that of the net timber receipts which might be expected if the area were managed for wood production.

If the Forest Service proceeds with its logging plans, these wilderness values will be lost. It must be noted that public income provided from fisheries is relatively free. It entails no environmental costs, and requires little or no capital or labor investment. It is a significant economic return which results from the area simply remaining intact and undisturbed. Conversely, the return from timber requires a substantial investment of capital and labor and exacts a price of watershed disruption, the loss of hiking trails and scenic beauty, and degradation of wildlife habitat. Over half of the proposal is not included in the timber base, so the impact of Wilderness designation on the programmed timber harvest would be relatively insignificant.

HR 1149 contained most of the proposal (55,000 acres) but left out two miles of lower Eagle Creek, comprising about 2000 acres.

The prime sponsor for the area is the Mount Hood Forest Study Group (Portland). It is also supported by the Oregon Hunter's Association, Audubon Society of Portland, Oregon Wildlife Federation, Oregon Council of the Federation of Fly Fishers, Columbia River Citizens Compact and Oregon Salmon and Trout Resource Center. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife supports the area being left in a natural state as a sanctuary for fish. A portion of the area was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

MOUNT JEFFERSON WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

The proposed additions to the already-designated Mount Jefferson Wilderness total 18,681 acres. Like other statutory Wilderness Areas straddling the crest of the Cascades, the protection of lower elevation flanks are critical if the integrity of the last undisturbed forest ecosystems is to be maintained.

They consist of relatively small pieces on all sides of the existing Wilderness Area, on the Mount Hood, Deschutes and Willamette National Forests. They are intended to enhance many long-recognized wilderness values including recreation, watershed, wildlife habitat and ecological diversity.

The additions are at lower elevations, and are usually a different forest type than the existing Wilderness. Mount Jefferson is one of the most heavily used Wildernesses in Oregon. The proposed expansion will provide for a more manageable boundary by elimination of straight lines. Instead, existing roads will be utilized to clearly mark the boundary. Several relatively high peaks are included in the proposed additions. They are integral to the wilderness experience and most wilderness users assume they are already included in the Wilderness Area. Also, several additional lakes would be included to provide substitute recreational opportunities for the heavily-used lakes in the existing Wilderness. The Baca Cave System will be protected from vandalism, since roads could not be pushed any closer to its mouth.

The House-passed bill contained 13,000 acres, but left out key lower elevation areas on both the east and west sides. About 5681 acres should be added to make the proposal complete.

The primary sponsors for this area are the Mount Jefferson Group Sierra Club (Salem) and East Cascades Action Committee (Bend). It is also strongly supported by the Cascades Wilderness Committee, Oregon Wildlife Federation, Audubon Society of Portland, Oregon Hunter's Assocation, Sierra Club and the Native Plant Society of Oregon. A portion of the proposed additions were inventoried (but not recommended for Wilderness) in the Forest Service's RARE II process. These particular places were inventoried only because they were designated as Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's) in the original 1973 RARE I process. At that time, WSA designation meant that the Forest Service had determined the highest and best use to be designated Wilderness. (The "study" was intended to determine the exact location of the recommended boundaries and to take a quick but close look for heretofore missed mineralization that might be present.) The agency recanted from their long-held position of protection in the RARE II process. Significant amounts of the proposed additions were never inventoried and reviewed for wilderness by the Forest Service, in RARE I or II.

MIDDLE SANTIAM WILDERNESS

The 26,800-acre proposed Middle Santiam Wilderness lies in the central Oregon Cascades about 55 miles east of Corvallis in the Willamette National Forest. It is the best example of low-elevation old growth Douglas-fir/hemlock forest left in the state. This ecosystem requires hundreds of years to develop. Widespread logging has resulted in old growth forest becoming increasingly rare over most of Oregon. The Middle Santiam is the last chance to save a significant remnant of this unique ecological community.

The proposed Middle Santiam Wilderness offers virtually year-round recreational opportunities. Its low elevations provide a long hiking season, and it is an outstanding area for cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. The peaks in the area provide panoramic views of the surrounding high Cascades. Excellent fishing, hunting, birding, kayaking, rafting, and camping opportunities abound. Numerous trails traverse the area, winding their way through giant primeval forests and providing access to several small lakes.

Much of the area is characterized by slumping and sliding of unstable soils, making logging and roadbuilding a costly and hazardous project. Natural slides are evident everywhere; a road approaching the area from the south has been repeatedly obliterated by a large slump of at least 100 acres in size. The Forest Service is currently building a new road across the toe of the slump to access additional timber. In general, the Middle Santiam Wilderness proposal contains some of the most unstable soils in Oregon.

The clear, cold lakes and streams of the area support healthy populations of native cutthroat and rainbow trout. Donaca, Daly and Don Lakes are permanent fish-bearing waters. This river is one of the few in Oregon that has not been stocked with hatchery fish. Wildlife habitat in the area is abundant and diverse. The old growth forests are home for the northern spotted owl, marten and bald eagle, all seriously threatened by loss of habitat. Deer and elk spend both winters and summers in the Middle Santiam.

The Middle Santiam Wilderness Committee (Corvallis & Lebanon) has been working over the past six years for preservation of the Middle Santiam area. This organization has sold about 3,500 copies of their book, Guide to the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades, and has achieved widespread statewide (and national) support for their proposal. In fact, the proposed Middle Santiam Wilderness is a top priority project for almost every conservation and sportsmen organization in Oregon.

The area was supported for Wilderness by the Carter Administration during consideration of the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1977. Timber industry opposition to Wilderness designation is strong, but misplaced. It is a classic example of an area that would provide short-term volume to an already glutted timber market, but in many cases would never grow the trees back. The jobs which wilderness opponents claim would be eliminated by inclusion of the Middle Santiam proposal are not real, existing jobs -- rather, they are fantasy jobs -- jobs that would exist only if we did nothing but cut timber at the exclusion of other values (and had unlimited funding, which we don't); jobs that cannot exist simply because there is no demand for the timber, now or in the future. Conversely, Wilderness designation will protect the multi-resource values of the Middle Santiam and prevent timber mining as proposed by industrial interests.

HR 1149 greatly compromised the Middle Santiam boundaries to a 19,000-acre package. At least 2500 acres of critical old growth forest stands should be added to the Senate. Even at 21,500 acres, almost 8000 other acres will have been compromised away by conservationists since the mid-seventies.

OLD CASCADES WILDERNESS

The proposed Old Cascades Wilderness of 47,475 acres is a seven-unit complex located approximately sixty miles east of the Corvallis-Albany area in the Willamette National Forest. Unlike the existing Wilderness of the high Cascades, these units lie in or near the geologically older lava formations of the western Cascades, hence the name "Old Cascades." Tying these units together is the proposed Old Cascades Trail and the historic Old Santiam Wagon Road. Unique features distinguish the units from each other, and from the high Cascades Wilderness Areas:

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1) **Pyramids** is so-named because it contains three pyramid shaped mountains. The lower slopes of the peaks are forested, while most of the upper slopes and ridges break out into beautiful open meadows of extensive wildflower populations, and also serve as key winter range for black-tailed deer and majestic Roosevelt elk.

2) **Echo Mountain** consists of a chain of high-elevation peaks. At least 17 species of conifers exist in the area. There are also many disjunct plant populations (those isolated from their main range), which indicates these ridges served as a refugium for plants during the ice ages.

3) **Browder Ridge** is a series of steep ridges with many rock outcroppings and meadows. It is accessible by way of several trails, and abundant wildflower displays draw many people to the area in the spring and summer. It also provides habitat for a sizeable Roosevelt elk population.

4) **Jumpoff Joe** features the wild Sevenmile Creek gorge, talus slopes and cliffs of Jumpoff Joe Mountain, and the historic Old Santiam Wagon Road. This road was an important part of the frontier development of the state. Place names like Lost Prairie and Deadman Prairie attest to its colorful history.

5) **Gordon Meadows** is a diverse area of three elevation zones: steep low-elevation forests with rock outcrops, a middle-elevation plateau with a fascinating series of meadows and lakes in various stages of succession, and higher-elevation basalt cliffs. A trail links the meadows and lakes together, making them easily accessible to wildflower enthusiasts, fishermen, and those interested in the biological evolution of meadow habitats.

6) **The Menagerie** contains a collection of over 100 spectacular rock spires and natural bridges. It is well known and popular among rock climbers, and is Oregon's only wilderness-rockclimbing (as opposed to mountaineering) area. The unit is also used extensively by hikers.

7) **Moose Lake** is a low-elevation area, very popular with hikers and a prime winter range for deer and elk. It is used by western Oregon sportsmen seeking a wilderness hunting experience. The forested slopes are extremely steep with thin soils. Moose Creek is an important spawning tributary to the South Santiam River, so protection from any increase in sedimentation is a major objective of Wilderness designation for this parcel.

Though each unit is relatively small (5,600 to 14,700 acres), solitude is to be found amidst the forests and ridges, where the works of man are substantially unnoticeable. The proposed Old Cascades Wilderness is close to urban centers and is easily accessible from US Highway 20 year-round. It comprises a small portion of the Sweet Home Ranger District with relatively low productivity lands.

The Pyramids, Echo Mountain, Browder Ridge, Jumpoff Joe, Gordon Meadows and Menagerie units, totalling 40,000 acres, were included in HR 7340 in the 97th Congress (late in 1982) as a Wilderness Study Area. The Pyramids, Browder Ridge and Jumpoff Joe units were deleted from HR 1149 during subcommittee markup in early 1983 due to some sold timber sales. But most of these sales were on the proposal's edge, and when boundaries are drawn to exclude them, they remain very viable Wilderness units. Conservation and sportsmen organizations propose that about 16,000 acres be added back to the proposal (for a 45,000-acre complex) and that it be upgraded to a regular Wilderness designation, rather than a Wilderness Study Area.

The primary sponsors for this proposal are the Old Cascades Wilderness Committee (Corvallis and Lebanon) and the American Alpine Club. It is also strongly supported by the National Audubon Society, Oregon Wildlife Federation, The Wilderness Society, and the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League of America. The Forest Service refused to consider the area in RARE II, including those portions which had never been inventoried in the original RARE I process. The area is extensively described in Guide to Middle Santiam and Old Cascades, now in its third edition.

THREE SISTERS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

The proposed Additions to the Three Sisters Wilderness total 137,501 acres and include some of Oregon's most outstanding wild country. Most of the proposal is perceived by the public to already be a part of the existing Three Sisters Wilderness Area. It is located on the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests.

The additions can conceptually be divided into the "Northeast side," "Waldo," and "Other" additions. The Northeast Side additions will add ecological diversity to the east slope of the Wilderness by securing some magnificent stands of ponderosa pine forest downslope from to the currently designated alpine and subalpine forests. Approximately 110 wildlife species inhabit the area. There are numerous streams, meadows, and waterfalls, including the series of spectacular falls on Squaw Creek.

The Waldo Country additions comprise the land around Waldo Lake and portions of the highly scenic east-west ridges above the basin. It is a country of uncountable lakes and trails. The fishing is great for trout. The Waldo Country is distinctly different from the crest of the Three Sisters Wilderness because of its lower elevation and southern aspects. The forest community is true fir at the higher elevations and Douglas-fir in the canyons and lower elevations, including some of the finest specimens still standing. The deep, dark and vast forest is habitat for many species of animals which cannot adapt to development: cougar, wolverine, fisher, marten and wolf, the latter once considered extinct in Oregon. Designation would protect these values, as well as preclude a number of hydroelectric proposals and ensure that Waldo Lake remains one of the purest lakes in the world.

The "Other" additions are a series of boundary adjustments to include key natural features and provide for a more manageable boundary. The most notable example in this category is Rainbow Falls, a square mile of spectacular wild country just outside the northwest corner of the Three Sisters Wilderness boundary. (In fact, Rainbow Falls itself, a pristine and breathtaking tributary to Separation Creek, is partly in and partly out of the existing Wilderness Area.) This would move the boundary from arbitrary straight lines to more easily locatable features, and protect critical perimeter areas as part of the Three Sisters Wilderness.

Another of the critical "Other" additions is Cultus Mountain, contiguous with the area proposed for expansion in HR 1149. The mountain is excellent wildlife habitat for bald eagle, northern spotted owl, osprey and other species which utilize the Cultus Lake-Cultus Mountain ecosystem for survival. It is has numerous rare and endangered plants and archeological sites. The view from the top, which is accessible by road, is superb. The mountain acts as a scenic backdrop for users of Cultus Lake and has extensive amounts of beautiful old growth forest.

Support for the proposal is lead by the East Cascades Action Committee (Bend), Waldo Country Study Group, McKenzie Flyfishers, Obsidians and Friends of Rainbow Falls (all of Eugene). Other supporters include the Many Rivers and Juniper Groups of the Sierra Club, Friends of the Three Sisters Wilderness, Cascades Wilderness Committee and Lane County Commissioner Jerry Rust.

HR 1149 designated 36,000 acres as Wilderness and 63,000 acres as a Wilderness Study Area. About 38,000 acres should be added (including Rainbow Falls, Cultus Mountain, outer Squaw Creek Falls and other lower-elevation areas on the east side, as well as the western forests of the Waldo Country) by the Senate. Also, the entire proposal should be Wilderness, rather than part of it being classified as a Wilderness Study Area.

SKY LAKES WILDERNESS

The proposed Sky Lakes Wilderness extends southward from Crater Lake National Park to Oregon Highway 140 and includes lands on two National Forests, the Rogue River and Winema. The area is dominated by on the south by Mount McLoughlin (9,495 feet) and Pelican Butte (8,036 feet). Northward to the National Park the terrain is a broad plateau-like ridge dotted with many glacier-carved lakes. Sky Lakes serves as important elk (and other wildlife) habitat, and is used by the famous Union Peak herd, which summer in the higher elevations of Crater Lake National Park.

The highly scenic Pacific Crest Trail traverses the entire length of the proposed Wilderness. The 141,013-acre area is extremely popular with hikers, campers and cross-country skiers, but the land in many places is fragile, and slow to recover from vegetative damage. Because of its accessibility to day users from a large area in southern Oregon and its scenic characteristics, the Forest Service has attempted to manage the majority of this area in a roadless backcountry status. They have done so successfully with little need to develop facilities or hark-packed trails within proposal boundaries, so Wilderness management would be consistent with current activities and objectives of the Forest Service.

The major threat to Sky Lakes, like so many proposals which occupy the Cascade Crest, is that of logging along the lower-elevation perimeters. The ecological integrity of the Sky Lakes country, including habitat for diminishing old growth-dependent species and fragile portions of the Rogue River headwater tributaries, is dependent on the area remaining intact. "Skinning" the Sky Lakes Wilderness proposal by trimming at the nominally commercial forested edges would severely reduce its value and its integrity. Unfortunately, this is what the Forest Service did in RARE II by recommending only 113,000 acres.

Worse, this is the same boundary used by Senator Hatfield in his 1979 bill, and in HR 1149 today.

Support for the proposal is led by the Sky Lakes Wilderness Committee (Medford and Klamath Falls). Other supporters include the Oregon Wildlife Federation, National Wildlife Federation, National Audubon Society, Native Plant Society of Oregon, Cascades Wilderness Committee, and the Klamath and Rogue Groups of the Sierra Club. At least 12,000 acres in the lower Cherry Creek drainage (east-side) and Red Blanket Creek Canyon (west-side) areas must be added in this bill. Although prized by conservationists, in the spirit of compromise wilderness supporters have not included Pelican Butte in their request for priority expansions by the Senate.

MOUNTAIN LAKES ADDITIONS

The proposed additions to the Mountain Lakes Wilderness on the Winema National Forest (and a small portion on the Medford District of the Bureau of Land Management) totals 5,293 acres. This proposal would result in a more definable and manageable boundary, and would protect critical wilderness resources. The area would be expanded to include three miles of trail and Little Aspen Butte (7,244), a prominent local landmark. Currently, the Mountain Lakes Wilderness is a six mile square.

The additions would bring the Wilderness boundary out to existing trailheads (which users perceive as within the Wilderness already) and would protect fragile springs and headwaters areas. Important raptor habitat in the northern additions would be protected also.

The Klamath Group Sierra Club (Klamath Falls) has led the effort to obtain this proposed addition. The eastern portion was designated a Wilderness Study Area by the Bureau of Land Management, but dropped by Interior Secretary James Watt in one of his more arbitrary decisions.

HR 1149 contained 3000 acres of the proposal, but that boundary should be expanded by 1500 acres (including Little Aspen Butte and the BLM Wilderness Study Area on the east) if the area is to remain intact.

GRASSY KNOB WILDERNESS

The proposed Grassy Knob Wilderness is located on the watershed divide between the Elk and Sixes Rivers on the Siskiyou National Forest. It contains highly unstable soils and extremely steep slopes. It is 35,030 acres in size.

Dry Creek (a major tributary to the Sixes River and completely within the proposal) contributes approximately 70% of the remaining spawning for anadromous fish (salmon and steelhead) left in the Sixes River watershed. Another 20% of the spawning occurs in the South Fork of the Sixes River, also within the proposal. The remainder of the spawning occurs on the logged portions of the watershed, so an inordinate portion of fish production comes from the undisturbed, de facto wilderness forestlands.

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The Elk River contains a significant run of wild fish, and also supports an important hatchery operation. Because of extensive logging in the watershed and the resulting rise in water temperatures, in late summer that temperature increases to near-lethal levels. Biologists predict that roading and logging more portions of the watershed would raise temperatures over this threshold.

The proposal contains important stands of Port Orford-cedar, an extremely valuable and threatened tree. It is endangered with extinction due to a root blight which is spread by logging and road construction equipment. Grassy Knob is the last major refugium in Oregon for extensive stands of this species.

The northern spotted owl and other old growth forest obligates are residents of the area. They are threatened by elimination of old growth forest habitat, which has completely disappeared from adjacent lands. Only here can these species survive. Grassy Knob is the only area of wilderness left near the coast in the Siskiyou-Klamath Mountains. The Grassy Knob Trail offers a scenic hike and tremendous views of the surrounding country, including the mighty Pacific Ocean.

In this area, the chances of successful regeneration of cut-over timber stands is extremely low. Logging Grassy Knob would be timber mining. It would cost about as much to build the roads and log the timber as the timber is worth, leaving a devastated watershed and fishery. If we are to maintain the sport and commercial fisheries resource of Curry County, Grassy Knob must be preserved.

Only a portion of Grassy Knob, the Copper Mountain area, was included in RARE II. The Forest Service recommended it for logging and roadbuilding. The remainder, the Mount Butler-Dry Creek area, was briefly considered in RARE I and in the unit planning process. At that time, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife recommended it for "Wilderness Study." (The RARE I process recommended areas for either "Wilderness Study" or nonwilderness.)

HR 1149 currently includes the Mount Butler-Dry Creek portion of the proposal. It is hoped the Senate will complete the proposal to accomplish fisheries and wildlife objectives by adding the 13,030 acres of Copper Mountain, for a total Wilderness proposal of 34,530 acres.

The proposal is strongly supported by the Citizens for Grassy Knob and the Kalmiopsis Audubon Society (Port Orford), as well as commercial and sports fishermen along the south Coast, including the Oregon Fishermen's Association. It is also high priority of the Oregon Wildlife Federation, Native Plant Society of Oregon, National Wildlife Federation, National Audubon Association, Association of Northwest Steelheaders and Oregon Council of the Federation of Fly Fishers.

GEARHART MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

The proposed 4,730-acre addition to the Gearhart Mountain Wilderness on the Fremont National Forest of south-central Oregon will provide for a more manageable boundary while protecting key resource values outside the existing Wilderness Area.

Several miles of the North Fork Sprague River and two other stream drainages would be protected by this addition. One of the outstanding features is the North Fork of the Sprague River Canyon and the forested area to its east. On the south side of the Wilderness is Palisade Rocks, an area of unique geologic interest. The boundaries, in most cases, are brought out to existing roads for a clearly locatable line, rather than the straight section lines currently used.

This proposal is sponsored by the Fremont Forest Council, a local organization of hunters, fishermen, conservationists and civic leaders in Lakeview and elsewhere in Lake County. There is strong support statewide for the proposed additions especially by the Oregon Hunter's Association, Oregon Wildlife Federation and Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness. Most of this proposal was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979." and HR 1149. Critical portions of the Sprague River Canyon (770 acres) was not included in either piece of legislation, and needs to be added to HR 1149 by the Senate.

NORTH FORK JOHN DAY WILDERNESS COMPLEX

This is the largest expanse of wildlands left in the Blue Mountains of Northeast Oregon. The Complex encompasses a major wild river--the North Fork John Day; deep river canyons; two distinct mountain ranges--the Elkhorns and Greenhorns; dense forests of lodgepole and ponderosa pine, fir and spruce; glacial canyons; meadows, lakes and streams; alpine peaks, jutting granite and basalt; and much more. Elevation ranges from 3,000 to 9,000 feet. The proposal totals 400,000 acres in ten integral units. It includes spectacular portions of the Malheur, Umatilla and Whitman National Forests and the Vale District of the Bureau of Land Management. (HR 1149 contained only 218,000 acres of this proposal.)

The Complex contains the major portion of the North Fork John Day watershed, as well as some headwaters of the Grande Ronde and Powder Rivers. The undisturbed nature of these watersheds provides the highest quality water possible and acts like a giant sponge to hold and release water slowly, which maintains beneficial late season flows for fish, irrigation and municipal needs over a large part of northeast Oregon.

The North Fork John Day River System is the most productive salmon and steelhead drainage left in eastern Oregon. 90% of the Chinook and 70% of the steelhead in the entire John Day System are produced in the North Fork drainage (about 25% of the total land area). The river's sport and commercial fisheries values alone are estimated at over $5 million annually. This is a net figure, since no capital investments are required for this staggering economic return.

The proposal contains critically important natural habitat for the largest free-roaming, self-wintering Rocky Mountain elk herd in the United States. The area's forest and rangelands provides key spring, summer and fall range, winter migration corridors and essential hiding and thermal cover for thousands of elk. Large numbers of mule deer also inhabit the proposed North Fork Wilderness Complex.

The area abounds with a great variety of other wildlife which also depend on the wide diversity of natural habitats. Large predators, such as cougar and

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bear, roam the area and require large territories for survival. The proposal includes old growth, snag and solitude habitat that is rapidly disappearing on the surrounding cut-over lands. Some 50 dependent species including the rare pine marten survive in isolated areas of this wilderness tract. Bald eagles are also in abundance.

The spectacular Elkhorn Mountains rise from the Baker Valley floor to ragged and precipitous granite pinnacles at an elevation of over 9000 feet. The Greenhorns form a high alpine barrier on the southern edge of the Complex, with several major points affording unlimited vistas of the wilderness beyond. Glacially-gouged canyons with numerous lakes and lush wildflower meadows lie below. Small streams rush through isolated valleys and tumble into the main North Fork John Day canyon, where the river cascades and falls 25 miles past sheer rock cliffs and tree-lined gorges.

Opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation await all who come to the North Fork's mountain, forest and canyon country. Increasingly rare quality hunting and fishing experiences are found in the Complex as in no other part of Oregon. Excellent climbing and mountaineering opportunities exist next to readily accessible alpine areas. Hiking and camping opportunities are essentially unlimited, since the area is large and varied with hundreds of miles of trails.

The nature of the Complex, with generally small, easily travelled roads between the units of the proposal, provides accessibility to all units of the area for many forms of backcountry recreation. Major paved roads allow quick and easy access from Pendleton, La Grande, Baker and John Day, as well as points west. The varying size of the Complex's units, from 7,000 to 100,000 acres, and the area's inherent ecological richness, allows users to find whatever degree of wilderness experience they desire.

Besides not including Battle Creek, La Grande Watershed, Trail Creek and South Ireland, Squaw Creek units of the proposed North Fork Wilderness Complex, HR 1149 left out most of the Elkhorn Mountains. At the very least, over 94,000 acres needs to be added to the 218,000-acre proposal contained in HR 1149.

The primary sponsors of the North Fork John Day Wilderness Complex he Blue Mountains Protection Alliance and Elkhorn Study Committee, both based in La Grande. Other supporters include the Oregon Wildlife Federation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon Hunter's Association, Oregon Fishermen's Association, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, Grant County Conservationists (John Day), Oregon Salmon and Trout Resource Center, Columbia River Citizens Compact, Central Oregon Conservationists (Prineville), Oregon Steelheaders Association, National Audubon Society, Elk Foundation Association (Heppner), Northwest Rivers Defense League (Portland), Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness (Pendleton), Northwest Environmental Defense Center (Portland), Survival Center (Eugene), UO Outdoor Program (Eugene), EOSC Outdoor Program (La Grande), Union County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America (La Grande), Wallowa Resource Council (Enterprise), Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group (Portland), Owyhee Conservationists (Ontario), Umatilla Conservation Council (Pendleton), Grande Ronde Resources Council (La Grande), Oregon Environmental Council (Portland) and The Wilderness Society. A portion of the Complex was included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

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EAGLE CAP WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

The proposed additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness surround the existing Wilderness Area located in northeast Oregon. The additions are located on the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests and total 163,988 acres. (HR 1149 contained only 67,000 acres of this proposal.)

The Eagle Cap Wilderness needs little introduction. Established in 1930, the Eagle Cap contains the upper portions of the Wallowa Mountains. The proposed additions will simply complete the Wilderness. It is proposed to include roadless lands which are utilized as Wilderness by wilderness users now, including 15 miles of the lower Minam River, Lostine Face, three miles of the Imnaha River, portions of Pine and Eagle Creeks, Castle Ridge, as well as scores of tributary streams. The additions will add significant ecological diversity to the Wilderness by providing lower elevation lands with their associated forest types and related natural multiple use benefits. The existing Wilderness consists mostly of classic "rock and ice" terrain.

The proposed Wilderness additions include important deer and elk habitat, as well as critical furbearer and bird habitats, and contains anadromous (salmon and steelhead) spawning streams. It would protect nearly 200 miles of trails which are currently not within the Wilderness boundary.

The proposal is sponsored by Save the Minam, Inc., Blue Mountains Protection Alliance Grande Ronde Resources Council, (all based in La Grande) and the Wallowa Resources Council (Enterprise). It is strongly backed by most statewide conservation and sportsmen organizations, as one of Oregon's highest priority Wilderness proposals. Supporters include the Oregon Hunter's Association, Oregon Wildlife Federal, National Wildlife Federation, Native Plant Society of Oregon, National Audubon Society, Union County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, Nez Perce Indian Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Nation, Oregon Salmon and Trout Resource Center and Columbia River Citizens Compact. Portions of these additions all were recommended by the Forest Service for Wilderness in RARE II and were included in the Senate-passed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979."

HR 1149 contains 67,000 acres of the Eagle Cap Additions, including the Lower Minam, Huckleberry, West Lostine Face and Upper Catherine Creek units. The Wing Ridge, Boulder Park, Lick Creek, Pine Creek, Little Eagle Meadows and Castle Ridge units were not included but should be added by the Senate.) An addition of 35,00 acres should be perceived as the minimally necessary expansion to HR 1149 if the objectives of legislation are to be met.

July 1983

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July 17, 1983

Congressman Robert Smith
House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Smith,

Last May, you distributed several hundred thousand tabloid brochures to your constituents. Entitled An Unwanted Wilderness, its message was stridently anti-wilderness, and it relied on data and conclusions which at best can be described as inaccurate and misleading. The Oregon Natural Resources Council contracted with Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants to prepare a report on the economic arguments of your mailing. A copy of the full report, along with a two-page summary, is enclosed.

ONRC would like to respond to some of the other numerous factual errors and misrepresentations which can be found in your mailing. Below we have reprinted some of your non-economic assertions and our response to them.

"You'll find a map of Oregon's current wilderness and the bill's proposed new areas on page 2."

You apparently used a 20 x 26 inch color map of the State of Oregon (prepared by the Forest Service for its second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) and reduced it to an approximately 8 x 10 inch one-color map. The original map had five distinct colors (in addition to black) to distinguish which areas were already units of the Wilderness System, and those that the Forest Service recommended for 1) wilderness, 2) non-wilderness and 3) further planning. The fifth color depicted other roaded national forest lands, by far the majority of our National Forest System.

Your map, which was limited to one color, converted every distinct color to similar shades of grey. Only under the closest examination could a constituent distinguish any differences in the map. The result of this effort, intentional or not, was to make it appear that all national forest lands in Oregon, over 15.7 million acres, would be designated Wilderness by HR 1149. That is simply not the case, as you are well aware. There were other factual errors on the map, but they are too numerous to mention here.

"Introduced in previous Congresses and again early in this one, the bill was passed by the House of Representatives on March 21st following five hours of debate. Five hours sounds like a long time, but when you consider that the wilderness will last forever, it's less than a blink of the eye."

protecting and conserving Oregon's lands and waters

Congressman Smith, most bills that pass Congress do not receive anywhere near five hours of debate. As you know, most of the work of Congress is done in the committees. Two committees of the House (Interior and Agriculture) held hearings in preparation of this bill. No less than eight public hearings have been held by the House of Representatives on this issue, six of them in Oregon, from 1981 to 1983. This does not include Senator Hatfield's three hearings (two in Oregon) in 1979, or the two he will be holding shortly in Oregon.

Wilderness designation "will last forever" only if Congress so wishes. What Congress establishes as units of the National Wilderness System, it can later declassify if it desires. While this has yet to be done to any significant degree, the option to declassify and develop does exist, and in fact has been exercised.

"The bill calls for the creation of 1,227,000 acres of new wilderness regions in the State of Oregon."

Congress does not create wilderness; only the Creator does that. By passing this bill, Congress is simply protecting some of the precious little wilderness that remains in Oregon. In addition, 100,000 acres of the figure you cited would not be designated for Wilderness, but would be studied by the Forest Service for its wilderness qualities, and then a recommendation made to Congress.

"According to the lawbooks, wilderness designation means that we turn that land back to Nature. We can't build roads or buildings, we can't use cars or trucks or motorboats or planes or motorcycles on it. We can't do anything that couldn't have been done in 1700, or earlier."

One cannot turn "back" land that Nature still has. These lands are nearly as wild and primitive as when caucasians first arrived. And in terms of the date you cited, perhaps you meant 1775, the year Bruno Heceta and Juan Francisco de Bodega y Quadra became the first Europeans to land on Northwest soil.

Apparently you have not read the Wilderness Act of 1964. It provides for human use and appreciation (caucasian, Indian or any other). It also allows certain human exploitive activities to continue under regulation. Mining of hardrock minerals is allowed, as is the grazing of livestock if it was occurring at the time of designation as statutory Wilderness. In addition, during emergencies, motorized firefighting and rescue equipment is allowed.

"[Wilderness designation] is the most restrictive federal land category ever put on the lawbooks anywhere."

Wilderness allows, as we stated, grazing and mining. Wilderness protects and greatly enhances other multiple uses like watershed integrity, fish and wildlife habitat and primitive recreation. Hunting, for example, is not only allowed but in fact often encouraged. The same is not true of our national parks such as Crater Lake, Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon.

"A good example of land management at its best can be found in the nations of Europe. Population is more dense, development is more critical and civilization is much older -- yet some of the most beautiful scenic regions of Nature continue to exist there: the Alps and the Black Forest....The key is 'management.' Wilderness as we define it here isn't a factor; lands are not left 'primitive' and inaccessible. Yet the result of that management is environmental, recreational and visual beauty and a true natural wilderness region."

I am sure you'll agree that scenery is a subjective matter. But scenery is in reality a very small part of the wilderness equation. While the Alps may be pretty, they are extremely crowded and use is heavily regulated by government. The Black Forest may be nice to walk through, but its streams hold few fish and its trees have few birds. Neither the alpine mountains or forests of Europe have their original species of wolf or eagle. Both are now extinct.

A major reason for the designation of forest Wilderness is to protect critical salmon and steelhead habitat in areas where "management" will certainly destroy those values. Because of the steep and fragile nature of most roadless areas (i.e., the Wilderness proposals), this would be the case for many of these areas.

Another major reason for the designation of Wilderness is to protect the existing quality big game hunting opportunities. Did you know that in West Germany, hunting is severely regulated and that our fellow hunters must pay horrendous fees for the privilege?

Partly because of increasing hunting pressure and deteriorating habitat conditions on much of Oregon's forestlands, we have already have a split eastside/westside elk hunt. Don't let things get worse.

"After 11 years of study, the Forest Service agrees that a share of the 3.4 [million acres] should become new (sic) wilderness. They recommended 330,000 acres."

First of all, out of the 4.0 million acres of National Forest roadless land inventoried by conservationists, the Forest Service missed a million acres and reviewed only 3.0 million acres. The 330,000-acre recommendation by the Forest Service for Wilderness classification in Oregon is really not relevant. Those 11 years of studies all have been found by courts of law to be illegal. The courts did not substitute their judgment as to how much wilderness should be protected, but rather held that the process by which the Forest Service reached their decision was inherently biased toward exploitation. And second, Congress reserved to itself the final decision on Wilderness designation.

"In another perspective, we would keep civilization out of an area roughly half the size of the State of New Jersey, or twice the area of Delaware."

You seem to be confusing "civilization" with "motorized equipment." People may and do visit wilderness lands and they may take many of the benefits of civilization with them. They may take Homer's Illiad, a respect for the law and human dignity, or Gortex raincoats into the Wilderness. They simply cannot take them in on a mechanized vehicle.

Mr. Smith, I am sure that since you have moved to Washington, DC, you have bragged to your fellow members about the vast size of your District. I personally am fond of saying that our counties are like states back east. I also am certain that at least part of the reason you and I live in Oregon is that we do not like the confines of places like Newark.

"A statewide survey taken in early March showed that 61 percent of the Oregonians asked did not want more wilderness."

That poll contained several misleading questions. I will not attempt to discuss them here. Let me make two points. First, many Oregonians don't distinguish between formally designated Wilderness areas and other de facto wilderness lands, until the latter are roaded and logged. Many Oregonians feel there is enough Wilderness (designated and protected) because they do not know the wilderness lands (undesignated and unprotected) they use and enjoy are in danger.

Secondly, I know of no better readers of the public pulse than most Congresspeople. Why is it that, your colleagues Congressmen AuCoin, Weaver and Wyden are so strongly in favor of this Wilderness legislation?

Most of the economic activity starts with lumbering, but mining concerns must also be considered. Today, Oregon has one of the richest chromium mining areas in the country. Chromium is a 'strategically-vital' mineral, necessary for maintenance of our military defenses. Yet today, some 80 percent of all the chromium we use comes from foreign sources. And one of the largest is the Soviet Union. Should we rely even more heavily on our adversaries for chromium? It seems not to make sense to close off Oregon's potential supplies."

Historically, chromium extraction in the Klamath Mountains or Strawberry Mountains regions has been limited to World Wars I and II and the Korean War. This is because foreign sources were cut off, or a government subsidy program was in effect. The reasons America buys from the Russians today is that the Soviets can provide it at a cheaper price, and not just because of supply.

If indeed a national emergency did exist, the small amounts of chromium that occurs in areas proposed for Wilderness protection would still be available. Congress could simply declassify the areas in the same bill in which they establish the price subsidy program.

"Statistics over the last decade indicate that the 1.2 million acres which Oregon currently has devoted to wilderness is grossly under-used."

If that is the case, why does the Forest Service predict that existing Wilderness Areas will be at capacity by 1985? In the Regional Plan for the National Forests of Oregon and Washington, they call it a "wilderness shortage." ONRC conservatively estimates that over 200,000 Oregonians use designated Wilderness Areas annually, and that number grows each year. This pending Wilderness shortage is simply from a human recreational standpoint. But Wilderness is more than recreation. We need it to maintain our wildlife populations, our sport and commercial fisheries, our watersheds, and ecosystem diversity statewide.

"For those who consider wilderness designation as an 'investment for the future,' let me remind you that there has never yet -- nor is there expected to be -- one single acre of wilderness returned to multiple use. Creating Wilderness isn't like putting money into an account for later use. It's like placing your valuables in a vault and sealing the door, forever. Forever is *still* a long time."

As we have stated, Wilderness is multiple use. It provides for high water quantity and quality; for fish and wildlife habitat; for outdoor recreation; for scientific and educational use; and many other purposes. Conversely, timber production areas result in degraded water quality, in lost wildlife habitat (unusable to many species), and limited (if any), recreational opportunities. I might add that Wilderness will assist timber production in the future by providing a source of genetic material to improve our tree farms.

Even though declassifying wilderness doesn't make lands multiple use, Congress has declassified several areas from Wilderness designation, including two examples in your very own Congressional District. Your analogy falls short, because Congress still has the key, and occasionally uses it. Apparently Congress has not believed the case of the timber and mining industries who have been saying for years that any additional wilderness preservation will cause economic catastrophe, such as your May newsletter claimed.

Since you apparently believe that the Wilderness designation controversy can be reduced to simply an economic issue, that is the concern to which we will respond in detail below.

Your tabloid stated that the Association of Oregon Counties prepared the data used in your report based on a model from Oregon State University. When ONRC contacted AOC to obtain a copy of that report, they denied they had prepared any such study. They referred us to Oregon State University. After additional searching, ONRC was able to determine the source of your figures: Mr. King Williams, a student at the University.

Mr. Williams' recent unpublished paper, Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of the Oregon Wilderness Bill (HR 1149), incorporates four fundamental errors into the methodology:

1. it uses inaccurate and misleading timber harvest estimates for the proposed Wilderness Areas;
2. it uses gross rather than net economic values for the timber in these areas;
3. it ignores the values of resources protected by Wilderness designation; and,
4. it ignores possible returns from alternative investments.

Williams' predicted changes in timber harvests due to Wilderness designation includes lands that are not currently in the annual Forest Service planned harvest. They are not included because cutting has been deferred as a result of the Forest Service's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) which recommended the areas for Wilderness designation.

One area, the proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness, has the highest recreation use of any RARE II area, as well as steep and unstable slopes which would make logging prohibitively expensive. It has not been in the timber cutting base for at least a decade. The impact of designating this area as Wilderness will have zero impact on the programmed timber harvest level. Yet Williams counts all 16.3 million board feet of deferred harvest from the Columbia Gorge proposal as a reduction in current timber harvest outputs resulting from the Wilderness bill.

Far more important than the actual stumpage value of the timber which Williams recorded is the net economic value of the timber in the roadless areas. In order to sell that timber, the Forest Service (on behalf of taxpayers) must pay the costs of road construction, timber sale preparation and administration. These costs will outweigh the timber values in many of the proposed Wilderness Areas, including almost every proposal in your district.

In addition, the Forest Service data that Williams used includes errors because incorrect methods of calculation were used. Also, they did not reflect other protective land allocations that have occurred since RARE II, through land management planning Environmental Impact Statements to meet multiple use objectives other than timber (recreation, wildlife, fisheries, watershed, etc.).

And finally, after the existing stand of trees are gone, the cost of growing a new stand will far exceed the value of that stand for nearly every area in the bill.

A private investor expects to eventually receive the full value of his or her investment plus some additional sum--the rate of interest or rate of return. Private timber companies generally expect between 7% and 8% return on their investments. However, the Forest Services uses an unrealistic 4% interest rate to analyze their timber management programs. Using a rate of 7 3/8%, none of the proposed Wilderness Areas in the House-passed version of HR 1149 are capable of producing a net economic gain, and the annual cost to the taxpayers of managing these lands for timber will be over $8 million.

Although Williams acknowledges that HR 1149 will affect fisheries, wildlife, big game hunting and other recreation uses, he does not quantify these impacts and implies that they are negative. In fact, the exclusion of logging has been shown to have a positive effect on fisheries, particularly sensitive anadromous species (salmon and steelhead).

In addition, opportunities for wilderness recreation, quality backcountry hunting, stable wildlife habitat, and scientific, educational and cultural studies of old growth forests is decreasing as timber cutting increases. Therefore, through their relative scarcity, their value is increasing. The value of roaded recreation, the supply of which is far greater than demand (and increasing), is approaching zero.

Alternative investment possibilities are also not considered by Williams. One opportunity would be an emphasis on long-term investments such as reforestation and timber stand improvement rather than the current emphasis on short-term activities like building roads into unroaded old growth forest stands.

Another even more significant opportunity involves investment in private timberlands. The Oregon Department of Forestry estimates that over two million acres of private timberland in the Oregon Coast Range is either understocked or not reforested at all. These lands have a far greater average productivity than any of the lands included in the proposed Oregon Forest Wilderness Act of 1983.

In conclusion, correction of timber harvest impact figures in Williams' paper reduces his estimates by nearly half. Use of net, rather than gross, timber values shows that few areas are capable of producing more than a 4% rate of return on investments in sustained yield timber management, and none more than 6%. And finally, when the positive economic values of Wilderness designation are considered, the value of managing these lands in HR 1149 for Wilderness will be far greater than that of managing them for timber.

Mr. Smith, apparently you have been misled by Mr. William's analysis. As you will see when you study the enclosed report fully, the designation of additional Wilderness areas in Oregon will not harm the economy, but rather will help maintain and diversify it. Unfortunately that message has trouble getting to the public when such misrepresentations as your mailing cloud the issue. The wilderness debate is controversial and divisive enough; it does not need the distribution of incorrect information, especially at such a cost to taxpayers.

If you or any member of your staff have questions about this matter, I urge you or them to contact me personally.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

James Monteith
Executive Director

JM/ak

Enc.

cc: Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senator Bob Packwood
Congressman Les AuCoin
Congressman Bob Smith
Congressman Ron Wyden
Congressman Jim Weaver
Congressman Denny Smith
Governor Victor Atiyeh
American Alpine Club
Association of Northwest Steelheaders
Blue Mountains Protection Alliance
Catherine Creek Committee
Central Oregon Conservationists
Citizens for Glacier-Monument
Columbia River Citizens Compact
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

East Cascades Action Committee
Eastern Oregon Guides and Packers
Elk Foundation Association
Elkhorn Study Committee
Fremont Forest Council
Friends of the Earth
Grande Ronde Resources Council
Grant County Conservationists
Hells Canyon Preservation Council
Maintain Eastern Oregon Wilderness
National Audubon Society
National Wildlife Federation
Native Plant Society of Oregon
Natural Resources Defense Council
Nez Perce Nation
Northwest Rivers Defense League
Oregon Bow Hunters
Oregon Council, Federation of Fly Fishers
Oregon Division, Izaak Walton League of America
Oregon Fishermens Association
Oregon Hunter's Assocation
Oregon Salmon and Trout Resource Center
Oregon Wildlife Federation
Owyhee Conservationists
Powder River Sportsmen
Save the Minam, Inc.
Sierra Club
Strawberry Mountains Forever
The Wilderness Society
Umatilla Conservation Council
Union County Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America
Wallowa Resource Council
Wildlife Management Institute

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REVIEW OF CONGRESSMAN BOB SMITH'S ANTI-WILDERNESS NEWSLETTER

(In May of 1983, second District Congressman Bob Smith distributed several hundred thousand tabloid brochures to his constituents. Entitled An Unwanted Wilderness, its message was stridently anti-wilderness, and it relied on data and conclusions drawn in a paper by Mr. King Williams, a graduate student at Oregon State University. The Oregon Natural Resources Council contracted with Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants (CHEC) of Eugene to prepare a report on the economic aspects of Mr. Smith's mailing. ONRC is responding elsewhere to the numerous other factual errors and misrepresentations which can be found in the Congressional mailing. The following is a summary of the CHEC report.)

The recent paper, entitled Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of the Oregon Wilderness Bill (HR 1149) incorporates four fundamental errors. First, it uses inaccurate and misleading timber harvest estimates for the proposed Wilderness Areas. Second, it uses gross economic rather than net economic values for the timber in these areas. Third, it ignores the values of resources protected by Wilderness designation. Fourth, it ignores the possible returns from alternative investments.

Williams' predicted change in timber harvests due to Wilderness designation includes lands that are not currently in the annual Forest Service planned harvest. They are not included because they are lands where cutting has been deferred as a result of the Forest Service's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) which recommended the areas for Wilderness designation, or they are being managed to meet multiple use objectives other than timber (recreation, wildlife, fisheries, watershed, etc.). One area, the proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness, has the highest recreation use of any RARE II area and steep and unstable slopes which would make logging prohibitively expensive. It has not been in the timber cutting base for at least a decade.

Yet, Williams counts all 16.3 million board feet of deferred harvest from the Columbia Gorge as a reduction in current timber harvest output resulting from the Wilderness bill.

In addition, the Forest Service data that Williams used includes errors because incorrect methods of calculation were used (and then later corrected) and because they did not reflect land allocations that have changed since RARE II, due to the ongoing planning process.

Far more important than the actual stumpage value of the timber which Williams recorded in his paper, is the net economic value of the timber in the roadless areas. In order to sell that timber, the Forest Service (on behalf of taxpayers) must pay the costs of road construction and timber sale preparation and administration. These costs will outweigh the timber values in many of the proposed Wilderness Areas.

More significantly, after the existing stand of trees are gone, the cost of growing a new stand will far exceed the value of that stand for nearly every area in the bill.

A private investor expects to eventually receive the full value of his or her investment plus some additional sum--the rate of interest or rate of return. Private timber companies generally expect between 7% and 8% return on their investments. However, the Forest Services uses an unrealistic 4% interest rate to analyze their timber activities. Using a rate of 7 3/8%, none of the proposed Wilderness Areas in the House-passed version of HR 1149 are capable of producing a net economic gain, and the annual cost to the taxpayers of managing these lands for timber will be over $8 million.

Although Williams acknowledges that HR 1149 will affect fisheries, wildlife, big game hunting, and other recreation, he does not quantify these impacts and implies that they are negative. In fact, the exclusion of logging has been shown to have a positive effect on fisheries, particularly sensitive anadromous (salmon and steelhead) fisheries.

In addition, wilderness recreation, wildlife habitat and scientific, educational and cultural study in old growth forests and other natural stands of trees is decreasing as timber cutting increases. Therefore, through their relative scarcity, their value is increasing. The value of roaded recreation, the supply of which is far greater than demand, is approaching zero.

Alternative investment possibilities are not considered by Williams. One opportunity would be an emphasis on long term investments such as reforestation and timber stand development instead of the current emphasis on short term activities like building roads into unroaded old growth forest stands.

Another, even more significant, opportunity involves investment in private timberlands. The Oregon Department of Forestry estimates that over two million acres of private land in the Oregon Coast Range is either deforested or understocked. These lands have a far greater average productivity than the lands included in the proposed Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983.

In conclusion, correction of timber harvest figures in Williams' paper reduces his estimates by nearly half. Use of net, rather than gross, timber values shows that few areas are capable of producing more than a 4% rate of return on investments in sustained yield timber management, and none more than 6%. And finally, when the positive economic values of Wilderness designation are considered, the value of managing these lands in HR 1149 for Wilderness will be greater than that of managing them for timber.

[from Review of "Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of the Oregon Wilderness Bill of 1983 (HR 1149)" by Randal O'Toole, Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants (1983). A copy of the full report is available at any office of the Oregon Natural Resources Council.]

June 1983

CHEC

P.O. Box 3479 Eugene, Oregon 97403
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30 June 1983

Review of "Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of The Oregon Wilderness Bill, 1983 (H.R. 1149)"

Introduction

In May, 1983, Representative Robert Smith (R - Oregon) sent a report to his constituents entitled "An Unwanted Wilderness." This publication relied on data from a paper written by King Williams called "Analysis of Impacts to the State of Oregon of The Oregon Wilderness Bill, 1983 (H.R. 1149)." Williams is a graduate student in agricultural economics at Oregon State University.

Although Smith's report claims that Williams' paper was prepared by the "Association of Oregon Counties, working from an economic model developed by Oregon State University," neither the AOC nor Oregon State University — nor, in fact, Bob Smith -- could produce a copy of the paper. The paper itself lists Williams as a "Private Consultant" and mentions no affiliation with AOC or OSU.

The Oregon Natural Resources Council, of Eugene, Oregon, asked CHEC to review Williams' paper. To do so CHEC compared Williams' methodology and results with that used in past CHEC research papers, including **A New Reality: Timber land suitability in Oregon National Forests** and **An Economic View of RARE II**.

Williams makes three fundamental errors in his paper. First, he uses inaccurate and misleading timber harvest estimates for the proposed Wilderness areas. The actual sustained yield capacity of the areas designated in the Bill, given current Forest Service management plans, is little more than half that reported by Williams.

Second, Williams uses gross rather than net timber values. By ignoring the costs of growing and harvesting timber from the generally marginal roadless areas, Williams' paper makes development appear far more attractive than it really is.

Finally, Williams ignores the values of resources protected by Wilderness and the possible returns from alternative Federal investments. Investments in better quality forest lands, for example, can provide taxpayers with a greater return, produce more wood, and create more jobs. Correcting these errors greatly changes the results of the analysis.

Forest Service Programmed Harvest Figures

Williams uses figures published by "Region six of the USFS" to estimate the change in timber outputs which will result from passage of the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill (HR 1149). These figures were exaggerated by the Forest Service in several ways, and were additionally inflated by Williams' misuse of the data.

For each roadless area in HR 1149 the Forest Service estimated the programmed harvest and the deferred programmed harvest. The deferred harvest is the amount which could be programmed for an area were it not withdrawn from timber management for a Wilderness Study or because it was recommended for Wilderness designation by RARE II.

Current Forest Service planning efforts are attempting to meet national objectives established by the 1980 RPA Program, a document prepared by the Forest Service under the Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA). The RPA Wilderness objective happens to equal the total amount of land being studied for Wilderness or recommended for Wilderness designation by RARE II.

To meet this target the Forest Service would not plan to manage many of these areas for non-Wilderness purposes even if they were not immediately designated Wilderness by Congress. Eventually, without Congressional designation, some of these areas might be returned to the timber base. However, most are fragile or of low productivity, and it is likely that the Forest Service would never manage them for timber.

The proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness is a good example of such a fragile area. Forest Service officials point out that steep slopes in this area make logging prohibitively expensive. In addition, the high recreation use -- the highest of any RARE II in Oregon -- make logging politically infeasible, which is why the area has been outside of the timber base for many years.

Williams ignores these considerations in presenting data on the areas. He claims that the Forest Service estimates of programmed plus deferred harvest equal the "change in the quantity of timber harvested." By definition, deferred lands are presently outside of the timber harvest base, and designation of them as Wilderness will have no effect on current levels of timber production. Yet Williams counts all 16.3 million board feet of deferred from the Columbia Gorge, for example, as a reduction in timber harvests.

Williams' figures also contain several minor errors when compared with the original Region 6 figures. For example, where Williams states that Hardesty Mountain can produce 4.5 million board feet, Region 6 gives a figure of 4.2 million board feet. Such errors may be typographical and in at least one case -- the proposed Hidden Wilderness -- understate Forest Service figures.

Furthermore, the Forest Service data on which Williams relies contains several errors. Land in many roadless areas has been withdrawn from the timber base during land use planning which occured during the 1970s. Designation of this land as Wilderness will not affect current timber outputs.

For example, the proposed Mill Creek Wilderness, in the Ochoco National Forest, was allocated entirely to non-timber uses in the Ochoco-Crooked River Planning Unit land use plan published by the Forest Service in 1979. The Forest Service programmed harvest must be zero, not 3.1 million board feet as claimed by Region 6.

A second major error made by the Forest Service applies to most roadless areas on the Willamette National Forest. The sustained yield capacity of each of these areas was identified in the draft appendix of the Willamette land use and timber management plan.

However, Willamette planners later modified these figures to estimate the immediate reduction in outputs if the roadless areas were withdrawn from timber management. To do so, they made a projection of timber harvest levels with all roadless areas in the base, and then made a projection with all roadless areas out of the base. The difference was then apportioned to the various roadless areas.

At the time these projections were made, Willamette planners did not realize that removing all roadless areas from the base would turn the Willamette into an "old growth deficit" forest. In computing programmed harvest levels such forests cannot take allowable cut credit for growth-stimulating practices like precommercial thinning. Because the Willamette is now an "old growth surplus" forest the projected impact of removing all roadless areas from the base was very large.

The Oregon Wilderness Bill will affect only eight of the thirty roadless areas included in the Willamette Plan, most of which have little or no regulated timber land. This is far from enough to turn the Willamette into an old growth deficit forest. The impact of HR 1149 will only be the sustained yield capacity of the roadless areas as first calculated in the Willamette Plan and adjusted for land use allocations.

For example, the Willamette Plan estimates a total timber harvest of 6.0 million board feet for the Middle Santiam roadless area when managed under a commercial thinning regime. Precommercial thinning was presumed by Willamette planners to increase production by 50 percent. This gives a total of 9.0 million board feet. However, the area included in HR 1149 is only about 80 percent of the area included in the Willamette Plan. This reduces Middle Santiam yields to 7.5 million board feet.

These four factors -- deferred lands, minor, possibly typographical, errors, land use allocations to non-timber uses, and correction of the Willamette roadless area estimates -- greatly reduce the total estimates of the effects of the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill. This is shown in table one.

Williams' estimates of programmed harvest for the areas in HR 1149 total to 233.0 million board feet. Removing the deferred lands reduces this to 195.7 million board feet. Removing land allocated to non-timber uses and correcting the Willamette estimates further reduces this to 127.9 million board feet. This is less than 55 percent of Williams' figures.

It should be noted that the estimates in Congressman Bob Smith's report to constituents differ slightly from those in Williams' final paper. Smith's figures are based on the HR 7340, in consideration during the last session of Congress, rather than HR 1149.

Many of the programmed harvest estimates in Smith's publication also differ from the most recent Forest Service estimates. For example, where Smith shows Bridge Creek as having a programmed harvest of 1.9 million board feet, the Forest Service now estimates the actual programmed harvest at only 1.3 million board feet.

Table One
Programmed Harvests Attributable to Roadless Areas
in the Oregon Wilderness Bill

Proposed Wilderness Area	Williams' Estimate	After Deferred[1] Removed	After Non-timber Land Removed	After Willamette[2] Correction
Columbia Gorge	16.3	0	0	0
Badger Creek	4.5	4.5	1.7[3]	1.7
Salmon-Huckleberry	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Table Rock	3.0	3.0	1.4[4]	1.4
Hidden	13.2	16.6	8.2[5]	7.2
Mt. Jeff. Adds.	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Middle Santiam	25.9	25.9	25.9	7.5
Mt. Wash. Adds.	0.3	0	0	0
Three Sisters Adds.	1.3	0.3	0[6]	0
Hardesty Mountain	4.5	4.2	4.2	2.7
Diamond-Thielsen	12.1	11.1	7.5[7]	7.5
Boulder Creek	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Rogue-Umpqua Divide	7.9	7.9	7.5[8]	7.5
Sky Lakes	5.2	0	0	0
Mountain Lakes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rock Creek	5.2	0	0	0
Cummins Creek	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Grassy Knob	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Red Buttes	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Gearhart Mtn Adds.	0.5	0	0	0
Coleman Rim	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Mill Creek	3.1	3.1	0[9]	0
Bridge Creek	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Ochoco Canyons	1.6	0	0	0
Strawberry Adds.	4.0	0	0	0
Glacier-Monument	4.9	4.9	2.7[10]	2.7
N. Fk. John Day	36.2	36.2	34.1[11]	34.1
N. Fk. Umatilla	2.2	2.2	1.8[12]	1.8
Joseph Canyon	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Eagle Cap	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Old Cascades WSA	13.0	13.0	13.0	7.5
Wassen Creek WSA	5.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
Three Sisters WSA	25.1	25.1	6.8[5]	6.8
Total	233.0	197.5	154.3	127.9

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1) Reductions due to RARE II Wilderness deferrals
2) Reductions due to Willamette calculation error -- see text

Other reductions are due to withdrawals from the timber base by:
3) Badger-Jordon land use plan
4) BLM planning
5) Willamette Plan
6) Willamette and Deschutes Plans
7) Willamette, Deschutes, Umpqua, and Winema Plans
8) Umpqua land use plan
9) Ochoco land use plan
10) Malheur and Wallowa-Whitman plans
11) Malheur and Umatilla plans
12) Umatilla plan

The Cost of Timber Management

Williams claims that his report describes the impacts of the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill on "county governments, local schools, local agencies of the federal government, and the local lumber and wood processing firms." He further maintains that,

> The agencies which manage the public lands return to the federal treasury all of the receipts from sales of goods and services produced on public lands. This makes it possible to measure the direct impact to the local agency when timber sale receipts are changed.

In fact, the budgets of local Forest Service offices are almost entirely provided by Congressional appropriations. The loss of timber sale receipts need not result in a loss to the local agency. Yet Williams counts 75 percent of the total receipts as an "annual loss of timber sale receipts." The remaining 25 percent is counted separately as a loss to counties.

Far more important than the actual stumpage value of the timber is the net value of the timber in the roadless areas. Because of high access costs and low productivities, these values are very low. The Forest Service must pay the costs of road construction and timber sale preparation and administration, neither of which are deducted from Williams' stumpage values. These will outweigh the timber values in many cases.

For example, according to CHEC's research paper, **An Economic View of RARE II**, the annual value of the timber in the proposed Glacier-Monument Wilderness is about $236,000. Yet the annual cost of removing this timber will be over $383,000. Harvest of the standing timber in several other areas and many portions of areas will also lose money.

More significantly, after the existing timber is gone the costs of growing a new stand of trees exceeds the present value of the second growth on nearly every area in the Bill. This is shown in tables two and three.

To estimate the economic value of the timber in the roadless areas, the present net values of managing the areas for one rotation were estimated. This method -- known to economists as soil rent or soil expectation value (SEV) -- compares the discounted costs of management activities like reforestation, precommercial thinning, and sale administration and preparation against the discounted value of the timber which will be harvested in the future.

SEV ignores the value of standing timber. Standing timber certainly has a value, and in many cases the value is great. However, sustained yield laws commit the Forest Service to perpetual timber management of any land from which the standing timber has been harvested. It is important, then, to ask what the cost of this commitment will be.

In fact, most Oregon roadless areas are poor timber producing sites. The best forest lands in Oregon were already claimed by timber companies and other private landowners by the time the national forest system was created. National forest tended to harvest timber from the better (usually low elevation) and more accessible (less steep) sites first. This means that the roadless areas can generally be characterized as "the dregs of the dregs."

Table Two
Present Value of Investments in One Rotation of Timber Management in Areas Proposed for Wilderness by HR 1149 (dollars per acre)

Roadless Area	Internal Rate of Return	SEV 4%	SEV 7-3/8%
Columbia Gorge	2.5	-248	-185
Badger Creek	4.0	27	-137
Salmon-Huckleberry	4.0	15	-139
Table Rock	4.5	59	-56
Hidden	5.5	337	-122
Mt. Jeff Adds.	3.0	-133	-261
Middle Santiam	5.5	383	-164
Mt. Wash Adds.	3.5	-120	-260
Three Sisters Adds.	2.5	-268	-165
Hardesty Mountain	5.5	363	-168
Diamond-Thielsen	3.5	-120	-260
Boulder Creek	4.5	149	-216
Rogue-Umpqua Divide	3.0	-210	-283
Sky Lakes	2.5	-225	-288
Mountain Lakes	0.5	-220	-198
Rock Creek	6.0	610	-122
Cummins Creek	6.0	610	-122
Grassy Knob	2.5	-148	-187
Red Buttes	3.5	-16	-168
Gearhart Mtn. Adds.	2.0	-263	-285
Coleman Rim	2.0	-269	-286
Mill Creek	2.5	-148	-187
Bridge Creek	2.5	-232	-280
Ochoco Canyons	2.5	-255	-282
Strawberry Adds.	2.0	-146	-155
Glacier-Monument	2.0	-148	-158
N. Fk. John Day	2.0	-145	-156
N. Fk. Umatilla	2.0	-182	-195
Joseph Canyon	1.5	-190	-197
Eagle Cap Adds.	1.5	-196	-197
Old Cascades WSA	5.5	383	-164
Three Sisters Adds. WSA	3.5	-31	-241
Wassen Creek WSA	6.0	610	-122

Table two was calculated using the same methods and sources of data described in CHEC's report **A New Reality: Timber land suitability in Oregon national forests.** Timber prices were reduced 25 percent to take the recent reduction in demand for timber into consideration.

A private investor expects to eventually receive the full value of his or her investment plus some additional amount. This additional amount can be expressed as a rate of interest or rate of return on the investment. The rate of return provided by an investment, called the internal rate of return (IRR), can be compared against the rates of returns produced by alternative investments.

Of the 33 areas in the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill, only 9 have internal rates of return greater than 4 percent. None have IRRs greater than 6 percent. This means that any alternate investment with a rate of return greater than 6 percent would be superior to investments in timber management in any of the roadless areas.

Another common procedure for testing potential investments is to assume that some alternate investment will produce some fixed return, and compare the present value of the potential investments discounted at the alternate rate of return. This procedure should be used by public agencies as well as private, since society, like individuals, wishes to maximize the return from any investment.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) uses this procedure to evaluate agency budget proposals. In an 8 March 1983 letter from OMB Director David Stockman to Representative Jim Weaver discussing timber management investments, Stockman notes that,

> reforestation and TSI [timber stand improvement practices such as precommercial thinning] activities represent substantial levels of investments on a per acre basis. It is estimated that reforestation will cost an average of $382 per acre in FY 1984. Over $19,000 worth of timber would have to be sold per acre at the end of a 100 year rotation to earn a modest real rate of interest of 4 percent on a $382 investment. That would require yields of nearly 65,000 board feet per acre and a sale price of $300 per thousand board feet - a level not achievable on many of the possibilities available. It would also assume that there are no additional costs or additional benefits associated with growing timber.

Mikesell (1978) has shown that the appropriate alternate rate of return for a public agency like the Forest Service is the same rate used by the private industry which is engaged in the same activities. If the Forest Service were to use a lower rate of return when considering investments on national forest lands then it would decide to make relatively poor investments while much better investments are left unfunded on industry lands.

The Forest Service currently uses a 7-3/8 percent rate of return when considering investments in non-timber resources, but only a 4 percent rate of return when considering investments in timber. CHEC's review of industry practices has found that private timber landowners in Oregon tend to use a rate of return averaging between 7 and 8 percent. Table two shows the value of one rotation of timber management in each Wilderness proposal at both 4 and 7-3/8 percent.

The table shows that most of the roadless areas will lose money at 4 percent, and all will lose at 7-3/8 percent. In other words, for example, the opportunity cost of investing in an acre of timber management in the Columbia Gorge area when other investments could return 4 percent is $248. This is a one-time only cost (or rather, one time each rotation). The annual, as opposed to one-time only, cost of investing in an acre in this area is 4 percent of $248, or about $10.

Table Three
Cost of One Rotation of Timber Management

Roadless Area	CFL Acres in Timber Base	PNW at 4%	PNW at 7-3/8%
Columbia Gorge	0	$0	$0
Badger Creek	11,500	310,500	-1,575,500
Salmon-Huckleberry	46,700	700,500	-6,491,300
Table Rock	3,600	212,400	-201,600
Hidden	16,300	5,493,100	-1,988,600
Mt. Jefferson Adds.	7,900	-1,050,700	-2,061,900
Middle Santiam	18,000	6,894,000	-2,952,000
Mt. Washington Adds.	0	0	0
Three Sisters Adds.	0	0	0
Hardesty Mountain	7,000	2,541,000	-1,176,000
Diamond-Thielsen	72,500	-8,700,000	-18,850,000
Boulder Creek	12,000	1,788,000	-2,592,000
Rogue-Umpqua Divide	26,000	-5,460,000	-7,358,000
Sky Lakes	0	0	0
Mountain Lakes	3,000	-660,000	-594,000
Rock Creek	6,500	3,965,000	-793,000
Cummins Creek	2,900	1,769,000	-353,800
Grassy Knob	14,100	-2,086,800	-2,636,700
Red Buttes	12,700	-203,200	-2,133,600
Gearhart Mountain Ad	3,730	-980,990	-1,063,050
Coleman Rim	7,825	-2,104,925	-2,237,950
Mill Creek	0	0	0
Bridge Creek	7,100	-1,647,200	-1,988,000
Ochoco Canyons	0	0	0
Strawberry Adds.	17,500	-2,555,000	-2,712,500
Glacier-Monument	25,000	-3,700,000	-3,950,000
N. Fk. John Day	168,000	-24,360,000	-26,208,000
N. Fk. Umatilla	4,500	-819,000	-877,500
Joseph Canyon	31,000	-5,890,000	-6,107,000
Eagle Cap Adds.	33,000	-6,468,000	-6,501,000
Old Cascades WSA	16,100	6,166,300	-2,640,400
Three Sisters Adds.	20,000	-620,000	-4,820,000
Wassen Creek WSA	12,000	7,320,000	-1,464,000
		------------	-------------
Total		-$30,146,015	-$112,327,400
Total of negative values		-$67,305,815	-$112,327,400

Table three multiplies the per acre values in table two by the number of estimated commercial forest acres in the timber base of each roadless area. The number of suitable acres is not available in any published documents and this estimate is necessarily rough.

Table three shows that the net loss of managing all acres for one rotation of timber is over $30 million at 4 percent. The nine areas which produce more than a 4 percent rate of return have a value over $35 million at this rate. The net cost of managing the remaining 24 areas is over $65 million.

None of the areas have a positive economic value at 7-3/8 percent. The total net cost of managing these areas at this rate would be over $112 million.

These values can be converted to annual costs by multiplying by the appropriate discount rate. At 4 percent it will cost taxpayers over $1.2 million per year to manage timber in the 33 areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill, or over $2.6 million to manage the 24 areas which lose money. At 7-3/8 percent the annual cost to taxpayers will be over $8 million.

The values in table three must be considered rough estimates. As suggested above, the timber yield tables used probably exaggerate the ability of the national forests to grow trees. Costs were assumed to be the same as in 1979, although many have increased. In addition, many costs, such as road maintenance, are not considered at all. Both of these would tend to underestimate the net cost of management.

However, the orders of magnitude of the figures are likely to be correct. Passage of HR 1149 is likely to save taxpayers between $10 and $100 million. The annual savings will be on the order of $1 to $10 million dollars. On the other hand, timber harvesting in the proposed Wilderness areas will require a subsidy between $6.50 and $65 per thousand board feet of timber produced.

It is clear that by including only benefits and ignoring costs, Williams significantly distorted the values of timber in the roadless areas. Where Williams claims the value of the annual programmed harvest to be nearly $50 million, this analysis shows that the net value of managing the proposed Wilderness areas on a sustained yield basis will be between -$2.6 and -$8 million.

Benefits of Wilderness Designation

This paper has shown that the cost of managing the areas in HR 1149 for a sustained yield of timber exceeds the potential value of the timber which can be grown in the areas. However, Williams uses another method of calculating the value of the timber in the proposed Wilderness areas. After estimating gross stumpage values, he multiplies those values by a coefficient to estimate the total gross economic activity which would be generated by timber harvest. This includes wood processing and local service industries.

The multipliers used by Williams range between 10 and 19, but average 11 Statewide. Williams is saying that local governments, processors, and households will benefit from harvest of timber from the proposed Wilderness areas. This overlooks the benefits of Wilderness designation, including the possible returns from alternative investments of Federal funds.

Although Williams acknowledges that HR 1149 will affect fisheries, wildlife, hunting, and other recreation, he does not quantify these impacts and implies that they are negative. In fact, harvest of timber from the proposed Wilderness areas will have a major negative effect on fisheries and recreation.

Timber harvesting is always detrimental to fish production. Millions of years of evolution have resulted in fish which are precisely adapted to natural watershed conditions. Timber harvesting results in warmer streams, which makes fish more susceptible to disease, exhaustion, and mortality.

Timber harvesting also increases silt in the streams, which abrades the gills of most fish. The silt also fills in the natural spawning gravels, greatly reducing their productivity.

Timber harvesting also reduces recreation values. Most Oregon national forests are 80 to 90 percent developed with roads and timber harvests. These roads are far from fully utilized by recreationists. In fact, Region 6 reports that the form of recreation whose demand is closest to the supply is backpacking and other wilderness recreation.

Though the supply of roads is increasing as more roadless areas are entered, the supply of wilderness conditions is rapidly decreasing. The value of roaded recreation, whose supply is far greater than demand and increasing, approaches zero. The value of wilderness recreation, whose supply is only slightly greater than the demand and decreasing, must be much higher. The wilderness recreation values which will be protected by the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill are far greater than the potential non-wilderness recreation values which could be created through development of these areas.

Similar reasoning applies to wildlife. Wildlife habitat resulting from timber harvesting is in abundance and likely to increase. Habitat in old growth forests and other natural stands is low and likely to decrease. The value of wilderness habitat to elk and other big game, as well as to non-game animals like woodpeckers and raptors, is very high.

Williams also ignores the potential value of alternative Federal investments. Like any entity, the Federal government has a limited amount of money available for investment. Some investments will produce higher social returns than others. The goal of Federal investments should be to produce the highest net social returns.

This paper has shown that returns from sustained yield timber management in all proposed Wilderness areas are less than 6 percent, and in most cases less than 4 percent. Non-timber-related net benefits will generally be greater if the wilderness values of the areas are protected than if they are lost through development. Alternative investments which can produce more than a 4 to 6 percent rate of return then such investments should be given priority.

One alternative investment may be identified in the proposed FY 1984 Forest Service budget. This budget calls for a major decrease in funding for reforestation and timber stand improvement. On the other hand, proposed road construction is substantially increased.

This indicates that the budget makers -- people like David Stockman -- are looking at the often substantial return which will come from building roads into currently inaccessible old growth stands. In the short run these returns are greater than the returns from intensive management practices like reforestation and timber stand improvement.

However, the long run effect is quite different. As most of the best forest lands have already been accessed, intensive management investments in such lands will produce far greater returns than second growth investments in roadless areas like the ones in HR 1149. Current timber management plans for Oregon national forests generally assume that reforestation and timber stand improvement investments will be made on all lands accessed for timber.

However, such assumptions are generally unrealistic, especially considering Stockman's budget criteria. In fact, lands as costly to manage as those in the Oregon Wilderness Bill are likely to be dropped from the timber base after the old growth has been logged. This is the result of what has been called the "declining even flow effect" (DEFE).

Under DEFE, at any given time the Forest Service is practicing nondeclining even flow, as required by law. But with each new forest plan -- prepared on 10-year cycles -- a reevaluation of the budgetary requirements to manage the forest results in a reduction of the timber base, the amount of intensive management practices, and timber harvest levels.

Falldowns in timber harvest from DEFE can be predicted today. Yet DEFE is being ignored by planners and budget makers. Since it can be predicted, any budget or plan which will result in the decline is a violation of the National Forest Management Act, which requires that harvests be set at nondeclining levels. To avoid DEFE, the FY 1984 budget must be altered to increase funding for appropriate intensive management practices and decrease funding for road construction in uneconomic roadless areas.

Some idea of the return which could result from investments in intensive management can be found by comparing the potential yield figures with the programmed harvests for Oregon national forests. The programmed harvest is the amount of timber which is planned to be cut based on current budgets. The potential yield is the amount which could be cut if full funding were provided for intensive management practices like precommercial thinning.

The difference between potential yield and programmed harvest for the three Northwest Oregon national forests alone is over 250 million board feet — nearly double the programmed harvest from the 33 roadless areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill. The Willamette has by far the greatest difference: 161 million board feet.

The rate of return from precommercial thinning can be very high. Calculations based on the yield tables in the 1977 Willamette Plan reveal that precommercial thinning on the moderately low sites (site index 102) has a 7.3 percent rate of return. On moderately high sites (site index 145), precommercial thinning returns 12 percent. Returns on the Mt. Hood National Forest will be somewhat lower, but those from the Siuslaw National Forest will be much higher.

In addition, according to the 1977 Willamette Plan, precommercial thinning one acre of land on the Willamette will have an allowable cut effect of nearly 2,300 board feet. (This was not included in the rate-of-return analysis in the previous paragraph). Investing the $8 million annual cost of developing roadless areas in precommercial thinning instead would produce 155 million board feet -- somewhat more than the programmed harvest of the 33 roadless areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

It is clear that these investments can be far more worthwhile than investments in road construction into roadless areas, even roadless areas in the Willamette and Siuslaw National Forests. An equal amount of money can produce far more timber, or the same amount of timber can be produced with less investment.

The allowable cut effect allows immediate returns of wood when investments are made in timber management provided that the forest remains an old growth surplus forest. The Roadless Area Intensive Management Tradeoff Study (Fight, et al.) showed that the Willamette will remain an old growth surplus forest even when half its roadless land -- far more than is included in the Oregon Wilderness Bill -- is withdrawn from timber production and the money which would have been used to develop the roadless areas is invested in intensive management.

Another even more significant investment opportunity are Oregon's private forest lands. The Oregon State Department of Forestry has identified over two million acres of unstocked and understocked private forest land in the Oregon Coast Range. This land, much of which is in industrial ownership, has a far greater average productivity than the 33 areas in the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Restocking of these lands would yield higher rates of return than roadless area timber management without causing a falldown in future national forest timber harvests.

Passage of the proposed Oregon Forest Wilderness Act need not require investment of public funds into private forest lands. Private forest landowners are as responsive to the market place as other private enterprises. Today's market for Western timber is heavily influenced by major subsidies to the timber industry in the form of national forest timber sales below cost (Barlow et al. 1980). Reduction of these subsidies will inspire private landowners to invest in timber production.

For example, Beuter et al. (1976) projected a 22 percent decline in Western Oregon timber harvests over the next 30 years. This decline was entirely attributable to industrial ownerships. However, the key word in this conclusion is "projected." Beuter assumed that private owners would not harvest more timber in any decade than they could harvest over the next five decades.

This assumption means, in fact, that private industrial owners could maintain their 1980 harvests for 50 years -- although they would experience a substantial decline at the end of that time. Beuter also made assumptions about the levels of investment which private owners would make, based partly on the assumption that public forest harvests would remain steady.

An alternate set of assumptions would be that public forest harvests decline due to reductions in investments on submarginal forest lands, such as most of the roadless areas. In response, the industry would increase its investments in its unstocked and understocked lands in Western Oregon. These lands would then provide the timber to avoid the decline in harvests 50 years from now. Meanwhile, private industrial harvests would be maintained over that period.

Any of these investments will generate far more gross economic activity than investments in the proposed Wilderness areas. Any thorough analysis of the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill must consider these alternatives.

Conclusion

Why did Williams make these fundamental errors? There are at least three possibilities. First, Williams may believe that the Federal Government should give priority to investments which produce the greatest local economic activity. Alternatively, he may feel that the Federal Government has the responsibility to protect local community stability regardless of the cost. Finally, he may simply have been unaware that he was using gross, not net, timber values as well as incorrect programmed harvest figures.

Williams may not agree that the Federal Government should give priority to investments which give the highest rate of social return. His analysis focuses on local impacts, and particularly on the gross economic activity in a local area. This implies that Williams may believe that the Federal Government should make investments in areas which will produce the greatest local gross economic activity. However, Williams does not specifically advocate such a viewpoint or examine alternative investments which might produce greater gross economic activity.

In addition, standard economic theory requires that net, not gross, values be considered and that all values should be compared at the point of sale, not after processing. This means that net stumpage values, not gross economic values including processing and service industries, should be compared with the values of resources protected by Wilderness designation.

Alternatively, Williams may believe that the Federal Government has the responsibility to protect local economic stability. His disregard of the economic and social costs of doing so implies that he believes this should be done regardless of the cost. This philosophy would force the Government to provide price or other supports for the auto industry, steel industry, and any other industry at a disadvantage.
A better analogy would be Federal subsidization of mining communities after all valuable minerals had been extracted. Williams, who does not specifically advocate this, must know that standard economic theory indicates that this philosophy will lead to high inflation and reduced industrial efficiency.

Third, Williams may simply be unaware of the fact that stumpage values are not net values. If the stumpage values he used were net of the costs of growing and harvesting timber then his analysis might have had some validity. In particular, his estimate of the loss of timber sale receipts could be compared with the value of the resources protected by Wilderness designation. His use of gross figures makes such a comparison impossible.

Williams' paper relies on the use of inaccurate and misleading timber harvest estimates, gross rather than net timber values, and large multipliers to estimate the "annual loss of gross economic activity" from passage of the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Correcting these errors greatly changes his results.

Correction of the timber harvest figures reduces Williams' estimates by nearly half. Use of net, rather than gross, timber values shows that few areas can produce more than a 4 percent rate of return on investments in sustained yield timber management, and none more than 6 percent.

Finally, generation of maximum **gross** economic activity is an inappropriate goal for the Federal government. The appropriate goal is to maximize the present **net** benefits from the government's limited land and capital. This paper has shown that the value of managing the lands in HR 1149 for Wilderness will be greater than managing them for timber. Moreover, the return from investing capital outside the proposed Wilderness areas will be greater than the return from investments in timber in the proposed Wilderness areas.

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SECTION
B

Eugene Register-Guard
EUGENE, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1983

Area News

Timber industry given warning

Don't expect new home-building binge, prominent Realtor says

By GEORGE BARKER
Of the Register-Guard

A nationally prominent real estate agent and a former member of President Reagan's commission on housing warned a meeting of Eugene-Springfield area timber company owners today not to expect a return to the prosperous late 1970s.

"Everybody thinks that when interest rates come down, people are going to go on a home-building binge," said George Shafron, national co-chairman of Realtors for presidential candidates during the campaigns of Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan.

"But the fact is, we already have too many houses," Shafron said in an interview before his talk with timber company representatives. "There are thousands of condos and new homes all over the country waiting for buyers."

He said the lumber industry has to face up to the fact that America now has an overabundance of houses, not a need for more houses.

Shafron was in Eugene primarily to meet with real estate brokers associated with the Realty Programming Corp. Homes for Living Network, a marketing and sales referral organization with about 2,200 offices serving 10,000 communities in the United States and Canada.

He is president and chief executive officer of the organization. He said the real estate and homebuilding industries have to "face the fact that the late 1970s were the worst thing that ever happened to the real estate business."

"Conditions in the late 1970s put a lot of people in the real estate business who shouldn't have been in," he said.

Shafron said he favored the recent reappointment of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker, and he defended recent increases in mortgage rates as "necessary because the market was moving too fast."

He said unemployment has been a greater deterrent to housing sales than rising mortgage rates.

"If a person doesn't have a job, there isn't an interest rate low enough to prompt him to buy a house," he said.

Shafron admitted that the popular sales slogan of a few years ago that "nobody ever lost money on a home" was a disservice to home buyers.

"I can now introduce you to a few who have lost money," he said. "But every time people buy real estate at the top of the market and they lose, they scream.

"But if they buy a stock and lose, they don't even tell their friends about it. The fact is, they shouldn't have messed around using real estate to compete with the stock and bond market."

Shafron said timber and home building organizations would be wise to elect local, state and national representatives who are dedicated to removing "some of the unnecessary construction and zoning regulations" that he said have the effect of increasing home costs by about 25 percent.

George Shafron
'We already have too many houses'

Senator **Hatfield**. I appreciate all of your positions here this morning.

All right, I'd like to invite now the second panel, the Siuslaw National Forest, to—no, no. Excuse me, panel B, panel B.

All right, are we ready to proceed?

Mr. **Hampton**. Good morning Senator.

Senator **Hatfield**. Good morning.

May we have order, please.

STATEMENT OF JOHN HAMPTON, PRESIDENT, HAMPTON AFFILIATES

Mr. **Hampton**. My name is John Hampton. I am the president of Willamina Lumber Co. and other Hampton-affiliated companies. Our activities are concentrated in the Willamina area where we employ 400 people who depend primarily on public timber to the extent of about 80 percent of our requirements.

With me today is a diverse panel covering a broad constituency, and I will introduce them after I've made some very brief introductory remarks. My information for the record has been submitted in writing.

I think, Senator, that the primary concern of the timber industry is how we can continue to provide the economic backbone of Oregon's economy. If we learned anything from the last 3 years of depression, it is that money does not grow on trees.

We have just emerged from the worst depression that the forest industry has suffered since the 1930's. And during this period of time, what we have learned is that Oregon's timber industry has become a marginal producer to the markets of the United States. The fundamental reason for this is the excalation of timber prices in the State of Oregon. We've had a tenfold increase in timber prices in the decade of the 1970's. This has been primarily due to the fact that there has been pressure on the timber supply, both real and imagined, because of the continuing deterioration of the timberland base and because of the perception on the part of the industry that additional commercial timberland will be set aside and diminish the valuable material for our Pacific Northwest mills.

If we are to continue to provide the jobs that pump $6 billion into Oregon's economy year after year after year, we simply must have a stable and reliable amount of timber on which we can rely.

Attempts to include commercial timberland are what caused the bidders at the bidding table to do the irrational thing that got us in trouble. Thanks to your efforts, we have a partial solution to this problem in terms of contract term extensions on our current contracts.

However, as you're fully aware, this is not a complete solution to the problem. And that problem will be exacerbated by a further shortage of timber, since there will be an inadequate amount of material at economic prices that the mills will be capable of blending in with this higher cost of timber that's on the back burner, like a time bomb ticking away.

So, as a consequence, we are hopeful that common sense and reason will result in a wilderness bill that acknowledges the need for economic and social services to be paid for out of the economic activity of Oregon's No. 1 industry.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hampton follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
JOHN HAMPTON, PRESIDENT
HAMPTON AFFILIATES
before
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER
of the
SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
on H.R. 1149
August 25, 1983

Senator Hatfield, Members of the Committee staff, I am John Hampton, President of Hampton Affiliates. My company employs 400 in Oregon, primarily in the communities of Sheridan and Willamina, west of Portland. These plants are about 80% dependent upon sales from BLM & Forest Service lands to supply our operations.

We have both been witnesses to the seemingly endless wilderness debate, so there is little reason to recount its history. The bill before us today, H.R. 1149, would designate another 1.2 million acres of national forest and Bureau of Land Management land as wilderness and would, in effect, double the wilderness acreage in Oregon. The wisdom of such a move is questionable in the minds of many Oregonians, primarily because of the negative economic impact of the lock up of commerical timberland. Certainly that is the forest industry's primary concern with the bill. While many of the areas proposed for wilderness in H.R. 1149 do not contain commerical timberland or timberland that is administratively deferred, a number of the areas are highly productive and important to the future timber supply of Western Oregon. Industry witnesses on panels that follow will deal with each of those areas in detail. My purpose is to provide an overview of Western Oregon's timber supply situation and put it in context with H.R.1149.

You are also well aware of Oregon's past and current economic conditions and the condition of the timber industry. While there has been general improvement during the year, it has been modest and appears to be in a state of rout for the rest of the year. Oregon needs economic improvement badly, particularly in the forest products industry, which is number one in the state.

There are a number of factors, however, which could hinder that prospect. The first and most obvious is the downturn in the market which has occurred as interest rates have increased. Federal deficits have placed us on a collision course in the competition for funds between government and the private sector. Another is the volume of Federal timber under contract at prices which are well beyond the breakeven point. We appreciate the opportunity to testify here today because it affords us the opportunity to thank you, Senator, for your key role with both the Congress and the Administration in seeking solution to this major obstacle to our industry's recovery.

I touch on this point because the recent five-year contract extensions granted by the Administration have made even more critical the timber supply situation in Western Oregon. The rationale behind the extensions, as stated by the President, is to provide the holders of high priced timber the opportunity to average down their total raw material costs with lower priced timber purchased on the current market. This assumes, of course, that the current prices being paid for federal stumpage are economic in the current market conditions. It also assumes that the prices being paid for federal stumpage, which are averaging about $130 per thousand for all species in Western Oregon, will remain low in comparison to the average price of timber under contract (about $365 per thousand).

That second assumption remains valid only if the Federal Government maintains its timber sale offerings over the next several years. Yet we have numerous reasons to doubt that will be the case, particularly in Western Oregon. It is important to look at Western Oregon's timber supply picture as painted by several studies over the last several years. The latest, an update of a previous study by Oregon State University's Dr. John Beuter, presents a somewhat more optimistic view of the situation. But it still predicts that timber harvest will fall by about 22% over the next few decades and that some timbersheds in Western Oregon will suffer still larger reductions. The downturn in timber harvests is primarily the result of an imbalance in age classes on private land. Beyond the year 2000 those lands will provide an overall increase in Oregon's timber supply, but the next three decades will be critical for Western Oregon. All of the reports indicate that the projected harvest declines can be offset at least partially with an increase in timber sale offerings from public lands, primarily national forest, and private nonindustrial lands. Such increases on national forest in Oregon are both possible and practical given their inventories and productive capacity.

Considering the key role which the national forests play in the timber supply picture of the state, it is appalling to point out that national forests in Oregon are likely to decrease, not increase, their offerings. Since 1980, the national forests have been enmeshed in the most comprehensive and complex land planning efforts in the history of forestry. Operating under the mandates of the National Forest Management Act and its regulations, the Forest Service has been systematically reviewing its land base and reclassifying it according to new criteria. Factored into this criteria are such elements as wildlife habitat, stream and soil protection, research requirements and a host of others.

Their application leads us to believe that Oregon will sufffer a net decrease in national forest timber harvests annually of about 328 million board feet. The impact in Western Oregon will be most severe. We could lose up to 400 million board feet of annual harvest if the plans now in preparation follow predicted courses. We anticipate, based on analysis of plans currently in progress, that annual harvests will fall by 140 million bd. feet or more on Mt. Hood, by nearly 160 million bd. ft. on the Willamette and by 104 million on the Siuslaw. The only Western Oregon national forest which shows even a modest increase is the Siskiyou.

The Mt. Hood, the Willamette and the Siuslaw are the most productive Oregon national forests and are among the most productive in the entire national forest system. They are also tributary to the mid-Willamette Valley areas, the area which will suffer the greatest timber supply pressures over the next two to three decades.

It is in this context that we, as an industry, must view H.R. 1149. The roadless land proposed for designation in this legislation includes some of the most highly productive forest land in the National Forest System, areas on the Mt. Hood, the Willamette and the Siuslaw that are prime timberland just like that in areas already roaded. I have seen the most beautiful second growth you would want to manage in Rock Creek and Cummins Creek. Statewide, this bill would affect potential timber yield of about 327 million board feet, more than a third of that potential is concentrated on the Mt. Hood and Willamette forests.

Senator Hatfield, my written testimony contains the facts and the figures on these combined impacts, so I will not dwell on them here. But I believe you will agree they are not minor.

Proponents of H.R. 1149 continue to argue that the statewide impacts of the legislation are minor, affecting only two percent of the timber harvest in Oregon. While the facts would lead me to a different conclusion, I would submit that the issue is not the percentage of land or timber harvest which might be affected statewide. To analyze the true impact of this bill, its impacts on each timbershed must be evaluated in view of the circumstances that already affect timber supply in that timbershed. Still another issue is the suitability of the areas proposed in H.R. 1149 for wilderness. Some of the areas contain roads, active timber sales, regenerated clearcuts, structures, historic nonconforming uses.

We acknowledge that a portion of that commercial timberland in H.R. 1149 has been and will continue to be in some administratively reserved or deferred status and therefore wilderness designation would have little immediate effect on the allowable harvest in those cases. On the other hand, neither the absence of commercial timberland nor its administrative status should be the sole criteria for judging an area as suitable for wilderness designation.

SUPPLEMENT
TESTIMONY OF JOHN HAMPTON
ON H.R. 1149

The Oregon Department of Forestry in 1980 updated the 1976 study of Oregon timber supply prepared by Dr. John Beuter of Oregon State University. That update indicated that Dr. Beuter's initial projections of a 22 percent decline in Oregon timber harvests by the year 2000 were still valid _if_ current timber management policies remain unchanged. But it also identified management opportunities on Federal and private land which, with proper policy changes, could result in a net 14 percent increase in timber harvests.

However, the update came too soon to take into account the impacts of recent changes in Forest Service policies pursuant to the requirements of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and its subsequent 1980 regulations. Under those requirements, the Forest Service is required to review management of each national forest and reclassify its lands according to the mandates of the Act and regulations. Included in those mandates are new policies for determining the suitability of land for timber management, wildlife habitat maintenance and a host of others.

A preliminary estimate of the effects of those mandates indicates that national forest timber harvests are likely to decline during 1985-2000. Major reductions are anticipated in allowable harvests of most Western Oregon national forests. Only the Siskiyou National Forest is projecting an increase in allowable harvests as the result of the planning process.

As yet, no Western Oregon national forest has a completed Forest plan, but the initial stages of the planning are complete on most Forests and it is possible to estimate the losses based on reductions in land base available for timber management.

The update could not have considered the impact of H.R. 1149, since the bill was not introduced until 1982.

The attached table reflects the updated Beuter study's figures for each Western Oregon timbershed. (Declines are projected in every timbershed except the North Coast.) The table also shows the cumulative impacts of the current national forest planning (as estimated by industry based on U.S. Forest Service information). In reviewing the cumulative impacts of all three timber supply influences, it appears they result in a net 30 percent drop in timber availability for Western Oregon mill operations. (Losses in the Bend-Klamath timbershed have been included because Western Oregon purchasers would be affected.)

The major impacts of all three timber supply problems occur in the North Willamette, Mid-Willamette, Eugene and Roseburg timbersheds. However, it is impossible to isolate the effects of those impacts. As purchasers are unable to achieve their timber supply requirements in their home timbersheds, they will move out to purchase on those that are adjacent to their mill operations, thus increasing competition and driving up prices.

For example, while the Beuter study and the subsequent update indicated that the North Coast timbershed would not experience any decline through the year 2000, purchasers in that area will be affected competitively by declines in the adjacent North Willamette and Mid-Willamette timbersheds. Purchasers from those areas will begin moving to the North Coast timbershed to meet their supply requirements.

TIMBER HARVEST PROJECTIONS AFFECTING
WESTERN OREGON TIMBER OPERATORS

Timbershed	Average Annual Harvest [1]	Projected Decline by 2000 [1]		Estimated Annual Losses of National Forest Harvest from Plans in Progress [2]	Annual Potential Yield Losses from H.R. 1149 [3]
	MMBF	%	MMBF	MMBF	MMBF
North Coast	1,427.5	-	-		192.2 (31.6)
North Willamette	451.0	30	135.3	310.0	
Mid-Willamette	766.0	25	191.5		
Eugene	1,375.5	40	550.0		
Roseburg	1,491.0	20	298.2	104.0	65.60 (13.1)
South Coast	815.0	35	285.25		
Medford	570.5	18	102.6		
Bend-Klamath [4]	1,360.0	16	217.6		
	8,256.5		1,780.45	414	257.8 (44.8)

(volumes deferred)

Total projected
loss:
2,470.25

30% of
Annual Harvest

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[1] Adapted from Oregon State Department of Forestry
1980 update.
Timber Supply Assessment

[2] Industry estimate based on USFS figures

[3] Based on USFS analysis of H.R. 1149

[4] Bend-Klamath impacts are included because they affect Western Oregon purchasers

Senator Hatfield, the panel assembled before you represents a variety of constituencies concerned about the impacts of H.R. 1149. I believe it is safe to say that none are opposed to Wilderness or to some additional Wilderness in Oregon. Some have prepared alternative proposals to H.R. 1149. My concern as an industry representative center on the cumulative impacts represented by H.R. 1149 in light other timber supply influences on our national forests, particularly the productive lands which are already administratively reserved or where harvests have been deferred.

Mr. HAMPTON. And with that, I would like to introduce the first member of our panel, John Ball. John is secretary-treasurer of International Woodworkers of America. John.

STATEMENT OF JOHN BALL, SECRETARY-TREASURER, WESTERN STATES REGIONAL COUNCIL NO. III, INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO

Mr. BALL. Good morning, Senator. Our council represents some 30,000 members employed in the forest products industry located generally in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Some 9,000 of our members reside and are employed in the State of Oregon, so the issue of an ongoing supply of timber is critical to us and to future generations of our woodworkers.

Early in 1983, Oregon Congressmen Weaver, Wyde, and AuCoin saw fit to offer an Oregon wilderness bill that would designate 1.2 million acres of wilderness, triple the acreage recommended by the Forest Service. If this bill is enacted as passed by the House, the harvest from national forestlands in Oregon is now projected to be reduced by some 272.5 million board feet annually.

As employees in the forest products industry in Oregon, we translate this reduction in timber supply to a direct reduction in available industry jobs. Studies have revealed that for every million board feet of timber removed from the annual available supply, we suffer a direct loss of eight jobs. A reduction of 272.5 million in our annual timber supply translates into a loss of 2,176 direct industry jobs. By applying a multiplier factor of two more related jobs for each direct job lost, we see an additional 4,352 jobs eliminated, or a total job loss of over 6,500.

We are well aware that the wilderness proponents argue that other jobs will develop as a result of wilderness designation. They refer, of course, to low paid, often nonskilled service-type jobs. We were told this same thing would happen when the controversy over the Redwoods National Park in northern California was at its height. These jobs did not develop and, had it not been for the Redwood employees protection program attached to the park legislation, at least two counties on the north California coast would have become and would remain to this day an economically-devastated area.

We don't disagree that a certain amount of designated wilderness area is desirable and necessary, but the acreage must be kept to a reasonable level. Certainly, it's not necessary to have almost a half acre of additional wilderness for every man, woman and child in Oregon as the proposed 1.2 million acres would provide.

Our timber is America's only renewable natural resource. We firmly believe that those lands best suited for intensive forest management should be retained for that purpose. If we designate these lands as wilderness for the exclusive use of the elite few who tend to use them, we are in effect denying generations of future forest industry workers employment.

We urge your committee to consider lowering the Oregon wilderness acreage to a realistic figure and to also give long and serious consideration to the type of area involved, with a view toward eliminating proposed wilderness acreages that are best suited to intensive management, rather than the so-called wilderness experience.

Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ball follows:]

STATEMENT PRESENTED TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES COMMITTEE AUGUST 25, 1983

GOOD MORNING. MY NAME IS JOHN BALL. I AM SECRETARY-TREASURER OF WESTERN STATES REGIONAL COUNCIL NO. III OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO. OUR COUNCIL REPRESENTS SOME 30,000 MEMBERS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY LOCATED GENERALLY IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND ALASKA.

SOME 9,000 OF OUR MEMBERS RESIDE AND ARE EMPLOYED IN THE STATE OF OREGON SO THE ISSUE OF AN ONGOING SUPPLY OF TIMBER IS CRITICAL TO US, AND TO FUTURE GENERATIONS OF WOODWORKERS.

FOR THE PAST 18 YEARS, WE HAVE HAD SOME THREE MILLION ACRES OF SO-CALLED ROADLESS AREAS STUDIED ENDLESSLY UNDER THE ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION PROCESSES. WE PARTICIPATED IN BOTH THE RARE I AND RARE II PROCESS. AFTER EXHAUSTIVE STUDIES AND AFTER REAMS OF PUBLIC INPUT THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE RECOMMENDED THAT 370,000 ACRES BE DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS IN OREGON. THIS WAS SUBSEQUENTLY INCREASED TO 420,000 ACRES UNDER THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION.

EARLY IN 1983, OREGON CONGRESSMEN, WEAVER, WYDEN AND AUCOIN SAW FIT TO OFFER "AN OREGON WILDERNESS BILL" THAT WOULD DESIGNATE 1.2 MILLION ACRES AS WILDERNESS - TRIPLE THE ACREAGE RECOMMENDED BY THE FOREST SERVICE. IF THIS BILL IS ENACTED AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE, THE HARVEST FROM NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN OREGON IS NOW PROJECTED TO BE REDUCED BY SOME 272.5 MILLION BOARD FEET ANNUALLY.

AS EMPLOYEES IN THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN OREGON, WE TRANSLATE THIS REDUCTION IN TIMBER SUPPLY TO A DIRECT REDUCTION IN AVAILABLE INDUSTRY JOBS. STUDIES HAVE REVEALED THAT FOR EVERY MILLION BOARD FEET OF TIMBER REMOVED FROM THE ANNUAL AVAILABLE SUPPLY WE SUFFER A DIRECT LOSS OF EIGHT JOBS. A REDUCTION OF 272.5 MILLION IN OUR ANNUAL TIMBER SUPPLY

TRANSLATES INTO A LOSS OF 2, 176 DIRECT INDUSTRY JOBS. THEN BY APPLYING A MULTIPLIER FACTOR OF TWO MORE RELATED JOBS FOR EACH DIRECT JOB LOST, WE SEE AN ADDITIONAL 4,352 JOBS ELIMINATED OR A TOTAL LOSS OF OVER 6,500 JOBS.

WE ARE WELL AWARE THE WILDERNESS PROPONENTS ARGUE THAT OTHER JOBS WILL DEVELOP AS THE RESULT OF WILDERNESS DESIGNATION. THEY REFER, OF COURSE, TO LOW-PAID, OFTEN NONSKILLED SERVICE TYPE JOBS. WE WERE TOLD THIS SAME THING WOULD HAPPEN WHEN THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE REDWOODS NATIONAL PARK IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WAS AT ITS HEIGHT. THESE JOBS DID NOT DEVELOP AND HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE REDWOOD EMPLOYEE PROTECTION PROGRAM ATTACHED TO THE PARK LEGISLATION, AT LEAST TWO COUNTIES ON THE NORTH CALIFORNIA COAST WOULD HAVE BECOME AND WOULD REMAIN TO THIS DAY AN ECONOMICALLY DEVASTATED AREA.

WORKERS IN THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY ARE PROUD PEOPLE. WE DON'T WISH TO DRAW UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS. WE HAVE NO DESIRE TO BENEFIT FROM WELFARE OR OTHER SOCIAL PROGRAMS. WE DO TAKE PRIDE IN BEING SELF-SUFFICIENT AND IN PROVIDING FOR OUR FAMILIES. ALL WE ASK IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE A JOB PAYING A DECENT WAGE SO WE CAN PROVIDE FOR OURSELVES.

WE DO NOT DISAGREE THAT A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREA IS DESIRABLE AND NECESSARY, BUT THE ACREAGE MUST BE KEPT TO A REASONABLE LEVEL. CERTAINLY, IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO HAVE ALMOST ONE HALF ACRE OF WILDERNESS FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN OREGON AS THE PROPOSED 1.2 MILLION ACRES WOULD PROVIDE.

OUR TIMBER IS AMERICA'S ONLY RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCE. WE FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT THOSE LANDS BEST SUITED FOR INTENSIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR THAT PURPOSE. IF WE DESIGNATE THESE LANDS AS WILDERNESS FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE ELITE FEW WHO TEND TO USE THEM, THEN WE ARE, IN EFFECT, DENYING GENERATIONS OF FUTURE FOREST INDUSTRY WORKERS'

EMPLOYMENT. WE URGE THIS COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER LOWERING THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACREAGE TO A REALISTIC FIGURE AND TO ALSO GIVE LONG AND SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO THE TYPE OF AREAS INVOLVED WITH A VIEW TOWARD ELIMINATING PROPOSED WILDERNESS ACREAGES THAT ARE BEST SUITED TO INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT RATHER THAN A SO-CALLED WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE.

THANK YOU.

JOHN BALL, SECRETARY-TREASURER
WESTERN STATES REGIONAL COUNCIL NO. III,
IWA, AFL-CIO

Mr. **Hampton**. Our next witness is Kess Cannon, who is the representative from the Association of Oregon Counties.

STATEMENT OF KESS CANNON, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, ASSOCIATION OF OREGON COUNTIES

Mr. **Cannon**. Good morning, Senator.

I have submitted for the record a detailed statement, and will summarize, if I may.

Senator **Hatfield**. The entire statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. **Cannon**. Senator, in Oregon, 31 of our 36 counties share in revenue from the national forests. The revenues are dedicated to roads and schools—they amounted to $46 million in 1982, they'll hit $60 million this year; the average through the years of 1979, 1980, and 1981 approached $100 million. These revenues are very important to the counties, and in many counties these revenues are the single most important source in support of roads and schools. When those revenues are reduced, as they will be by any continued erosion of the timberland base, there is no way for counties to replace the lost revenues.

The Association of Oregon Counties supports multiple use of the public lands to the greatest extent possible, and we recognize that in many places wilderness status is a desired classification. We supported the proposals that went forth from the Regional Forester for region 6. We supported the legislation that went to the Congress in the Carter administration. We continue to support wilderness designations for those areas which have high wilderness ratings and which have relatively low other values and which will reflect a niche to be filled in the National Wilderness Preservation System. We do not support and we cannot support any proposals for wilderness which contain commercial forest land.

Total acreage in the national forests in Oregon amounts to 15,590,000 acres. The land in those national forests classified as commercial forest land amounts to 11,655,000 acres. That total has been seriously curtained and will be additionally curtailed for many, many obvious and good reasons, legitimate reasons: develop recreation, scenic areas, research natural areas, buffer strips, wildlife habitat and so on.

The affect of all of this is, according to the regional office of the Regional Forester, the net land base in our national forest now for growing trees is down to 9,728,000 acres. Because of the threat to the timber base in H.R. 1149 and because of the uncertainty of when the wilderness controversy is going to be resolved and when the timberland base will be firmed up in our national forests, there is no way the allowable harvest in national forests in Oregon can continue at the present level. Our estimates point reductions in allowable harvest are from 20 to 25 percent, starting as early as next year. The impact of that wil have a profound major effect upon this economy, comminuties, jobs, and the people in our State.

On this point of the timberland base, we feel the sufficiency language in H.R. 1149 is adequate and it recognizes the urgency of a decision. AOC urges that such a decision stay clear of adding any more commercial forest land to wilderness classification. We appreciate the opportunity to comment.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cannon follows:]

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P. JERRY ORRICK EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Statement on H. R. 1149 presented to the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Salem, Oregon 25 August 1983.

Senator Hatfield: I am Kess Cannon, Executive Assistant for the Association of Oregon Counties, and the Public Lands Specialist for the Association's Committee on Public Lands and Natural Resources. The Association of Oregon Counties represents the elected members of the governing bodies of Oregon's 36 counties, and has been in existence for over 76 years.

This Association has been involved in the RARE II discussion from the start. We reviewed carefully each of the roadless areas in the RARE II report, and followed the activities of the Federal Forest Service Region 6 office in Portland in their recommendations for wilderness designation, further planning, and/or return to multiple use. 178 roadless areas covering 2.9 million acres were reviewed in the process.

The final EIS in January 1979 advocated wilderness additions in Oregon covering 111,930 acres, and new wilderness designation for 218,400 acres. The total addition in Oregon amounted to 330,330 acres. Oregon's established wilderness, including the designations of Congress in June of 1978 in the Endangered Wilderness Bill amounted to 1,224,633 acres. Oregon has had wilderness designations long prior to the Wilderness Act of 1964, with nearly 750,000 acres in wilderness at the time of that enactment.

This Association from the outset felt that if the Wilderness Act of 1964 was to be followed, and the criteria for designation of Wilderness included in that Act were the guides to follow, then we would not substitute our judgment, politically, on what was wilderness or not for the expert judgment of professionals in the Forest Service. We think it is a travesty that areas which do not qualify as wilderness are being included as wilderness simply because of political whims.

Because of this, we supported the recommendations of the Regional Forester in the final EIS, and gave our support further to the recommendations of the Carter Administration which went forward to the Congress for a total of 385,330 acres.

S. 2031 which passed the Senate under the sponsorship of Senator Hatfield, boosted the acreage proposed for wilderness in Oregon not only in additions to existing wilderness, but in creation of new wilderness. We could not support S. 2031 and again our reasons were based upon the fact that areas in that proposal as additions or as new wilderness did not qualify as wilderness under the critieria of the Wilderness Act, and the evaluations of professionals. Additionally, other values which we feel must be given consideration were disregarded.

Let me make this clear: where areas have high Wilderness Attribute ratings, those areas should be designat ed as wilderness. In Oregon, the average WARS (Wilderness Attribute Rating System) numbers was 20. WARS is a rating providing a total of 28 points if perfect wilderness. With an average in all of the Oregon studies showing 20, the top 10% of the wilderness areas had a rating of 23. AOC came to the logical conclusion that if an area had a WARS of 20 or above, serious consideration should be given to naming that area as wilderness. If the WARS was 23 or above, wilderness status should almost be automatic.

However, and conversely, where the rating is less than 20, and where other values are high, there should be serious misgivings in naming those areas wilderness. Consideration should be given to such areas only if the area is needed to complete the National Wilderness Preservation System or is the only one of its kind in Oregon, and where other values are low.

In previous testimony this Association has commented on each of the areas proposed for wilderness in H. R. 1149. If the criteria in the Wilderness Act is the basis for decisions, we feel there is no way many of H. R. 1149's proposals can be justified: there is no justification for naming as wilderness Coleman Rim, the North Fork of the John Day, the Middle Santiam, Cummins Creek, Joseph Canyon, etc.

This being the case, the major purpose of this testimony is to make the record clear of what is happening to the forest timberland base in Oregon. And to make clear that any further withdrawals of timber land from the timberland base in Oregon unless that land is clearly of wilderness caliber, must be recognized as impacting almost immediately the annual allowable harvest of timber. And that impact will be substantial, immediate, probably of long-term, and carrying with it a terminal illness to many Oregon communities.

There are 13 National Forests in Oregon. The total acreage is 15,590,892 acres. These figures were tallied as of August 3, 1983, by the Regional Office of the Forest Service. They are up-to-date.

Of that total, land that is available for growing of timber stands at just 11,655,642 acres as designated commerical forest land. But in no way will this total reflect the base for determining the allowable harvest. Applying further constrains, the Forest Service determines that the net base of land for commerical growing of trees is presently 9,728,909 acres. And that total will certainly be reduced further by the planning process now underway. Some of these acres will be found to be unstable, unable to regenrate within a 5-year period, may well be designated for other uses such as developed recreation, scenic areas, research natural areas, buffer strips, etc.

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In addition, many activites which have been planned, have been halted because of constraints on commercial timber lands imposed by the uncertainties, appeals, concern over court decisions, etc. In Oregon, 113 planned timber sales, involving nearly a billion board feet of timber on well over 102,000 acres of land have been halted: construction of 433 miles of roads which would have made these lands available for public use have been stopped. Eleven leases for geothermal activities involving an additional 171,000 acres have also involved. And no discussion of wilderness in Oregon can overlook the fact that decisions affecting more than 2.5 million acres of BLM land are pending, with many of those acres surely destined for wilderness designation. We are not only concerned with lock-up of lands in the national forests, but also aware of the lock-up of lands in the public domain for the single purpose use of wilderness. There is no way that the values which will be lost in recreation, in minerals, in wood can be replaced. Those who make the judgment calls on what will be wilderness must keep these facts in mind.

The threat of further wilderness involved in H. R. 1149 which potentially may withdraw 1.2 to 1.5 million acres, many acres of which are commercial timber land, nd the uncertainty as to when the decisions will be made as to just what will be left is the real rub.

There is no question in my mind but that as early as next year, the allowable harvest in national forests in Oregon will be reduced by between 20% and 25% from the present level. The reason is plain: there is so much land withdrawn from the timber base, the present harvest cannot continue, and the forest service must constrict harvest to the known base.

Those who would further withdraw commercial timber land from the harvest base in Oregon must face up to the impact their actions will have. And let me emphasize again that this concern is not only for wood products but also for minerals, for potential recreation development, for the general public who enjoy the opportunity to visit the public lands, but who for many reasons cannot hike into the closed areas. Polls have shown that a majority of Oregonians indicate their desire that public lands be for multiple use to the fullest extent possible.

AOC appreciates the opportunity to comment on H. . 1149. We commend Senator Hatfield for conducting these public hearings in Oregon to hear first hand from Oregonians on the proposals. We are confident Senator Hatfield will give consideration to the feelings of the people most impacted by wilderness --- those who live in the vicinity of the wilderness, whose livelihood, jobs, communities, and opportunity for redcreational use of public lands will be affected by wilderness designations. We do urge that the difficulty decisions on resolving the wilderness questions in Oregon be made as quickly as possible, and be final decisions, and that lands not placed in wilderness be available for multiple use.

Senator **HATFIELD**. Thank you.

Mr. **HAMPTON**. Our next spokesman is Ray Doerner from the Association of O & C Counties.

STATEMENT OF RAY DOERNER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ASSOCIATION OF O & C COUNTIES

Mr. **DOERNER**. Senator, my remarks in behalf of the Association of O & C Counties will be limited to those areas of O & C land that are included in H.R. 1149. I have submitted a brief statement in writing. I will very briefly summarize it and leave a little more time for some of the rest of the panel.

The Association of O & C Counties, through its executive committee, opposes the inclusion of any O & C land in a wilderness designation. Our position is consistent with the O & C Act of 1937 that generally provides for the commercial production of forest products. This is also consistent with FLPMA that was passed in 1976 that reaffirmed that timber production was high priority on O & C lands.

I want to say that this does not say that Congress does not have the authority, does not have the right and sometimes the duty to change previous policy. It's simply that if policy is changed, we believe that it must be, there must be an overriding public interest. We do not believe that the two areas that are proposed are of overriding public interest.

Because the lands are in a checkerboard ownership, there are very few opportunities for any area of any size to be put together that would constitute what we think would be a reasonable wilderness area. The two that are included: One is Table Rock, which is in Clackamas County—it's a small area about half O & C and about half public domain lands. It's totally surrounded by private, other private lands, and civilization. We see that there would be many conflicts of trespass, noise pollution, and other types of activities that would be in conflict with the wilderness character of the area.

Similarly, Wassen Creek, which is proposed as a study area, is also pretty well surrounded by private lands. It is partially roaded already and we are confident that the study would conclude that it is not a suitable wilderness area, and think that it would be a waste of time and effort to study that area, and will disrupt the ongoing timber program in that area. With that, Senator, I conclude.

Senator **HATFIELD**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Doerner follows:]

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August 25, 1983

Salem, ORE.

Testimony
of
The Association of O & C Counties

H. R. 1149 - Before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources - Public Lands Subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman and distinguised members of the Committee:

My name is Ray Doerner. I am the Executive Director of the Association of O & C Counties - the 18 Oregon counties in which the Oregon and California Railroad Revested lands lie.

The O & C Association, through its Execitive Committee, oppose the inclusion of any commercially classified O & C forest lands within the boundries of a wilderness area. This position is consistant with the McNary Act of 1937 in which Congress declared that the lands would be managed on a sustained yeild basis for the " purpose of providing a permanant source of timber supply, protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, and contributing to the economic stability of local communities and industries, and providing recreational facilities."

With passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act in 1976, Congress again re-affirmed that the O & C lands were to be managed for commercial forest production. Sec. 701 (b) of that statute includes language that states, in part, that any conflict or inconsistancy between FLPMA and the O & C Act "insofar as they relate to the management of timber resources, and disposition of revenues from the lands and resources, the latter Acts shall prevail." Certainly, a wilderness area would be in conflict with timber management. (See Interior Department Solicitor's Opinion of June 1, 1977.)

We do recognize that Congress has authority, a right, and sometimes a duty to change previous policy. In this instance, we remind that local communities have grown and developed on the premise that the O & C lands would always be managed as a commercial forest. Reasons for changing such a policy must then be over-riding.

Due to the checkerboard ownership pattern of the O & C lands, there is almost no opportunity for a true wilderness area, at least under the criteria of the Wilderness Act. H. R. 1149 proposes two areas for consideration. Table Rock in Clackamas County as wilderness and Wasson Creek inDouglas County as a Wilderness Study area.

Table Rock, about 6,000 acres of O & C and Public Domain lands, is surrounded by private property and civilization. If approved as a wilderness area, adjoining and nearby property owners will be subjected to trespass, complaints of air polution, and noise problems, just to name a few. The user will be annoyed by the same problems. It simply is not a very attractive area for wilderness experiences. However, it is fairly high site timberland and contributes about 3 MM bd. Ft. to the annual allowable cut.

The proposed Wasson Creek wilderness study area is in the coastal belt about 20 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is made up of about 4,000 acres of O & C lands and about 7,000 acres of the Siuslaw National Forest. The fingerlike bountries of the proposed area are twisted around a fairly comprehensive road system that serves the area. Again, nearby activities of other ownerships, the roads, etc. detract from any wilderness charistics that the area may have. We are confident that the proposed study will conclude that the area is unsuitable for such designation, but in the meantime the ongoing management program is interupted and the allowable cut is unnecessarily and temporarily curtailed.

We thank you for coming to Oregon that we may be heard.

Respectfully submitted,

Ray E. Doerner, Exec. Dir.

Mr. HAMPTON. Our next speaker is Chuck Bennett, State representative.

STATEMENT OF CHUCK BENNETT, STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT NO. 38

Mr. BENNETT. Thank you, Senator Hatfield, for this opportunity to join in the discussion of H.R. 1149.

I apologize. My written testimony remains in the typewriter and will be forwarded to your office.

I am State representative for house district 38, which includes portions of Clackamas, Marion, Linn, and Lane Counties. A great deal of the district is in the Mt. Hood and particularly in the Willamette National Forest. A number of the wilderness areas proposed today are within my house district.

As I review the proposed legislation, I necessarily have concentrated on the real and perceived impact of the additional wilderness areas on the many small timber-supported communities that I represent. I am not expert enough to testify to the specific number of acres that can be removed from production without accompanying detrimental impact on timber supply and prices. What I can testify to is the detrimental impact of reduced cutting activity on employment in my district.

The recession has resulted in unemployment rates of up to 30 percent in small communities I represent which rely on processing and cutting as their basic industries. Reduced demand has meant severe losses of revenue to local and county governments in my district, as well as to State government.

Having just participated in the 62d legislative assembly, I can assure you that reduced revenues have meant a massive dislocation for us at the State level. The failure of the income tax to meet State needs has resulted in a political economic problem of significant proportions for us. Local governments faced with reduced revenues from O&C State and Federal timberlands must turn somewhere for replacement funds to continue traditional services. But financially-strapped voters are saying no to higher property taxes. At the same time, State government is having an increasing difficult time sharing its shrinking revenues with local government.

Certainly, our current revenue problems are based on national economic policy that has curtailed demand for our products. The concern I have is that significantly reduced supply, coupled with the market impact that even the suggestion of supply limitations has on stumpage prices, will renew the cycle of unemployment and reduced revenues we are only now beginning to escape.

Testimony from our State Department of Forestry before the House Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources on which I served last session clearly indicated that we face significantly reduced supplies of timber, beginning in 1990 and continuing unabated into the next century. We approved several pieces of legislation trying to resolve this problem through greater management efforts on State lands as well as private timberlands. But our efforts, without strong Federal commitment to reforestation and more intensive woodlands management, may not be enough to meet the projected demand.

Despite testimony you may hear to the contrary, our State's economy will remain closely tied to the timber industry and its fortunes. Certainly service jobs will increase with tourism promotion, and work will come for Oregonians in computer-component production. But I know that at least in rural Oregon jobs producing and hauling wood chips will far outstrip the economic potential of potato chip sales or silicone chip manufacture.

I am in no way opposed to additional wilderness areas. I feel I have, in State government, a good record as an environmentalist. But commitment to environmental protection issues requires a legitimate review of their economic impact.

During debate on several of the major environmental issues last session, those of us supporting them demonstrated clearly that the State's economy and its environment are closely tied. And in all cases where I've been involved, I believe we proved that they were complimentary and can work together.

In speaking here in opposition to H.R. 1149, I'm asking that this test be a major part of your review of this proposal, at least equal to the considerations leading to a final decision.

Mr. HAMTON. Our next speaker is JoAnn Hathaway, representing the Oregon Farm Burdeau Federation.

STATEMENT OF JoANN HATHAWAY, OREGON FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Ms. HATHAWAY. The wilderness bill, H.R. 1149, sponsored by Oregon Congressmen Weaver, AuCoin, and Wyden, would designate 1.2 million acres in Oregon as wilderness and thereby remove them from eligibility for multiple-use management. The resulting loss of timber from these acres would be approximately 238 million board feet in planned harvest. This loss would never by replaced. The loss of these timber sales would result in significant losses in school revenues provided from these timber sales to local school districts, in effect, to offest property taxes.

A smiliar loss of revenue would be borne by county governments for road building funds, since revenue from these timber sales are returned to counties for this purpose. The poposed 1.2 million acres is additional to the already 1.2 million acres that is designated as wilderness in Oregon. Each acre which goes into wilderness is removed from potential timber production. This, in turn, reduces supply of commercial timber and drives the price of wood products up. About 48 percent of the price of the average family home is for materials and labor. A 1-percent increase in the cost of lumber will yield an 0.08 percent decrease in the number of housing units built. The price of all wood products rises.

Moreover, the Nation's energy consumption increases because the materials used to replace wood in construction are for the most part derived from nonrenewable resources. The concrete and steel needed to replace an equivalent quantity of wood for construction requires eight times more energy to produce as does wood. The quality of the environment suffers ultimately from establishing wilderness areas, since the industries which produce the materials which must replace the wood removed from the market produce substantially higher emissions of air and water pollutants.

Oregon Farm Bureau feels that the social and environmental costs are too high to warrant establishment of any new wilderness areas. Governor Atiyeh has estimated that the loss to Oregon's economy from this wilderness legislation could be 519 primary and secondary jobs, a payroll impact of $3 million and a $1 million loss of revenues returned to the counties, as well as a $3 million loss to the U.S. Treasury. Utilizing the same figures for loss of timber sales, former Bureau of Land Management Director Dan Goldy states it means 1,700 direct jobs, 3,515 indirect jobs in trades and services.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Hathaway follows:]

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the voice of organized agriculture

Testimony Before the Senate Sub Committee on
Public Lands and Reserved Water
August 25, 1983

HR 1149

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. I am with the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, a general farm organization with nearly 11,000 members statewide, all of which are families.

The wilderness bill (HR 1149), sponsored by Oregon Congressmen Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden, would designate 1.2 million acres in Oregon as wilderness and thereby remove them from eligibility for multiple use management. The resulting loss of timber from these acres would be approximately 238 million board feet in planned harvest, and this loss would never be replaced. The loss of these timber sales would result in significant losses in school revenues provided from these timber sales to local school districts in effect to offset property taxes.

A similar loss of revenue would be born by county governments for road building funds since revenue from these timber sales are also returned to counties for this purpose. The proposed 1.2 million acres is additional to the 1.2 million acres already designated as wildeness in Oregon. Each acre which goes into wilderness is removed from potential timber production.

This, in turn, reduces the supply of commercial timber and drives the price of wood products up. About 48 percent of the price of the average single family home is for materials and labor.[1] A one percent increase in the cost of lumber will yield an .08 percent decrease in the number of housing units built. The price of all wood products rises.

Moreover, the nation's energy consumption increases because the materials used to replace wood in construction are for the most part derived from nonrenewable resources. The concrete and steel needed to replace an equivalent quantity of wood for construction requires eight times more energy to produce as does wood.[2] The quality of the environment suffers ultimately from establishing wilderness areas since the industries which produce the materials which must replace the wood removed from the market produce "substantially higher emissions of air and water pollutants."[3]

Oregon Farm Bureau feels that the social and environmental costs are too high to warrant establishment of any new wilderness areas. Governor Atiyeh has estimated that the loss to Oregon's economy from this wilderness legislation could be, "519 primary and secondary jobs; a payroll impact of $3 million and a $1 million loss of revenues returned to the counties as well as a $3 million loss to the U.S. Treasury."[4] Utilizing the same figures for loss of timber sales, former Bureau of Land Management Director Dan Goldy states, "...it means 1,700 direct jobs, 3,515 indirect jobs in trades and services."[5]

The creation of roadless wilderness restricts access to those areas by many recreationists who may want to enjoy the wilderness, but who may not have the time to hike to them without easy access. The barrier to access in these roadless areas also serves as an impediment to proper forest management.

To quote forest researcher Bradley Witt, "With forest management precluded in these areas it is difficult, if not impossible, to control insects and diseases...The same is often true of forest fire protection and containment."[6] The absence of access for such activities as mining and petroleum production could severly dampen economic productivity. Grazing in these areas would be prohibited in the future, thus throwing up another obstacle to meat and wool production.

Who benefits from establishment of more wilderness? To quote historian Frank E. Smith, "...the preservationist-conservationist doctrine has implied a 'special elite' concept which suggests that wilderness values are to be preserved for only that small fragment of the population considered capable of proper appreciation...only those people with the proper cultural depth."[7]

With the costs to us all so high, and whatever benefits to the few so slender, Farm Bureau opposes the addition to our public lands of any new wilderness areas.

[1] National Association of Homebuilders Annual Report, July 1977, Washington, D.C.

[2] Boyd, Koch, McKeen, Marshouser, Preston, and Wangaard, Wood for Structrual and Architectural Purposes, Wood and Fiber, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1-72, 1976.

[3] LeSourd, Fogel, Schleicher and Bingham, Comprehensive Study of Air Pollution, Reserach Triangle Institute, North Carolina, 1970.

[4] Governor Victor Atiyeh, letter to USDA Assistant Secretary M. Rupert Cutler, March 5, 1979.

[5] Statement of Daniel L. Goldy, Joint Hearings on HR 1511, House Committee on Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 1981, p. 35.

[6] Statement of Bradley Witt, Researcher, in Joint Hearings on HR 1511, p. 65.

[7] Frank E. Smith, The Politics of Coservation, New York, 1966, p. 298.

Enclosure

AUG 15 REC'D

August 8,1983
Scott Ashcom, Manager
Natural & Environmental Resources Division

From:Dan Nichols

Scott,

These are some of the local reasons for opposing the Wilderness Bill H.R. 1149 in Grant and Harney counties.

Although there is no actual acreage involved in Harney County there will be consequences influencing the county as a result of further wilderness designation in adjacent counties and as a result of reduced timber sale receipts.

The Ochoco National Forest office in Burns indicated that any reduction in total forest sales would decrease the percentage of receipt Harney divisions of the Ochoco and Malheur National Forests would receive. This potential revenue reduction could lead to managerial changes and a decrease in employment. According to an impact analysis prepared by King Williams reduced timber receipts would result in th direct loss to Harney schools of $25,532 and a loss to the county road department of $76,596.

A local mill statedthat their competitors will be directly affected which increases competition in the long term. As competitors cutting programs become reduced purchasing areas change increasing competition for available sales.

Grant County would be more adversely affected than Harney because of the number of proposed acreages and existing wilderness within the county. There is a packet of information available from Grant County relating to the affects of H.R. 1149 to Grant and several other eastern Oregon counties. It is very well presented and includes a large amount of pertinent information that is difficult to ascertain what may be of benefit to you. The above information is what I would assume to be basic ' run of the mill testimonial ' information. King Williams, mentioned above, is a private consultant that has prepared an input-output model showing the affects of H.R. 1149 on several eastern Oregon counties from local government through individual households. According to his figures Grant County would have an annual economic activity loss of $7,852,948 and a direct loss to roads and schools of $ 464,455. These types of figures are presented for 31 counties. The packet also includes information on the relation between ecological principles and wilderness designation, fire hazard and conflagration potential and points out some problems that are less frequently heard. I urge you to contact Judge Laureen Allan, 575-0059, in Grant County and request the information if you have not allready done so.

If I can be of any more help to you let me know. Don't mean to be passing the buck but for better quality material the packet would be most beneficial to you I believe.

Sincerely,

Dan Nichols

Mr. HAMPTON. Our next participant is Harry Hanscom. Harry is a contract logger. He's the current president of the Association of Oregon Loggers. You have 3 minutes, Harry.

STATEMENT OF HARRY HANSCOM, HANSCOM BROS. LOGGING, INC.

Mr. HANSCOM. Senator Hatfield, my name is Harry Hanscom. I am an independent contract logger from Eagle Point. I'm here representing 750 independent contract loggers and associates who are members of the Associated Oregon Loggers.

My message today is simple. Independent contract loggers of Oregon oppose H.R. 1149. The logging industry today is undergoing a serious attack, the likes of which we have never witnessed in recent years. Logging equipment has maliciously been vandalized and destroyed in several separate and costly incidents this year.

Human barricades have harassed, delayed, and frustrated one southern Oregon company with a contract to build a road into a nonwilderness designated roadless area. This company happens to be in the Bald Mountain area in which preservationists which were largely out-of-State people came in and harassed and destroyed and done other things to this contractor's equipment. He had invested literally millions of dollars in equipment to do the job.

The banning of future timber sales in the Mapleton district of the Siuslaw National Forest to protect fish habitat from landslides may happen if a court case seeking an new environmental impact statement on the district is won. Herbicide spraying on forest land, which is a critical key to the long-term productivity of forest lands is in jeopardy by both Congressman Weaver's proposed legislation and another court case.

Meanwhile, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management planning processes are gradually and significantly reducing the commercial forest land base available to produce the Federal supply of timber upon which we are dependent. We have State agencies trying to ban timber harvesting in the BLM's Coos Bay District because it supposedly doesn't comply with State land use planning. Not to mention Charlie Porter's lawsuits challenging the legality of the hard-won and not quite satisfactory contract relief.

Senator Hatfield, I submit that Congressman Weaver's 1.2 million acre wilderness bill can be classified as another part of this attack on our industry. The livelihoods of the Oregonians dependent on the forest products industry are being threatened. As I look at this multifaceted attack on our industry, it would be all too easy to conclude that Oregon cannot afford to have one more acre of designated wilderness.

As easy as that would be, our logging contracts of the State of Oregon recognize that the size of our designated wilderness will increase. In fact, we support the addition of certain roadless areas to Oregon's existing 1.2 million acres of wilderness, but another 1.2 million acres is just plain too much.

In an unprecedented move over a year and a half ago, Associated Oregon Loggers developed its own wilderness proposal for Oregon. And I am happy to say that we shocked many with our willingness to support wilderness. In our proposal we attempted to forge a reasonable position based on your proposal of 1979, Governor Atiyeh's proposal, the final RARE II EIS and the regional forester's position. Our proposal would add 68,600 acres to the existing western Oregon wilderness and 144,000 acres to the national conservation areas, a concept which appeared in you 1979 proposal.

Mr. HAMPTON. We're running out of time.

Mr. HANSCOM. OK.

Mr. HAMPTON. The balance of his testimony is in the record, in writing.

Senator HATFIELD. It will be in the record.

Mr. HAMPTON. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hanscom follows:]

Statement of Harry Hanscom
Hanscom Brothers Logging, Inc.
Before the Senate Subcommittee
on Public Land and Reserved Water
of the
Senate Committee on Natural Resources
Regarding HR 1149
August 25, 1983
Salem, Oregon

My name is Harry Hanscom. I am an independent contract logger from Eagle Point. I am here today representing the 750 independent contract loggers and associates who are members of Associated Oregon Loggers.

My message today is simple.

The independent contract loggers of Oregon oppose HR 1149.

The logging industry today is undergoing a serious attack, the likes of which I have never witnessed in my years in the industry.

Logging equipment has been maliciously vandalized and destroyed in several separate and costly incidents this year.

Human barricades have harrassed, delayed and frustrated one Southern Oregon company, with a contract to build a road into a non-wilderness designated roadless area.

The banning future timber sales in the Mapleton District of the Siuslaw National Forest to protect fish habitat from landslides, may happen if a court case seeking a new environmental impact statement on the District is won.

Herbicide spraying on forest land, which is a critical key to the long-term productivity of federal forest lands, is in jeopardy by both Congressman Weaver's proposed legislation and another court case.

Meanwhile, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management planning processes are gradually and significantly reducing the commercial forest land base available to produce the federal supply of timber upon which we are so dependent.

We even have state agencies trying to ban timber harvesting in the BLM's Coos Bay District because it supposedly doesn't comply with state land use planning goals. Not to mention Charlie Porter's lawsuits challenging the legality of the hard won and not quite satisfactory contract relief.

Senator Hatfield, I submit that Congressman Weaver's 1.2 million acre wilderness bill can be classified as another part of this attack on our industry. The livelihoods of those Oregonians dependent upon the forest products industry are being threatened.

As I look at this multi-faceted attack on our industry, it would be all too easy to conclude that Oregon cannot afford to have one more acre designated wilderness.

As easy as that would be, the logging contractors of Oregon recognize that the size of our designated wilderness will increase. In fact, we support the addition of certain roadless areas to Oregon's existing 1.2 million acres of wilderness.

But another 1.2 million acres is just plain too much.

In an unprecedented move, over a year and a half ago, AOL developed its own wilderness proposal for Oregon, and I am happy to say we shocked many with our willingness to support wilderness.

In our proposal we attempted to forge a reasonable position based on your proposal of 1979, Governor Atiyeh's proposal, the final RARE II EIS and the Regional Forester's position.

Our proposal would add 68,600 acres to the existing Western Oregon wilderness and 144,484 acres to National Conservation Areas, a concept which appeared in your 1979 proposal.

We support your idea that there is a need for an intermediary classification between wilderness and multiple use.

A National Conservation Area is such a designation. It permits management options not available under the restrictions of the Wilderness Act. These areas are managed to enhance scenic and watershed values, wildlife habitat, dispersed recreation and healthy silvicultural conditions. They are not managed for timber production. Low impact roads and use of motorized vehicles may also be permitted to meet the objectives of the conservation area.

But most importantly, we seek sufficiency language and permanent release language to end an era of timber management via litigous confrontation.

The number one priority of the independent contract loggers of Oregon is the end of the debate and a reasonable and timely resolution of the wilderness issue.

But, Senator Hatfield, because the continuing indecision over the issue is hurting all Oregonians, both socially and economically, we are willing to cooperate with you and abdicate our firm position on wilderness to join in a consensus.

To withstand the serious attacks our industry is facing, we must join together in a common cause. We must take the offensive and preserve our future.

Mr. HAMPTON. On witness who is not listed on your agenda but who is registered to speak is Dave Cooper, a Linn County Commissioner, who represents a broad coalition.

STATEMENT OF DAVE COOPER, COUNTY COMMISSIONER, LINN COUNTY, OREG.

Mr. COOPER. Thank you, Senator Hatfield——

Mr. HAMPTON. You have 3 minutes, Dave.

Mr. COOPER. Thank you.

I am chairman of the Coalition for a Reasonably Oregon Wilderness bill, which represents some 42 industry, civic, recreational, community and government entitles throughout Oregon.

The deceptively tiny percentages in timber harvest that the wilderness activists throw around are not very impressive to those of us who live in timber-dependent communities, particularly when we know that almost 40 percent of some forests, such as the Willamette, are already under some form of timber production restrictions ranging from scenic influence, which controls harves, to old-growth groves and research natural areas—and certainly existing wilderness—which prohibit harvest. Both you, Senator Hatfield, and Governor Atiyeh have touched on those other restrictions, so I don't need to pursue them in my testimony.

The tiny percentages mean little in places such as Sweet Home, Lebanon, Mill City, John Day, Estacada, Enterprise and other communities where the brunt of the timber production loss will have the heaviest impacts. Others will testify on specifics in those areas. But it should be pointed out that many timber-dependent job losses will not come from rural areas but from the urban areas, which are much more dependent upon Oregon's timber industry than most people realize. When you see a job loss in urban trade or services, it can usually be traced to a loss of jobs in resource industries such as timber and agriculture.

I am a member of the Governor's Job Training Coordinating Council and served on a subcommittee with Doug Carter, the former director of Oregon's Department of Economic Development. Carter told our committee that industries and businesses were still leaving the State of Oregon faster than they were coming in, and most of the new businesses coming in want to locate in the Portland metropolitan area. That doesn't leave much hope for us in rural Oregon unless we not only protect but enchance our resource-related industries, and that includes the assurance of an adequate timber supply now in the future. Even people who were most enthusiastic about the magic of high tech and the allure of diversification are now acknowledging that the economic future of Oregon, particularly rural Oregon—lies mainly in the resource industries.

Those of us who have been involved in job training in Oregon have also learned well that there are few jobs available for workers displaced by downturns in the forest products industry.

The evidence clearly points to the fact that while Oregonians are concerned about the environment and the forests in our State, they are also concerned about their econimic future. And only a very small percentage of those who want more wilderness find the massive acreages in House bill 1149 acceptable.

The clearest evidence is a poll conducted March 1 to 4 by Moore Information, Inc., a Portland-based public opinion research firm. A representative sample taken from all over Oregon found that 61 percent of Oregonians responding believe Oregon has enough wilderness. And of the 30 percent favoring wilderness additions, most felt 500,000 acres or less is all that should be added. Only 7 percent of the entire sample favored 1 million or more acres of additional wildneness in Oregon.

This finding was verified in a more localized poll commissioned by the Albany Democrat-Herald. That poll found that 60 percent of the respondents wanted the same amount of wilderness that we now have. But 12 percent felt we should have less wilderness. So a total of 72 percent were opposed to additional wilderness; only of the sample wanted more wilderness. Still, those and other polls show clearly what Oregon truly wants. The illusion that there is massive support for large wilderness additions is nothing but a myth.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cooper follows:]

August 25, 1983

Sen. Mark Hatfield
Sub-committee on Public Lands
and Reserve Water
Senate Energy and Natural
Resources Committee

Sen. Hatfield, committee staff:

My name is Dave Cooper. I am a Linn County Commissioner and Chairman of the Coalition for a Reasonable Oregon Wilderness Bill, which represents 42 industry, civic, recreational, community and government entities throughout Oregon.

I would like to talk about jobs, community stability and what Oregonians really think about the addition of new Wilderness areas -- particularly large allocation of productive timberland for Wilderness. To do this, it is necessary for me to talk about some myths that are being promoted by some Wilderness advocates.

The environmental activists contend that HB 1149 -- the 1.2 million acre Wilderness bill pushed through the House of Representatives by Congressmen Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden -- will not cost jobs for Oregonians, but all the evidence I have been able to find indicates that that is a cruel myth. That myth was launched at the depth of the recession, when many wood products workers were already out of work, so the activists and their congressional supporters made much out of the contention that it was the economy, and not timber supply, that was eliminating timber jobs. We'll probably hear some of that tired dialogue again today.

The fact is that many of those people are now back to work and final approval of the lock-up of the 1.2 million acres in HB 1149 will cost actual jobs -- over 5,000 jobs by our estimates. But even when employment was low, and many people were suffering from the economic recession, HB 1149 promised to keep many timber-dependent communities in recession, possibly forever. Realistically, wilderness is forever. I've never heard of an acre of land being taken out of Wilderness, once it has been so designated, and if there has been, I'm sure the acreage was very small.

The deceptively tiny percentages in timber harvest that the Wilderness activists throw around are not very impressive to those of us who live in timber dependent communities. Particularly when we know that almost 40% of some of the forests are already under some form of timber production restrictions, ranging from scenic influence, which controls harvest, to old growth groves and research natural areas which prohibits harvest. The environmental lobby does not like to talk about these restrictions, both because it makes a big lie out of their little percentages, and because that is their next battleground. A lot of what they fail to lock up in Wilderness, they will seek through other restrictions, as part of the land use planning process currently under way on both Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management land. And nobody in the Wilderness lobby wants the public to realize that after this Forest Service Wilderness battle is over they will be back for other huge chunks of productive land in the Bureau of Land Management Wilderness bill.

The deceptively tiny percentages mean little in places such as Sweet Home, Lebanon, Mill City, John Day, Estacada and Enterprise where the brunt of the timber production loss will have the heaviest impact. It has been estimated, for instance, that 43% of the harvest from the Sweet Home Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest will be eliminated with the inclusion of the Middle Santiam Wilderness area and the Old Cascades Wilderness study area in the House-approved Wilderness bill. This is enough to just about guarantee closure of a fair-sized mill, eliminating several hundred mill jobs, not counting the dependent jobs in logging, retail trade, services, government, etc. And it should be pointed out that many of those related jobs will not come from the rural areas, but from the urban areas, which are much more dependent upon Oregon's timber industry than most city people realize. When you see a job loss in urban trade or services, it can be traced to a loss of jobs in resource industries, timber or agriculture.

The environmental activists try to make a case that Wilderness creates jobs in fisheries and tourism. I'm convinced that virtually no jobs are created by wilderness, but at best it's like comparing dimes with $10 bills. In reality, fisheries can be more enhanced on managed streams than those totally placed at the whim of mother nature. Those tourists -- particularly out-of-state tourists who are Wilderness enthusiasts -- will seek out the existing wilderness areas, which have the aesthetic values to attract them. Few of the proposed additions have those values.

On the other hand, at least 9 out of 10 of the tourists who go into the forests use the campgrounds and picnic areas and these people spend more money and create more jobs for Oregonians at least in a 10-1 ratio over those who use Wilderness on a regular basis.

It is critical that we protect the economic base we have in our forests and that includes adequate timber supply now and into the future. I am a member of the Governor's Job Training Coordinating Council and served on a sub-committee with Doug Carter, former Director of Oregon's Dept. of Economic Development. Carter told our committee that due to Oregon's economic and anti-business climate, industries and businesses were still leaving the State faster than they were coming in....and most of the new businesses coming in want to locate in the Portland metropolitian area. At least for the present, that doesn't leave much hope for us in the more rural portions of Oregon.... unless we not only protect, but enhance our resource-related industries.... and that includes the assurance of an adequate timber supply. Even people who were most enthusiastic about the magic of high tech and the allure of diversification are now acknowledging that the economic future of Oregon -- particularly rural Oregon -- lies mainly in the resource industries.

Those of us who have been involved in job training in Oregon have also learned well that there are few jobs available for workers displaced by downturns in the forest products industries, particularly jobs that pay similar wages.

Despite the preponderance of propaganda to create the illusion that the Wilderness battle is a battle between the timber company giants and the environmentalists, who like to believe they represent the public, it is really a battle between those who are desparately fighting for a healthy Oregon economy and those who place preservation of huge acreages of trees above all other human values. The evidence clearly points to the fact that while Oregonians are concerned about the environment and the forests in our State, they are also concerned about their economic future. And only a very small number of those who want more Wilderness find the massive acreages in HB 1149 acceptable.

The clearest evidence is a poll conducted March 1-4 by Moore Information, Inc., a Portland-based public opinion research firm. A representative sample taken from all over Oregon found that 61 percent of Oregonians responding believe Oregon has enough wilderness. And of the 30 percent favoring Wilderness additions, most felt 500,000 acres or less is all that should be added. Only 7 percent of the entire sample favored 1 million or more acres of additional wilderness in Oregon.

This finding was verified in a more localized poll conducted by Ryan Advertising and Public Relations for a special edition of the Albany Democrat-Herald. That poll found that 60 percent of respondents wanted the same amount of wilderness we now have. But 12 percent felt we should have less wilderness, so a total of 72 percent were opposed to additional wilderness. Only 24 percent of that sample wanted more wilderness. These results came from an area that would be seriously impacted by the House-passed Wilderness bill, but the Moore poll showed that even in Congressional District 3, concentrated in the Portland metropolitan area, 53 percent of the respondents opposed any additional wilderness.

Thank you.

Mr. HAMPTON. Thank you, Senator. That concludes our panel.

I would just like to say as a final commentary that a number of the areas of commercial timberland that are included in this proposal are in areas in which there is already intense competition: the Willamette, the Siuslaw, the Mount Hood, among others. And further removals of the land and timber base from the commercial activities that are needed by the industry can only result in further intense competition, making our mills less competitive for market share than the southern piners. Oregonians depend on this industry for their income, and our social service sytem depends on the ability of this industry to provide jobs and tax revenues to support this government in its social services. This is what we're concerned about.

Practically all of us favor additions to the wilderness system, and I certainly commend our preservation friends for a very attractive slide show. Those are the kind of values that I think we will treasure.

Thank you very much.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you. That was very good testimony.

This is the first panel, panel A, on the Siuslaw National Forest. We welcome each one of you here. Who is to lead off?

STATEMENT OF REX W. WAKEFIELD

Mr. WAKEFIELD. Good morning, Senator Hatfield and staff. I am Rex Wakefield and have lived in Oregon and worked in the forest for about 72 years. Until I was 22 years old, I helped my father clear land for farming and pasture on land he homesteaded in 1889 in Lincoln County. Then, in 1933, I began working for the Siuslaw National Forest in about every nonprofessional job available. With my interest in forestry, I took some time off to obtain a professional Forestry Degree at Oregon State University.

I have been a district ranger on the Umpqua for 3 years and timber staff officer on the Willamette National Forest for 5 years. In 1952, I returned to the Siuslaw as forest supervisor from 1952 to 1962. Since 1962, I have worked for private industry, plus I've served 8 years on the Oregon State Board of Forestry, and since 1974 my wife, Mable, and I have continued working the family homestead with both fire and herbicides to establish a Douglas fir forest.

In my 50 years of experience, there have been many policy changes, both in public and private forestry. I feel it's important to mention briefly, Senator, some of those important to the Siuslaw. For 30 years the top priority of this National Forest was to educate the local people for the need to stop indiscriminate burning of both their own and public land. People had to learn that once Douglas fir and other conifers were established, setting fires had to stop. A second objective was to preserve the 45-mile coastial strip for recreation.

To solve both the fire and management problems, the Siuslaw has followed a policy of land exchange and direct purchase to block up ownership and reduce intermingled owners. People were told the expansion of public land ownership would result in more jobs and increased county revenue for schools. Thus, the tax burden was to be relieved where the Federal Government was a dominant land owner. These programs were approved by the State, the counties, cities and local citizen groups. I am opposed to all the so-called wilderness areas on the Sinuslaw based on the historical record.

The U.S. Government is not keeping its commitment to the people of Oregon who approved the expansion of Federal land ownership. Economic impacts on county and local communities is advises from the loss of jobs and the local taxpayers will be forced to make up the difference for lost revenues. And presently, Oregon's timberland taxes are one of the highest, if not the highest, in the Nation. In 1979, the counties received from the Siuslaw National Forest revenues equivalent to $23.82 per acre. Even as it dropped in 1982 to $8.88 an acre, this was still the highest per-acre return for any national forest.

The people of Oregon should not be forced to establish and manitain large wilderness areas of highly productive forest land for just a small percentage of the population. The majority of people within and outside of Oregon do not know the climate, growth and ground conditions on the Siuslaw or they would not favor wilderness in any of the areas.

Prior to the Wilderness Act of 1964, no area on the Siuslaw could qualify for wilderness. Land use plans then were for hunting, fishing, domestic water supplies, intensive recreation in the coastal strip and timber production inland—high-site timber-growing land. The Dunes area, 20,832 acres; Cascade Head, 9,670 acres; and

Salmon River were then, as they are now under new titles, the special recreation areas.

My concern, Senator, is the continuing reduction occurring in the timberland base designation on the forest. From 1961 to 1979, it was reduced from 549,000 acres to 488,000 acres, an 11-percent loss. This year, through land-use planning under the 1976 National Forest management Act, it is being reduced further to 421,000 acres. For a total Siuslaw area of 631,000 acres, the land base for timber management has dwindled to 66.7 percent. Land withdrawals for water quality total 94,500 acres; wildlife habitat is another 37,300 acres; and 51,900 acres is categorized as nonproductive, nonforest.

So you see, Senator, the Siuslaw National Forest is already contributing heavily by furnishing land for recreation, water, research and wildlife needs without the further burden of wilderness areas. It's unfair to the citizens of Oregon and local government not to utilize the wood-growing capacity on all the land possible. As part of your hearing, Senator, I would like to include the acreage table which compares the forest plan and timber management plan for the Siuslaw National Forest.

This is Attachment 1.

Senator **Hatfield**. It will be part of the record.

Mr. **Wakefield**. A footnote, Senator, to the fire history on the Siuslaw is important to describing the nature of the forest as it occurs today. The Umpqua fire of 1846 covered 450,000 acres, which is most of the Waldport and Mapleton Ranger Districts, both containing so-called wilderness areas in H.R. 1149. In 1853, the Hebo Ranger District burn covered 320,000 acres. Then, in 1910, some 50,000 acres reburned in these two areas. The Elliott State Forest today is the result of the 1868 Coos fire which burned 300,000 acres south of the Umpqua River. In summary, these are, these and other——

Senator **Hatfield**. Excuse me for interrupting. Have you allocated the time amongst your people? You've gone about 8 minutes, and you have a total of 30 minutes for six people.

Mr. **Wakefield**. I'll be through in a second.

In summary, these other large fires leave us today with a legacy of young, healthy timber and not vast tracts of old-growth timber as some would have you believe, Senator.

And, finally, Senator Hatfield, I would like to have you read into your meeting record today the letter of February 1, 1905, from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Chief Forester, U.S. Forest Service. His direction on forest management is as valuable today as it was 78 years ago for those who will follow it.

Thank you.

[The attachments submitted by Mr. Wakefield follow:]

Attachment 1

Acre Differences Between the Two Plans

The following table and graph displays the acre differences between the Forest Plan and the TM Plan.

Table 1 Forest Plan/TM Plan Comparison

Land Class	Forest Plan [1]	TM Plan [2]
Forest Land Base	631,361 ac.	624,883 ac.
Lands Not Capable (non-productive, non-forest	-51,855	-43,895
Lands Capable of Timber Production	579,506	580,988
Lands Not Available		
...Reserved	-12,370	- 3,932
...Deferred	- 6,329	- 7,370
Lands Capable and Available	560,807	569,686
Lands Not Suitable	- 7,961	-12,436 [3]
Lands Tentatively Available, Capable, and Suitable (TASC)	552,846	557,250
Land withdrawals to meet resource protection requirements		
1. Water Quality		
a. Protection from soil instability	-72,618	-47,450
b. Protection from temperature increases	-21,866	-11,054
2. Wildlife Habitat		
a. Spotted Owl	-26,635	-0-
b. T and E Species		
1) Bald Eagle	- 2,040	- 3,037
2) Silverspot Butterfly [4]	-0-	-0-
c. Dispersal Habitat	- 8,672	-0-
3. Other withdrawals not accounted for above	-0-	- 7,587 [5]
Land Base Available, Capable, and Tentatively Suitable for Allocation to Timber Management	421,015	488,122
Acre Difference Between Two Plans	67,107 Acres	

[1] Siuslaw Decision Documents numbers 12, 20, 22, 23, 24 (acres approximate)

[2] From 10 year Timber Resource Plan, 1979, after manipulation of acres to account for structural and terminology differences.

[3] Unregulated Acres in TM Plan

[4] Meadow protection only; acres removed under non-capable. Timber around meadow available for timber management.

[5] Marginal acres in TM Plan.

Attachment 2

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE'S LETTER TO THE FORESTER

dated February 1, 1905

"In the administration of the forest reserves (called National Forests since March 4, 1907) it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people, and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies. All the resources of forest reserves are for use, and this use must be brought about in a thoroughly prompt and businesslike manner, under such restrictions only as will insure the permanence of these resources. The vital importance of forest reserves to the great industries of the Western States will be largely increased in the near future by the continued steady advance in settlement and development. The permanence of the resources of the reserves is therefore indispensable to continued prosperity, and the policy of this department for their protection and use will invariably be guided by this fact, always bearing in mind that the conservative use of these resources in no way conflicts with their permanent value.

"You will see to it that the water, wood, and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the home builder, first of all, upon whom depends the best permanent use of lands and resources alike. The continued prosperity of the agricultural, lumbering, mining, and livestock interests is dependent upon a permanent and accessible supply of water, wood, and forage, as well as upon the present and future use of these resources under businesslike regulations enforced with promptness, effectiveness, and common sense. In the management of each reserve local questions will be decided upon local grounds; the dominant industry will be considered first, but with as little restriction to minor industries as may be possible; sudden changes in industrial conditions will be avoided by gradual adjustment after due notice, and where conflicting interests must be reconciled the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

STATEMENT OF JOHN FARACI, REGIONAL MANAGER, TIMBER AND LOGGING, INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

Mr. **Faraci**. I am John Faraci, regional manager of timber and logging for International Paper Co. Our regional office is located in Portland, Oreg. I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to testify on the Oregon Wilderness legislation.

International Paper Co. believes the House-passed 1.1 million acre Oregon wilderness bill places far too much valuable timberland in the single-use wilderness classification which precludes any responsible forest management practices. The company believes that the bill is based on an inconsistent and unrealistic definition of wilderness and will be detrimental in the long run to Oregon in terms of employment, tax revenues and general improvement in the business climate.

We also believe that a timely resolution of this issue is of critical importance to our industry as we plan for the future. The long lead times, importance of raw material supply, scale of investment and structural changes within the industry make investment in western forest products a relatively high risk. Continued uncertainty regarding the wilderness issue adds to the risk and may inhibit further investments and the creation of more jobs.

In recent years International Paper has made a substantial commitment to the Gardiner, Oreg., area. For example, the company has spent over $50 million at its paper mill there, and last month dedicated an $85 million expansion and modernization of the Gardiner lumber mill. In total, these facilities provide approximatsely 1,000 jobs.

As you know, a large forest products complex such as Gardiner requires a large and long-term supply of timber to assure its smooth operation and profitability. Thus, it was with concern that we learned the House-passed wilderness bill, H.R. 1149, placed approximately 12,000 acres of forest land near the Wassen Creek area in wilderness-study status. This area, which is a 30-minute truck drive form our Gardiner facilities is intermingled with International Paper land and is located within one of our major sources of timber supply. Relative to our anticipated outside needs, this area contains a 5-year supply of timber.

A wilderness study area in the midst of our area of operations would have a most adverse effect on our recent new investments and impacts on how we could manage our forest resource and the paper and lumber facilities themselves.

We agree the Wassen Creek area is scenic. We believe International Paper and other firms can protect the environment of the area while also managing the timber resources of the region. In fact, this is already being done. Since 1982, for example, the company has spent over $1 million on roads and bridges designed to minimize the environmental impact of harvesting in Wassen Creek and the surrounding area.

Our forest practices procedures, including road building, harvest unit planning and selection of logging equipment make certain the long-term environment, aesthetic and wildlife values of the region will not be adversely impacted by our forestry activities.

We believe that IP. other firms, the Forest Service, BLM and state agencies are managing their timber resources in a multiple-use manner which maintains the scenic and aesthetic aspects of the land over the long term. Many of the watershed wildlife and plant life aspects of wilderness land are present in our commercial forests. It should also be stressed that the Wassen area is not wilderness at all. The drainage has been harvested in the past; there are approximately 38 clear cuts in the study area. Additionally, there is virtually no location in the watershed which is isolated from human impact. There are numerous old logging roads throughout the watershed.

In January 1979, the Rare II proposal recommended 415,000 acres in Oregon be placed in wilderness. Later that year, Senator, you introduced Senate bill 2031, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979, to designate 506,000 acres of roadless areas in Oregon as wilderness. Neither proposal contained language affecting the Wassen Creek area. We believe both of these proposals were far more balanced and more in the broad interests of Oregon than the recent House-passed bill.

We are most hopeful that you and your congressional colleagues from Oregon will eventually reach a timely compromise on this emotional issue which more wisely balances the demands of a strong, growing economy in Oregon with the need to adequately protect some of the State's invaluable scenic, recreational and wildlife resources. To this end, we submit the Wassen Creek area should not be designated as a wilderness study area, and that multiple-use management be continued in the region.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DR. HENRY FROEHLICH, PROFESSOR OF FOREST ENGINEERING

Dr. **Froehlich**. Senator Hatfield, I'm Dr. Froehlich, and I'm pleased to be here this morning. I'm speaking as a concerned citizen this morning on my own. I'm on leave from my job to be here this morning.

I'm convinced that additional areas of highly productive forestland do not need to be set aside in the Oregon Coast Range for wilderness purposes. The managed forests of this region are, in my opinion, productive and attractive. Wildlife is abundant; deer abound to the point that it becomes a problem, or a nuisance at least, in reforestation. We've heard this morning and so often hear that we need this wilderness in order to protect the natural resources. Words of destruction and so on are very, very commonly thrown about. I'd like to call to your attention the results of a few studies which illustrate that this reasoning is not valid.

One of the most common problems that we face in the coast range has to do with landslides and, of course, in the clearcut they become highly visible, and often assumed that this landslide is, therefore, must be management or harvesting-related. Gary Ketchison, a graduate student, and I covered many, many acres throughout this area. We find, for example, that in uncut forests, landslides in uncut forests average about 17—excuse me, one landslide for every 17 acres that we inventoried. Going through clearcut areas, we found one landslide for every 19 acres. This is the slide-prone areas of the Mapleton District.

Now, these landslides do make a visible and physical impact on the stream channels, but they do recover. These biological systems in our streams are, thankfully, dynamic. They will recover in a way that's often disregarded by many people who are proposing that we in fact must take them out.

One of the strongest evidences for this is this—I think you must be well aware of the Alsea study, milti-million-dollar study, and I'd just like to share a few of the results of that, for example, just briefly. And to save time, I'll skip the stream descriptions, because there are three descriptions given there. But let me say only that Deer Creek was cut in patchcuts, roaded; a few landslides came out of it into the stream system. And Needle Branch, also, then was treated as 100-percent clearcut, heavily burned—about as serious and impact as one could make on a given stream.

The results of this on the coho salmon, for example, perhaps can best be illustrated if you'll turn, on page 3, just a few results out of this study. And, as I say in the paper, I'd be happy to furnish records of these studies to you or any of your staff members. There were no significant changes in adult coho length frequencies, condition factors, sex ratios or timing os spawning migrations in streams with logging watersheds—and they're talking about Needle Branch and Deer Creek. There was no change in coho fry survival rates from prelogging to post-logging years. There were no adverse changes in Juvenile coho population numbers or smolt yields as a result of logging.

Number 11 is perhaps the most startling of all. Net production for coho in Flynn Creek remained essentially unchanged—now that's the controlled, uncut watershed—remained essentially unchanged from prelogging to post-logging years. However, net production in Needle Branch and Deer Creek increased during this period. The actual amounts of increase are given in the paper. There was no significant change in average weights of juvenile cuthroat trout as a result of logging, and so on. These date, and many more—I just picked up several out of about 50 conclusions in their paper.

All of this, which shows to me that the management practices of today which are far different from the severe treatment given Needle Branch for the purpose of this study, should not be used, then as an example of destruction of the other resources. We can have timber and fish.

Last, I'd like to conclude with the—the impact, of course, is visible with harvesting. But the rapid revegetation in the Coast Range is remarkable. I showed you some examples of a study of another grad student and I in terms of the rate of recovery of vegetation showing that 75 percent of the cover, the shade cover to the stream system is restored within about 7 years over numerous steams that we studied in the coast range.

So, in conclusion, if there's reason for setting aside wilderness, it need not be on the basis that go ahead and manage would be utter destruction, or that we would lose these other resources. We can in fact have them both.

I'll turn it over to Jane.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Froehlich and related material follow:[1]]

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[1] The report "Evaluation of the Effects of Multiple-Use Management on Wildlife of Boulder Creek Watershed, Umpqua National Forest, Oreg.," has been retained in subcommittee files.

Testimony presented at hearing on H.R.1149
The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 in Salem, Oregon
August 25, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I am Dr. Henry Froehlich, Professor of Forest Engineering. I am speaking as a concerned citizen, not as a representative of any company or institution. I was born and raised in Oregon, and have spent the last 13 years in research and study of soils and streams. A number of research projects have been conducted on or near the Siuslaw National Forest and I have participated in several of them.

I am convinced that additional areas of highly productive forest land do not need to be set aside in the Oregon Coast Range for Wilderness purposes. The managed forests of this region are both productive and attractive. Wildlife is abundant; deer abound to the point of becoming a nuisance in reforestation of harvested areas.

It appears that many proponents of transfering more forest land to Wilderness claim that the land is "unmanageable" or "needs the protection" of wilderness status to protect the natural resources. I would like to call to your attention the results of a few studies which illustrate that this reasoning is not valid.

Perhaps the most dramatic and visual phenomena common to this portion of the Coast Range are the landslides and debris torrents which occur with surprising frequency. The area is dominated by the Tyee Formation which is a "youthful" geologic formation of deep sandstone. It is well recognized that road building and timber harvesting must be carried out with special care. This should not be interpreted, however, that the area cannot be successfully managed.

A study by G. Ketchison and myself found that, counting landslides which occurred within the previous ten years, the frequency of all failures is similar in clearcut units and in undisturbed watersheds. One landslide event was found in 19 acres of clearcut area and one in 17 acres of undisturbed forests. It is rare to find headwater channels in uncut forest which do not show signs of scouring by debris torrents.

The channels do recover from the impacts of these events. Where the slide frequency may be initially accelerated by a management activity, it is possible that the frequency of events will be lower in the years ahead.

Thankfully, the physical and biological systems are dynamic and have developed in the face of the repeated slope failures. This is not to say that we should encourage or even allow careless operations. The management guidelines developed by the Siuslaw National Forest are adequate to keep the soils and streams of this region productive. Improved road construction practices and greater flexibility in harvesting techniques are continuously being implemented to help keep the number of landslide occurances near the natural level.

The impact of landslides, logging and burning on stream systems have been of concern for many years. About 25 years ago an intensive study was begun to measure the impact of two types of treatments on the aquatic ecosystems in the Coast Range. The results of the 15-year-long study are very encouraging. They indicate that even in the event of rather severe treatments, the recovery of the stream systems was remarkably rapid.

The project is commonly referred to as the Alsea Study. A description of the three streams involved is briefly given as follows:

> Flynn Creek. A 500-acre drainage maintained as a control for the study. The forest cover consisted of 30 to 70-year old alder stands and 30 to 50 and 70-100-year old Douglas-fir. No roads or harvesting extended into the watershed.
>
> Deer Creek. A 750-acre watershed with forest cover very similar to that of Flynn Creek. This drainage was treated by harvesting approximately 220 acres in three clearcut patches. Roads were built to reach each of these patches. During the floods of 1965 and again in 1972 considerable soil and debris was swept into the channel by landslides. Buffer strips were left along all stream channels.
>
> Needle Branch. A 185-acre watershed covered primarily by stands of 70 to 110-year-old Douglas-fir with some large alder along the stream course. This drainage was treated by being totally clearcut followed by extremely hot slash burning. No effort was made to protect the stream channel from logging activity. Some debris was cleared from the channel within one or two years after logging.

The slopes of these three watersheds are mapped by the Siuslaw N.F. as having a high proportion of unstable or "high risk" land types.

The results of these treatments on the aquatic habitat is recorded in several research papers. Should you or your staff desire copies of these reports I would be glad to send them to you. The following nine items are taken from a paper titled: The Alsea Watershed Study: Effects of Logging on the Aquatic Resources of Three Headwater Streams of the Alsea River, Oregon. Part I.-Biological Studies.

> 1. Three small headwater tributaries of the Alsea River, Oregon, were studied from 1959 to 1973. One watershed (Flynn Creek) remained unlogged as a control. Another watershed (Needle Branch) was completely clearcut in 1966. No buffer strips were left. The third watershed (Deer Creek) was patch clearcut in three blocks in 1966. Buffer strips were left along the stream.

2. Coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch) and cutthroat trout (Salmo clarki clarki) were the important salmonids in all three streams. Steelhead trout (Salmo gairdneri gairdneri) were present only in Deer Creek. Other fishes present in all streams were reticulate sculpin (Cottus perplexus) and western brook lamprey (Lampetra richardsoni). Incidental species were the Pacific lamprey (Entosphenus tridentatus) and chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha).

4. There were no significant changes in adult coho length frequencies, condition factors, sex ratios, or timing of spawning migrations in streams with logged watersheds.

7. There was no change in coho fry survival rates from pre-logging to post-logging years.

10. There were no adverse changes in juvenile coho population numbers or smolt yield as a result of logging.

11. Net production for coho in Flynn Creek remained essentially unchanged from pre-logging to post-logging years (10.6 to 10.7 kg/year). However, net production in Needle Branch and Deer Creek increased during this period (4.1 to 7.3 kg/year, and 26.1 to 32 kg/year, respectively).

12. There was no significant change in average weights of juvenile cutthroat as a result of logging.

13. Average lengths of cutthroat trout adults changed from pre-logging to post-logging years, but these shifts were related to increases and decreases in numbers of adults in streams. There was, however, a decrease in average length of fish in the stream during summer 1967, the time of highest water temperatures.

19. Average yearly numbers of steelhead migrants dropped after logging in the Deer Creek watershed, but the change was not significant. There were large numbers of migrants in three pre-logging years (1960, 1961, 1962) which affected the results. Other pre-logging runs were similar in magnitude to post-logging years.

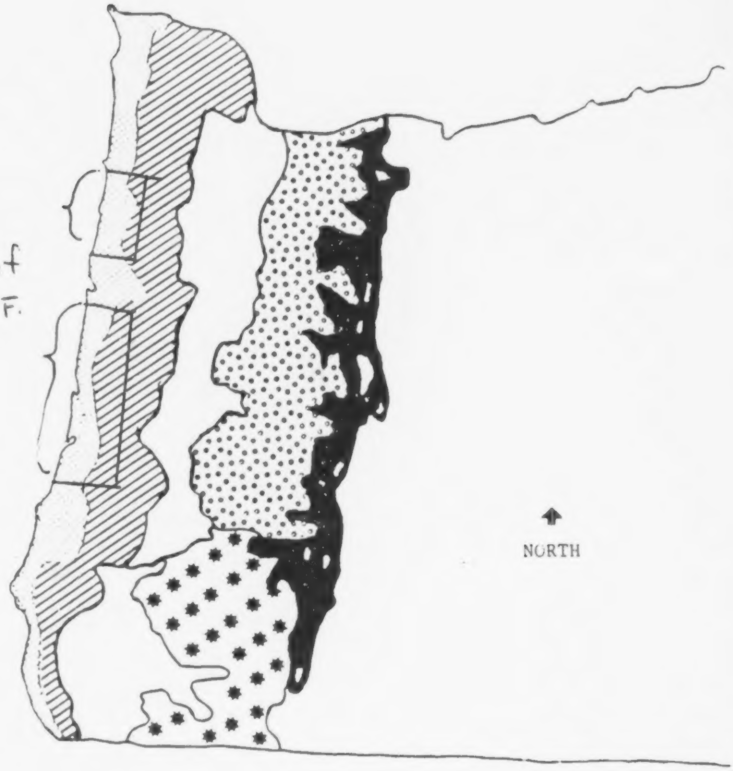
Today's forest management practices are markedly different from the treatment given the Needle Branch drainage in 1966. Yet even under severe stress, the study streams were not "destroyed" and could even show an unchanged or possibly improved production of coho salmon as stated in item 11.

The rapid revegetation of the streamside zone was noted in the Alsea Study and confirmed by a study by R. Summers and myself. Western Oregon was divided into six zones as shown in Figure 3 from Summers' thesis. The rates of recovery of shade producing cover in the two zones found on the Siuslaw N.F. are shown in Figures 9 and 10. These show that approximately 75 percent of the original shade cover is restored within the first seven years after logging and burning.

In summary, I believe that these and many other studies show that the great social values associated with a productive, managed forest can be retained under present silvicultural practices. I for one would strongly prefer to see the prepetual stream of useful products and amenities the forest now offers rather than see it set aside for very restricted use.

Thank you,

Henry A. Froehlich
Forest Hydrologist



General
location of
Siuslaw N.F.

- ░ *Picea sitchensis* Zone
- ▨ *Tsuga heterophylla* Zone (Coast segment)
- ⁘ *Tsuga heterophylla* Zone (Cascade segment)
- ■ *Abies amabilis* Zone
- ✱ Mixed Conifer Zone
- ☐ Valleys or alpine parklands

Figure 3. Map showing boundaries of the five vegetation zones selected for this study (Franklin and Dyrness, 1973).

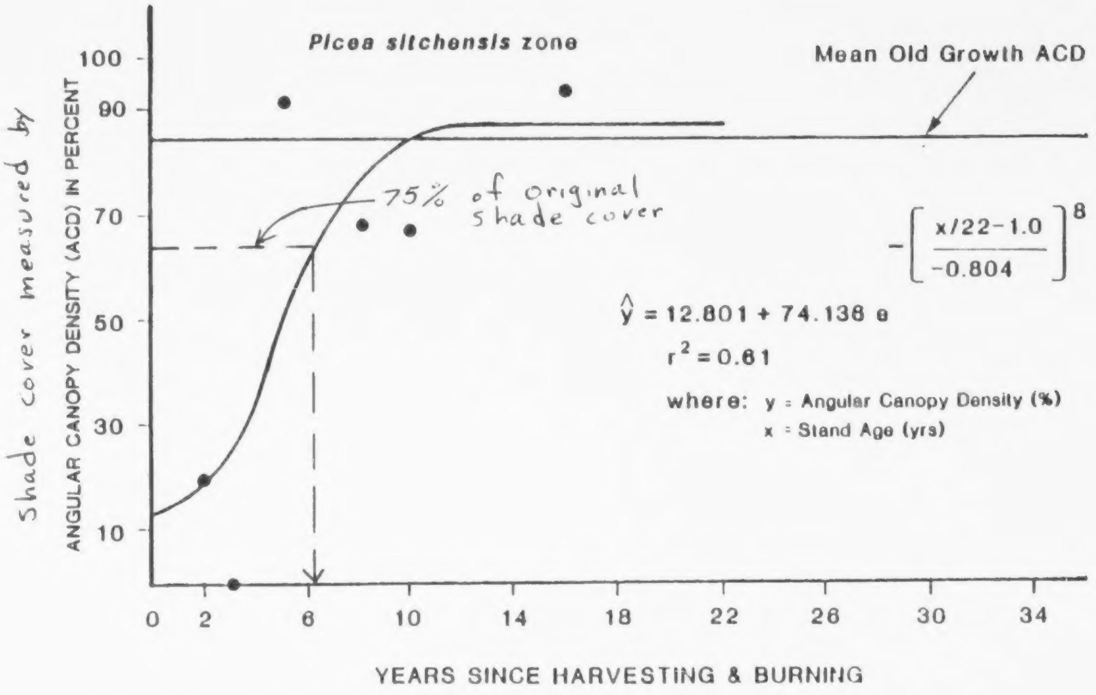


Figure 10. Relationship between angular canopy density (ACD) and stand age for the Picea sitchensis zone.

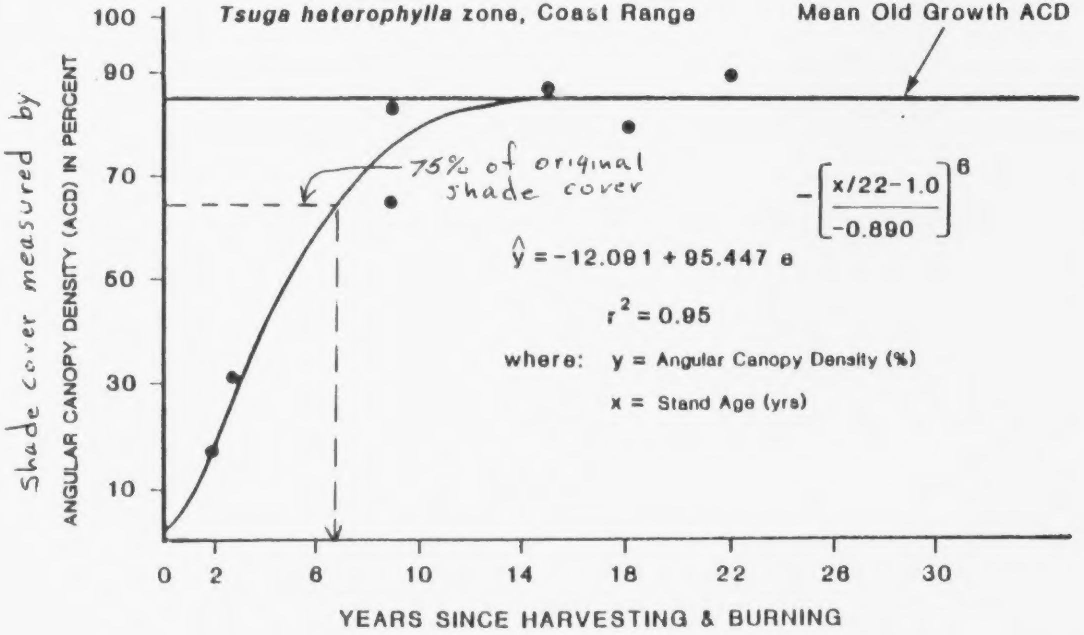


Figure 9. Relationship between angular canopy density (ACD) and stand age for the Tsuga heterophylla zone, Coast Range.

ANALYSIS OF BOULDER CREEK ROADLESS AREA
DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON

Henry A. Froehlich
Forest Hydrologist

This analysis of the Boulder Creek drainage was made at the request of Mr. Jim Geisinger, Douglas Timber Operators, Roseburg, Oregon. The report is based on a study of topographic maps, USFS Soils Resource Inventory maps, aerial photographs, and low-level helicopter flights. In addition, I drove over many miles of existing logging roads which encircle the Boulder Creek drainage. I also walked into the drainage from three different locations from the border of the watershed to trace potential road locations.

The objective of this work was to seek answers to three questions:

1. Is it environmentally and economically feasible to develop this watershed for forest management?
2. Would managing the drainage's timber resource pose any uncommon problems in regards to timber harvesting, reforestation or water quality?
3. Is the manageability of the Boulder Creek drainage markedly different from the rest of the Umpqua National Forest?

Potential Reserve Areas

It appears to me that the lower portion of the Boulder Creek drainage would offer some unusual problems in managing for the timber resources. Further, some of this lower area may be feasible to develop, but has some qualities which may make the area of more interest for recreational development. On Figure 1, I have delineated the area which includes both the problem terrain and the potential recreation sites. In this area Boulder Creek flows through a deep narrow gorge. Several interesting rock formations are included such as Rattlesnake Rock and Old Man Rock. The Pine Bench flats and Soda Springs are also included. The potential reserve area is extended along the main stem of Boulder Creek for approximately 5½ miles from the mouth of the stream. This zone includes some rock outcrops and the stream is deeply incised over most of this length.

Three other rocky points are also delineated as potential reserve zones. One of these is adjacent to the buffer zone along Boulder Creek and is a series of rock outcrops at the point of a narrow ridge which bisects the northern portion of the watershed. The other two areas include a small area about Silver Rock and Perry Butte. These three areas have potential road construction problems and have quite low site productivity.

The total of all of the delineated area is approximately 5,000 acres out of the 22,000 acre drainage. The discussion which follows concerns only the remaining 17,000 acres which I have defined as operable for forest management.

Soil Productivity

The soils in this drainage is formed largely of tuffs and breccias common to a large area of the western Cascades. Andesite and basalt outcrops are exposed at a number of locations. The capping by more erosion resistant basalt and andesite flows gives rise to several butte formations with accompanying steep slopes. However, most of the operable area has slopes ranging from 40 to 75 percent. Approximately 1400 acres in the northeastern portion of the watershed has gentle slopes which range from 20 to 35 percent.

Nearly all of the operable land within the drainage is classed as Site Class IV for Douglas-fir. This is quite typical for this soil type and elevation, and is most common over much of the Umpqua National Forest.

Observations of clearcut units on similar soils and at this elevation show generally good regeneration success. I estimate that no more than 10 percent of the potential harvest area would encounter regeneration problems. Rapid invasion of brush species on some of the sites indicates that special planting scheduling may be required. Comparable sites have been regenerated elsewhere on the Umpqua National Forest although the general goal of regeneration within five years may not be met on a very small percent of the operable area. A few thrifty young stands within the drainage attest to the ability of various areas to recover from wildfires. In general, the conditions for regeneration within the drainage area are not significantly different from areas under management in the surrounding townships.

Slope Stability

The potential for increased stream sedimentation is strongly correlated with the potential for mass soil movement. The potential for natural mass soil movement is low to moderate over all of the operable area, and is very similar to the area within several miles to the north and west of this drainage. There are very few landslides within the clearcut patches in the surrounding areas and I estimate that the rate of slide occurance is no greater that the natural rate. Clearcutting alone would not appear to pose any uncommon problems relative to slope stability and therefore have little or no impact on sedimentation.

Road construction has the largest potential for impacting water quality. Localized areas in deep tuffacious materials are prone to slide when deep road cuts are required. Nearly all of these areas can be avoided by careful selection of the road locations. Where avoidance is impossible, special measures to stabilize the weak zones are possible. I examined the existing road system in the area about this drainage for signs of instability induced by road construction. The major problem appears to be associated with road fills. The problem is primarily due to the sidecasting of earth and rock from road construction onto steep slopes. This sidecast material, especially in tuffs and breccias, occasionally slides or flows during periods of extremely heavy rainfall. This construction practice has been markedly reduced in recent years and is now generally avoided on susceptible slopes. Additional stabilizing measures are also now utilized for treating sensative areas.

Harvesting and Road Systems

The operable area could readily be harvested by a combination of cable systems ranging from conventional highlead to long-reach skyline or balloon logging systems. Areas not within reach of these systems could be harvested economically by helicopter. The key to successful harvesting of the area lies with the road system.

Due to the network of roads surrounding the Boulder Creek drainage, access is readily available at many points. I have sketched in possible routes for access to the upper 17,000 acres and attempted to follow these routes on the aerial photographs. Portions of three of the routes were walked on the ground. Most of the routes run on ridges or are located on the contour. Few climbing roads are needed. Approximately 60 miles of road were located on the contour map which appear to be feasible routes. It appears to me that this low density network of roads could be built without any uncommon problems in road construction. This dispersed, low-intensity network of roads markedly reduces the potential for management impacts.

No major crossings of Boulder Creek is needed by this plan, and the operable area could be harvested with only about three miles of road per square mile of land. The average in the adjacent areas is about five to six miles of road per square mile.

Stream Impacts

Little or no direct stream impacts would be expected as a result of the timber harvesting. The cable systems envisioned for use in the drainage produce a minimum of disturbed soil. These systems also generally permit the yarding of logs away from streams in most cases. Where logging will occur across streams, the logs would be suspended by the skyline.

Some additional turbidity will be produced as a result of the road construction. The level of turbidity should be kept within acceptable limits due in part to the limited number of stream crossings required by the low intensity or roads. Any impacts are likely to be dissipated before reaching the mainstem of Boulder Creek. I expect that the potential increase in turbidity is not likely to be any greater than on adjacent managed lands.

There may be some concern that the timber harvest and road construction will increase water yields and alter flow rates to cause some stream degradation. Research on similar soils have shown that clearcutting does increase streamflows or water yield, but only roughly proportion to the area cut at any one time. The rate of cutting in this drainage by dispersed patch cutting is not likely to produce a measureable increase in annual yield. Research has also shown that even 100 percent clearcut watersheds have similar peak flow patterns as forested drainages. There is some indication that as the watershed is compacted by roads in excess of 12 percent of the area, the peak flows may be increased. I expect that the maximum area that could be affected by roadways would be less than five percent of the Boulder Creek drainage.

Summary

Based on my experience, research and the detailed study of the Boulder Creek drainage, I am of the opinion that the operable area could be put under management for its timber resources without any serious environmental impacts.

Given the quality of management expected in such areas there should be no uncommon problems relative to water temperature or turbidity. Our studies on the survival of buffer strips for stream protection showed that the leave strips on the Umpqua National Forest were the most stable of any in the western Cascades. The low intensity road system, built with current construction practices, should pose no unusual threat to water quality.

Even with possible higher than average road construction costs to assure a minimum impact, the area would certainly be economical to develop. Stumpage values in the range of $350 to $500 per thousand board feet are expected for this area. The proximity of this drainage to the North Umpqua highway and a large mill capacity in Douglas County assures that competition for logs will remain at a high level.

In general, the range of conditions in this watershed for forest management in the area delineated as operable is not significantly different from managed areas elsewhere in the Umpqua National Forest.

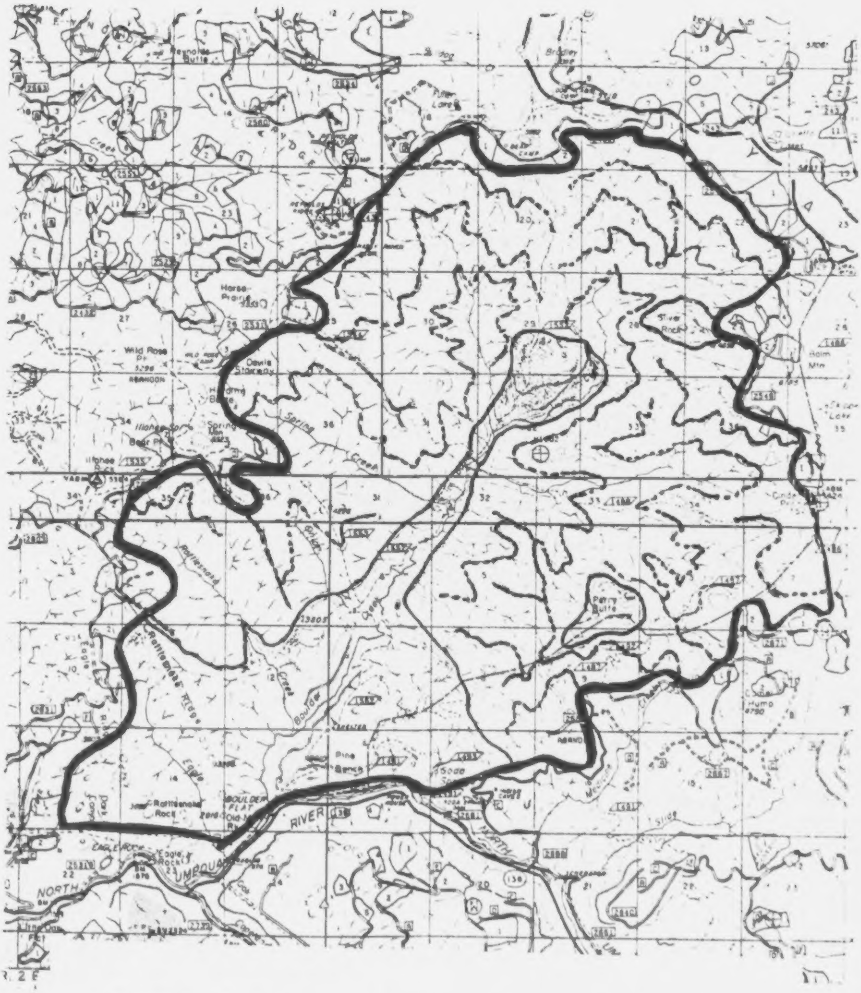

Reynolds Butte
Horse Prairie
Wild Rose Pt
Devils Stairway
Spring Mtn
Illahee Rock
Bear Pt
Spring Creek
Rattlesnake
Boulder Creek
Rattlesnake Ridge
Rattlesnake Rock
Eagle Rock
Pine Bench
BOULDER FLAT
RIVER
UMPQUA
NORTH
Balm Mtn
Dry Creek
Medicine Creek
Slide
Twin Lakes
Bradley Butte

Figure 1. Boulder Creek drainage. Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

STATEMENT OF ROGER ROMANS

Mr. **Romans**. Mr. Hatfield, I'd like to see more land put in the wildernesses, but instead of putting it all into these roadless wildrenesses we should stick some of these good timberlands into what I call a scenic forest—somewhere between wilderness and a national park. These places would be restricted from clearcutting, but would have easy access so that everyone from the determined hiker to the handicapped could enjoy them.

In the coast range, I think about another 10 percent of the national forest land would be a reasonable amount to stick into these scenic forest, timber corridors, parks, camps, and small wildernesses. Some of the areas I would suggest would be around Mary's Peak, west of Corvallis; the proposed Drift Creek Wilderness, east of Waldport; a portion of the experimental forest north of Lincoln City; the Kentucky Falls area, east of Reedsport; and many other good places.

I would like to see a similar plan for much of the State. This way there would be plenty of timber to run the mills and, at the same time, the State would be beautiful, recreational, and inviting.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF RON ROTHSCHADL

Mr. **Rothschadl**. Senator Hatfield, my name is Ron Rothschadl. I've been employed in wildland recreation management by the Federal Government for the past 10 years. I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to participate today.

I do not speak for the Forest Service today, or the Bureau of Land Management or any Federal agency. I speak, instead, as a concerned recreation management professional. I wish to call your attention to some issues which have received all too little consideration in the debate over the inclusion of lands in an expanded wilderness system here in Oregon.

In recent years, the debate over the proposed wilderness additions has been long and heated. Little of that debate, though, has addressed the central questions of wilderness expansion: Which areas are truly wild? Which areas are truly needed? These are my concerns: That in the effort to satisfy the greatest number of parties and to settle on the right number of acres, we will dedicate wilderness that is not wild; that we will, through wilderness designation, withhold recreation opportunities that are truly needed.

I do not wish to diminish the importance of anadromous fisheries, now will I deny that old growth and its dependent animal species are an important part of our heritage. Values such as these are peripheral to the philosopy of the Wilderness Act, however. Central to that philosophy are the values of solitude and outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation experiences.

The recreation resource manager would be asked to provide these values in the H.R. 1149 additions should they be designated wilderness. The public will expect to find areas where the imprint of human work is largely unnoticeable. Some of these areas under consideration simply do not possess such outstanding values. Let us concentrate on designation of those areas whose terrain, size, vegetation, and related values do make them truly outstanding additions to the system.

Some areas under consideration offer a range of experiences that is vital to the Oregon recreationist. This range will most certainly be lost if the whole H.R. 1149 package is included. The trail biker and snowmobiler will be excluded from the most attractive and valuable areas. Elk habitat will not be developed to enhance hunting within wilderness; lakes will not be managed to improve sport fisheries. The chance to provide trail shelters, fire rings, and primitive toilets will be largely lost. These are useful tools to provide a safety valve for those wild places where nonwilderness dependent uses are contributing to erosion, vegetation loss, and sanitation hazards; tools to divert nonessential wilderness use to other lands.

The people need more than the two extremes of wilderness and commercial forest land. The people need a broader spectrum of recreation opportunities. My request is simply this: If the consensus is to save the land from commodity production, do so, but don't diminish the quality of our wilderness system and constrain public recreation opportunities needlessly.

Among the useful alternatives to wilderness is the concept of the national conservation area suggested by you. Like the national recreation area concept, it has the potential to provide for a single use of the land without precluding other compatible uses. Such land designations are already being applied by the Federal land management agencies, but if a greater national commitment is required to preserve land from commercial development, then consider an alternative to wilderness in a substitute bill to H.R. 1149.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak on this important subject.

STATEMENT OF JANE NEWTON

Ms. NEWTON. I'm Jane Newton, Philomath, 22 years of hands-on tree farming—all successfully—with my husband who is a forest ecologist at OSU. I've also had 25 years of times of solitude and managed national forests that look like those beautiful slides, but are in the commercial base.

Senator Hatfield, thank you for giving so much time to our opinions. It's very responsive of you, and I believe most Americans share my view that healthy, vigorous, managed forest wilderness is wilderness. It is also time to ask, Will big "W" wilderness work? Ecologically, in the Siuslaw or elsewhere. A basic ecologic rule is that when conditions change, ecosystems change. Nature is dynamic, not static.

A basic fact is that Western culture brings gigantic biological change. Imaginary lines and artificial barriers like wilderness can't stop it. It is also a fact that Western technology can heal many of the hurts, both native and introduced, that lead to abnormal ecosystems.

Success, basically, results from realism, not dreams. Foresters have amply proven success at growing any age or composition of forest. They even grew the forests that are now wanted for Siuslaw Wilderness. Do wilderness advocates do this? Can wilderness do this? It has ecologic handicaps not shared by managed forest.

First, wilderness is an effort to create a static situation, though nature is dynamic.

Second, wilderness ignores the pest invasions, by hundreds of species—and I have enclosed some representative lists—introduced by mobility. This leads to strange ecosystems.

Third, wilderness locks out or handicaps successful control technology, thus accelerating unwanted changes from both new and familiar pests.

Fourth, when wildfire is excluded in wilderness, as it is elsewhere, it precludes typical succession that depends on openings and sunlight. Untypical shade-tolerant ecosystems emerge, but the use of managed fire hardly equates with big "W" wilderness. And the same argument goes for planting. Planting is not natural, but it is necessary to assure old-fashioned arrays of. But if it's planted, it's hardly big "W" wilderness.

And, sixth, wilderness becomes a pest sink, but does not lock those pests in. They then threaten more old-fashioned, healthier neighbor forests.

I just want to mention that politics and mother nature don't mix especially well, because politics often take sides and nature just takes what comes. But if we go for the dominant ecological types in an ecosystem and in the forests that's the trees. All else will naturally fall into place. Multiple-use management remains ecologically the closest approach we can to nature's eclectic and dispassionate balance.

Managed forests produce old-fashioned wildness. I fear wilderness does not for the decades and centuries ahead. And you can grow managed forests to any healthy age you want, you are not stuck with short rotations. An extra point is that managed forests use clearcuts and controlled burn in place of wildfire. This mimics nature, but it is far less brutal to animals or fish, just as chemical technology is more benign than natural pestilence.

Western culture batters our wild lands and then can toss them aside. Who, then, is a neighbor? The stranger who sees them and draws a barrier around them or the stranger who brings medicine and other technology to heal the wounds. Senator Hatfield, I think forest management has proven it is a good samaritan. Please keep all our roadless lands open to healing and real help.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony.

[Applause.]

[The attachment to the prepared statement of Ms. Newton follows:]

INTRODUCED INSECTS

Foreign forest insects known to be established in the West number upward of 70 (table 4, page 48). Most of them were accidentally introduced. Four of them now rank as major pests—balsam woolly aphid, larch casebearer, larch sawfly, and European pine shoot moth (table 3). Several others are presently or potentially damaging to forest trees or forest products. Seventeen of the numerous species introduced for biological control of pest insects and weeds of significance to foresters are reported to be successfully colonized. Some insects, notably sawflies having a northerly distribution, are native both in North America and Eurasia. Although these "natives" have been here a very long time, the introduction of special strains can complicate control, as with the larch sawfly.

Quarantines are the principal means for keeping forest insect pests out of the United States. The Federal quarantine system is based upon the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 and related legislation. Few destructive forest insects have become established since quarantines were established and enforced. Most recent insect immigrants in the West are species that became established long ago in the East and spread from there, for example, Japanese beetle, gypsy moth, European pine shoot moth, and smaller European elm bark beetle.

Despite the proven effectiveness of quarantines, modern commerce and travel provide abundant opportunities for invasion by destructive forest insects. Many notorious pests of Europe, such as the **pine processionary**, *Thaumetopoea pityocampa* Schiffermüller, are continuous threats. To back up the quarantine program, surveys enlisting the help of foresters, entomologists, and others concerned with forests throughout the West, are needed to detect foreign insect invaders while eradication is feasible (Popham and Hall 1958).

From Western Forest Insects ; Furniss, R. L. &
Cardlin, V. M 1977 USFS Misc. Publ #1339

List includes species of minor importance or of
some benefit. Not all effects of species are known
(to wit: an introduced sowbug appears to be an alternate
host for a lethal intestinal parasite in birds.)
Jan Newton

Table 4.—*Insects introduced from other continents and now established in Western North America*

Insect	Origin	Plant or animal host
Coleoptera (accidentally introduced):		
Anobium punctatum **furniture beetle**	Europe	Wood products
Cryptorhynchus lapathi **poplar-and-willow borer**	Europe	*Salix* and *Populus*
Lyctus brunneus **old world lyctus beetle**	Europe (Cosmopolitan)	Wood products
Lyctus linearis **European lyctus beetle**	Europe (Cosmopolitan)	Wood products
Nacerdes melanura **wharf borer**	Europe	Wood products
Otiorhynchus ovatus **strawberry root weevil**	Europe	Seedling conifers
Otiorhynchus rugosostriatus **rough strawberry root weevil**	Europe	Seedling conifers
Otiorhynchus sulcatus **black vine weevil**	Europe	Seedling conifers
Popillia japonica **Japanese beetle**	Japan	Broad-leaved trees and many ornamentals
Pyrrhalta luteola **elm leaf beetle**	Europe	*Ulmus*
Saperda populnea	Europe	*Populus*
Scolytus multistriatus **smaller European elm bark beetle**	Europe	*Ulmus*
Scolytus rugulosus **shothole borer**	Europe	Broad-leaved trees
Stegobium paniceum **drugstore beetle**	Cosmopolitan	Wood products
Tenebroides mauritanicus **cadelle**	Cosmopolitan	Wood products
Xestobium rufovillosum **deathwatch beetle**	Europe	Wood products
Xyleborus dispar **European shothole borer**	Europe	Broad-leaved trees
Coleoptera (intentionally introduced):		
Apion fuscirostre	Europe	Gorse, *Ulex europaeus*
Apion ulicis **gorse weevil**	Europe	Gorse
Chrysolina hyperici	Europe via Australia	Klamath weed, *Hypericum perforatum*
Chrysolina quadrigemina **Klamathweed beetle**	Europe via Australia	Klamath weed, *Hypericum perforatum*
Laricobius erichsonii	Europe	*Adelges piceae*
Scymnus impexus	Europe	*Adelges piceae*

Table 4. *Insects introduced from other continents and now established in Western North America*—Continued

Insect	Origin	Plant or animal host
Diptera (accidentally introduced):		
Hylemya platura **seedcorn maggot**	Europe	Seedling conifers
Phytomyza ilicis **holly leafminer**	Europe	*Ilex*
Diptera (intentionally introduced):		
Aphidoletes thompsoni	Europe	*Adelges piceae*
Compsilura concinnata	Europe	*Porthetria dispar* and other Lepidoptera
Cremifania nigrocellulata	Europe	*Adelges piceae*
Leucopis obscura	Europe	*Adelges piceae*
Hemiptera (none introduced)		
Homoptera (accidentally introduced):		
Adelges abietis **Eastern spruce gall aphid**	Europe	*Picea*
Adelges nüsslini (= nordmaneanae)	Europe	*Picea* and *Abies*
Adelges piceae **balsam woolly aphid**	Europe	*Abies*
Adelges strobilobius (= laricis) **larch woolly aphid**	Europe	*Picea* and *Larix*
Asterolecanium minus	Europe	*Quercus*
Cinara tujafilina	Europe	Cupressini
Dialeurodes chittendeni **rhododendron whitefly**	Asia	*Rhododendron*
Elatobium abietinum **spruce aphid**	Europe	*Picea*
Eriosoma ulmi **European elm leafcurl aphid**	Europe	*Ulmus*
Euceraphis punctipennis **European birch aphid**	Europe	*Betula*
Gossyparia spuria **European elm scale**	Europe	*Ulmus*
Lecanium corni **European fruit lecanium**	Europe	Broad-leaved trees
Lepidosaphes ulmi **oystershell scale**	Europe	Broad-leaved trees
Periphyllus californiensis	Asia	*Acer*
Periphyllus lyropictus	Europe	*Acer platanoides* and other *Acer*
Periphyllus testudinacea	Europe	*Acer*
Physokermes piceae **spruce bud scale**	Europe	*Picea*
Pineus strobi **pine bark aphid**	Europe	*Pinus*
Quadraspidiotus perniciosus **San Jose scale**	Asia	Broad-leaved trees
Schizolachnus pineti	Europe	*Pinus*

Table 4. *Insects introduced from other continents and now established in Western North America*—Continued

Insect	Origin	Plant or animal host
Hymenoptera (accidentally introduced):		
Eriocampa ovata **alder woolly sawfly**	Europe	*Alnus*
Fenusa pusilla **birch leafminer**	Europe	*Betula*
Pristiphora erichsonii **larch sawfly**	Europe	*Larix*
Profenusa thomsoni **amber-marked birch leafminer**	Eurasia	*Betula*
Trichiocampus viminalis	Europe	*Populus* and *Salix*
Hymenoptera (intentionally introduced):		
Agathis pumila	Europe	*Coleophora laricella*
Apanteles solitarius	Europe	*Stilpnotia salicis*
Chrysocharis laricinellae	Europe	*Coleophora laricella*
Mesoleius tenthredinis	Europe	*Pristiphora erichsonii*
Meteorus versicolor	Europe	*Stilpnotia salicis*
Lepidoptera (accidentally introduced):		
Aethes rutilana **pale juniper webworm**	Europe	*Juniperus*
Archips rosanus	Europe	Broad-leaved trees
Caloptilia negundella **boxelder leafroller**	Europe	*Acer*
Caloptilia syringella **lilac leafminer**	Europe	Lilac and *Fraxinus*
Cnephasia longana **omnivorous leaftier**	Europe	*Pseudotsuga* and broad-leaved trees
Coleophora laricella **larch casebearer**	Europe	*Larix*
Dichomeris marginella **juniper webworm**	Europe	*Juniperus*
Homadaula anisocentra **mimosa webworm**	Unknown	*Albizzia* and *Gleditsia*
Ocnerostoma piniariellum	Europe	*Pinus*
Pandemis cerasana	Europe	Broad-leaved trees
Porthetria dispar **gypsy moth**	Europe	Broad-leaved trees
Rhyacionia buoliana **European pine shoot moth**	Europe	*Pinus*
Spilonota ocellana **eyespotted bud moth**	Europe	*Quercus* and other broad-leaved trees
Stilpnotia salicis **satin moth**	Europe	*Populus* and *Salix*
Lepidoptera (intentionally introduced):		
Leucoptera spartifoliella	Europe	Scotch broom, *Cytisus scoparius*
Tyria jacobaeae **cinnabar moth**	Europe	Tansy ragwort, *Senecio jacobaea*

— = native

Introduced weeds ; some examples from
Gilkey's Weeds of the Pacific Northwest; Dennis, L.J., 1980, OSU Press
Text: 363 pp

Egeria (S America)

Grasses

Crabgrass (Europe)
Large ״
Smooth ״

Bermuda grass (Europe)
—Rattail fescue (E.)
Bristlegrass (E.)
Yellow ״
green ״
meadow ״
Velvetgrass (Germ.) (Eur.)
״
—Medusahead (Eur.)
Medit. barley (Eur.)
Wild barley (Eur.)
Cheatgrass (״)
Ripgut ״
Soft chess ״
Knotgrass (am. tropics)
—Italian Ryegrass (Eur.)
Darnel (״)
Hardgrass (״)
Ann. bluegrass (״)
Can. ״ (״)
Bulb. ״ (״)
—Common bentgrass (not nat.)
—Johnsongrass (Eur.)
—orchardgrass ״
Oats (not native?)
Wild oats ״
Quackgrass Eur.
Dogtail introd.
Witchgrass (?)
Sandbur (Subtrop America)

Sedges
Yellow nutsedge Eur.
—4

pp 25-59

Lilies pp 60-101

Wild garlic
—(5)

—Nettles (native)

Buckwheats
Red sorrel (Eur.)
Curly dock (״)
Broadleaf dock (״)
wild Buckwheat (״)
Knotweed (״)
Smartweed (״)
~~Flaxflower~~ (Asia)
Sacaline (״)

Goosefoot
—Fivehook (Eur.)
—Mexican tea (Cent. Am)
Lambsqtrs. (Eur.)
Orach (Eurasia.)
—Gardenorach (asia)
Russian thistle (Russia)
Kochia (Eurasia)

Pigweed
Redroot p.w. (trop Am.)
Tumble p.w) (״)

Carpetweed
Carpetweed (tropics)

Portulaca
≡
Purslane asia

PINKS
—Bouncingbet Eur.
—Whitecockle ״
—Bladdercampion ״
Cow cockle ״
Cornspurry ״
Knotwort ״

pp 102 to 147

Chickweed Eur.
Mouseear ״ ״
Sticky ״ ״
Chickweed ״
Corn cockle ״
Red sandspurry ״

BUTTERCUPS
—Creeping b. Eur.
Horned b. ״
Corn b. ״
=roughseed ״ ״
tall b. ״
≡ larkspurs
poisonous

Poppies
—Bleedingheart
—Fumitory (Europe)

Crucifers
—Pepperweed (Eur.) new
peppergrass ״
falseflax ״
whitetop ״
hairy ״ (?)
blue mustard (Eur)—new
shepherds purse ״
- pennygrass (grainfields)
haresear Eur.
—flixweed ״
dyers woad ״
wallflower (Eur ?)
—tumble mustard ״
hedge mustard ״
shortpod ״ (not native)
charlock (Eur.)
Indian mustard (asia)
White mustard (not native)
wild turnip (Eur.

NOTE: In $\frac{122}{363}$ pp. $\frac{91}{125}$ weeds were introduced

Senator Hatfield. I'd like now to invite panel B for the Siuslaw. All right, who is ready to lead off?

Ms. Cady. I'd like to say first——

Senator Hatfield. May we have order, please, so the witnesses can be heard.

Ms. Cady. I would like to mention that the beautiful slide show that we saw earlier was designed by Bill and Diane Kelsay and the guitar music was done by Cam Newton.

Senator Hatfield. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF GAYLA CADY, SIUSLAW TASK FORCE, CORVALLIS, OREG.

Ms. Cady. My name is Gayla Cady and I'm speaking for Siuslaw task force based in Corvallis. We would like to express our support of a 3.4 million acre wilderness bill for Oregon. Of high priority to our organization are the five proposed areas in Siuslaw National Forest which, altogether, total less than 2 percent of the entire Oregon Coast Range. If representation of all of Oregon's major ecosystems is a primary goal of wilderness legislation, then these areas must be seriously and promptly considered because, currently, there is no official wilderness to represent the unique characteristics of the coast range.

Over 98 percent of coast range land area is already roaded. In fact, there are over 2,500 miles of road within Siuslaw National Forest, making it possible to drive the equivalent of a trip from Salem to Detroit, Mich., all within the boundaries of a 600,000-acre national forest. Yet should only Drift Creek, Wassen Creek, and Coast Creeks be designated as wilderness, this would still amount to only eight-tenths of 1 percent of the coast range to be preserved in its natural state.

Siuslaw National Forest admits that it is presently below the legal levels of old-growth forest that is required to sustain healthy populations of dependent wildlife. Therefore, the remaining coast range roadless areas are serving as last strongholds for many wildlife species—for example, marten and spotted owl that are rapidly being pushed out of the intensively-managed portions of the coast range.

Furthermore, Siuslaw National Forest has lost 43 percent of its fisherieks productivity during the past 40 years due to logging the steep, unstable soils that are common in the coast range, especially in the roadless areas that we believe should remain in tact.

Last, our organization has sold over 3,000 copies of our Oregon Coast Range Wilderness guidebook, proof of the strong public interest in the recreation to be found in low-elevation roadless areas of the coast range, close to State's population centers and available for year-round wilderness experience.

In this short testimony, I hope I've given some idea of what a degraded condition the coast range is in from an ecological standpoint. If we as a country are still paying homage to the prinicple of multiple use on our national forests, then we do not feel that it is unreasonable to expect that such a meager portion of our once-great coastal forests be allowed to perpetuate itself, free of man's interference.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MIKE BOHANNON

Mr. **Bohannon**. Good morning, Senator Hatfield. My name is Michael Bohannon and I live in Enterprise, Oreg. I was raised in the coast range. After my service in the Navy, I worked as a logger. In fact, I had my own logging company. I've cut down trees as big in diameter as I am tall. I'm the first to admit we need wood, but we also need wilderness. The small roadless areas left in the coast range are remnants of what was once a great forest.

My grandfather homestead along Drift Creek, upstream from the wilderness proposal. As a boy, I used to visit the Bohannon Ranch and watch salmon and steelhead jump the falls on Drift Creek. Unfortunately, my grandfather sold the ranch which was then clearcut, as were all the hills and valleys for miles around. Today, a priceless pieces of the Drift Creek watershed still remains in a natural, undeveloped condition.

This natural island contains the most extensive stands of original old-growth forest left in the coast range. As a result, it has the highest concentration of northern spotted owls, a threatened species in Oregon. In Drift Creek, I've seen Roosevelt elk, deer, coyote, bobcat, cougar, beaver, weasel, mink and a variety of bats, squirrels, moles, and voles. I've seen great blue heron, water ouzel, bald eagle, hawks, ducks, woodpeckers, owls, grouse, swallows, and other birds. I've seen snakes, newts, and the Pacific Giant salamander.

I've stood along the banks of Drift Creek and its tributaries and watched the spawning of Chinook and coho salmon, as well as steelhead and sea-run cutthroat trout. Drift Creek is managed by the State of Oregon as a wild fishery. In others words, no hatchery plantings are used.

I've walked through the stands of Douglas fir and western hemlock that were saplings when Columbus thought he'd discovered a new route to India. I've walked across the area's landslides, a result of the inherent natural instability of the soils. I've helped rebuild long-abandoned trails so others may enjoy this special place.

Drift Creek is on the route of the proposed Corvallis-to-the-Sea Trail, a hiking path which will connect the middle Willamette Valley with the coast. The trail goes through all types of forest management from clearcuts to virgin forest, and we dearly hope, a wilderness area. I hope the committee can see fit to include Drift Creek. If not included, much of the area will soon be just like most of the rest of the coast range—cutover land.

Two other islands of uncut forest land are Wassen Creek and Coast Creeks. Some might think that all the coast range is the same, but Wassen and Drift Creek are very different from the Coast Creeks country. The drainages that comprise the Coast Creeks proposal are short steep streams flowing directly into the ocean. The forest is either Sitka spruce, a species which does well along the foggy coast, or young Douglas fir. Drift and Wassen Creeks have much older Douglas fir forest and are more inland and include more of what was once typical coast range forest.

Drift Creek and Wassen Creek are also distinct from each other. Wassen Creek is located in an area where southern Oregon species of vegetation intermix with northern Oregon species.

Please don't ask me to choose between the coast range areas. That's like asking me to choose between my three children. We need them all. It's an infinitesimal amount of timber, but it's about all we have left for wilderness in the Oregon Coast Range. Coast range wilderness should be represented in the 3.4-million acres of additional forest wilderness needed for Oregon.

Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF SYDNEY HERBERT, LANE COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY

Ms. **HERBERT**. Good morning, Senator.

Senator **HATFIELD**. Good morning.

Ms. **HERBERT**. I'm Sydney Herbert, representing the Lane County Audubon Society. I have introduced written testimony into the record which includes a summary of old-growth research that's been done in the last decade, and I hope you'll have a chance to look at it.

Senator **HATFIELD**. It will be received into the record.

Ms. **HERBERT**. The Audubon Societies are supporting H.R. 1149, although we consider it a massive compromise and we would like additions to the bill.

The additions that we are seeking are primarily those of low-altitude forest old growth. We, in particular, are interested in the Middle Santiam, with an additional 2,500 acres, and Drift Creek. And the reason for that, that we are not satisfied with a back-country designation or other administrative-type protection is that, one, it usually remains in the allowable cut and thereby scalps the rest of the forest, and, two, it allows mortality salvage which produces the greatest destruction of the habitat. The kind of old growth—nasty, decadent, dead, dying, sick trees—are exactly what we want for habitat. The sanitizing that takes place with other kinds of management will not do.

It's true, as the previous panel member mentioned, that these are not necessarily pristine areas in the coast range; however, they are all that is available. There is only 1-percent old growth left.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Herbert follows:[1]]

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[1] Attachment D, "Ecological Characteristics of Old-Growth Douglas-Fir Forests," Forest Service Report PNW-118, February 1981, has been retained in subcommittee files.

LANE COUNTY
AUDUBON SOCIETY
AN OREGON CHAPTER OF NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 5086 • EUGENE, OREGON 97405

Field Hearing on Oregon Wilderness Bill HR 1149 before Sen. Mark O. Hatfield in Salem, Oregon August 25, 1983

I am Sydney Herbert, representing Lane County Audubon Society, an affiliate of the National Audubon Society, having some 860 members. Like the National organization, and other chapters in the state, we regard HR 1149 not as an unrealistically large wilderness bill waiting to be whittled down, but as a severe compromise. We believe that adding to the existing bill would be the most realistic action.

Opponents talk as if we were asking for more and more wilderness, whereas you know the actual wilderness is fast disappearing. An impossible burden is put on the existing designated wilderness areas for all the functions that must be performed. I call your attention to a graph copied from the USFS Draft Pacific Northwest Region Plan p. 35 (Attachment A). It shows that wilderness demand will be at capacity by 1985.

Snow this summer may be unusually heavy, but most wilderness areas are covered with snow most of any year. Drifts of snow 3 ft. deep were widespread in August throughout Oregon wilderness, and ice covered many of the lakes. (Attachment B) We do not believe that we need more ice and snow.

Recreation is only one use of wilderness, but there isn't enough of it for that purpose, and what there is is not available most of the time.

Lane County Audubon Society
P. O. Box 5086
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Our concern with low-altitude forested areas comes from our need for year-round recreation. Even more, our concern comes from our understanding of the need for large areas of old growth trees and for low altitude ecosystems which differ from alpine systems.

HR 1149 provides for moderate representation of the Cascade ecosystems, but important wildlife habitat in the Coast Range and eastern Oregon are not well represented.

You might ask why we need wilderness designation, and whether an administrative category might not suffice. Aside from the experience that administrative categories have short lives, they remain in the allowable cut (thereby forcing overcutting of the rest of the forest) and they allow mortality salvage.

Mortality salvage is the practice which destroys the habitat value of older forests. We are rather concerned, Senator Hatfield, about the remarks you made to a reporter during the Bend hearing. You expressed concern that, if the North Fork of the John Day were designated wilderness, dead trees could not be salvaged and the streams would be polluted by their falling in. In fact, dead trees falling into streams are necessary to maintain stream gradients, to slow the water down so that the banks are not scoured, to create pools of different depths for different life forms or stages, to help sediment drop and to provide nutrients. Certainly, all of the insect-killed trees do not line the streams; those that do have a function.

Lane County Audubon Society
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All dead trees provide essential habitat for cavity dwellers. The decay of the dead trees returns nutrients and completes a natural cycle. It is to stop the mortality salvage that we emphasize the need for wilderness. In addition, salvage operations require roads which contribute to water quality degradation and destroy solitude needed by some animals.

Values of the old growth forest in nutrient recycling, special habitat, prevention of root rot, stream protection, etc. have been discovered only within the last decade. (Attachments C and D) Much further research remains to be done. Unfortunately, the new information has coincided with the programmed liquidation of the older trees. Most of the low altitude forests have been logged or cut into small pieces by roads. Only a few large stands remain.

In the entire Coast Range, only 1.5% of the forest remains unroaded, and of that, only 1% is old growth. If all the existing old growth in the Coast Range were to be preserved in wilderness, it would not be too much. For with intensive management, old trees will never be allowed to develop over large areas. Elements of the old growth forest (logs and snags) which used to be left after harvest or burns are no longer part of the managed forest.

The old growth is an ecosystem which contains plants and animals which cannot survive elsewhere. A sufficient supply of old growth, linked in corridors, is necessary to prevent the extirpation of these species.

Lane County Audubon Society
P. O. Box 5086
Eugene, OR 97405

Accordingly, Lane County Audubon Society supports the inclusion of all the areas and acreages existing in HR 1149 and, in addition (but not limited to) the following:

1. Additions to the Middle Santiam

At least 2500 acres of old growth should be added to the Middle Santiam proposed wilderness area. It is the largest low-elevation Douglas-fir forest remaining in its natural state, and has accumulated more biomass than any other forest of its type. The trees of the Middle Santiam are giants.

2. Additions to the Three Sisters

From recreation planners of the Willamette National Forest, we learned that wilderness near water and near metropolitan areas is most desired for recreation and gets heaviest use. It would seem sensible to maintain in pristine condition such areas as Waldo and Rainbow Falls.

The State of Oregon has extended protection to Waldo Lake. Now the uplands need to be protected. The Waldo Area Study Area should be retained in the bill.

It is an easy hike into Rainbow Falls and we urge you to enjoy this walk if you have never done so. There are a number of endangered plants. It does not make sense to locate a wilderness boundary in the middle of a creek and waterfall.

3. Drift Creek

Drift Creek, in the northern Coast Range should be put into this bill. As previously noted, there is little old growth in large blocks in the Coast Range. The ecosystem is different from the Cascades. This area is at sea level and has a prime natural salmon stream. There are no wilderness areas in this part of the state. Drift Creek is beautiful, and an easy walk down a maintained trail.

Lane County Audubon Society
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Oregon Wilderness Bill HR 1149 5

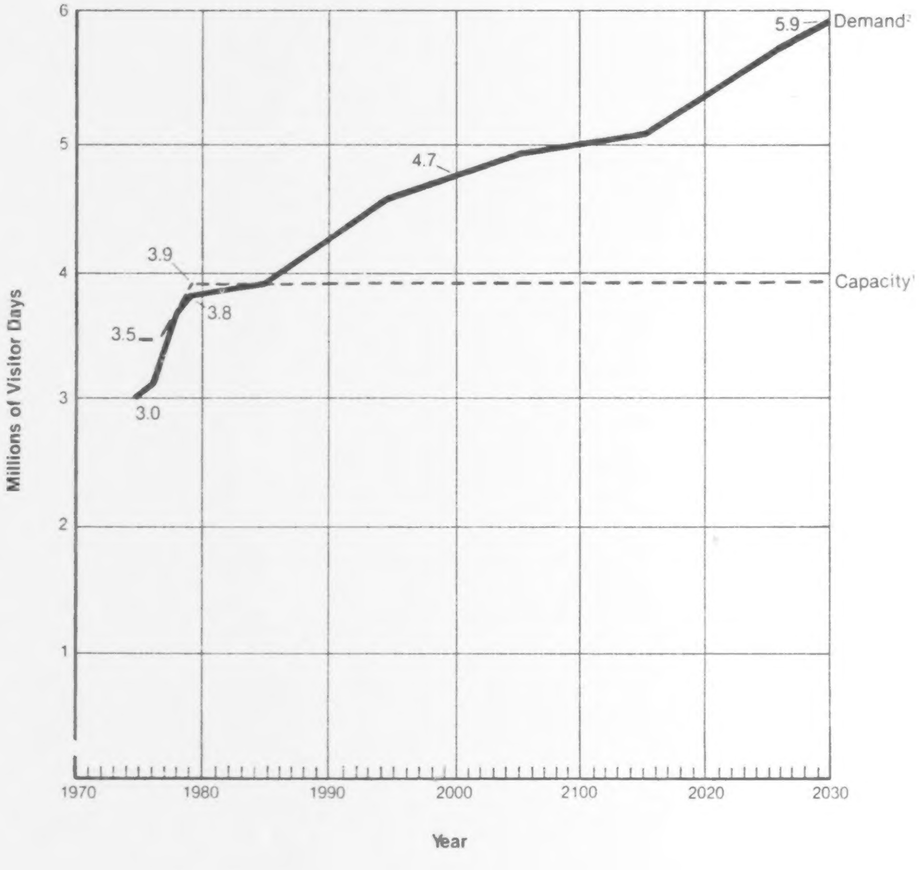
We want to emphasize support for keeping Hardesty Mountain and the Old Cascades in the bill. They receive heavy recreational use and serve special ecological needs. Hardesty is one of the few areas left in the Lowell District and has the relationship to large body of water that makes prime eagle habitat. The botanical riches of the Old Cascades and geological interest make them worthy of study. Timber sales will shortly destroy both of these areas.

We urge you not to amend the wilderness bill to encourage more subsidized logging. The costs of road building should not exceed the cost of timber cut. We think it is unsound to allow a bookeeping arrangment whereby the road costs are charged to forests like the Willamette in order to permit timber mining elsewhere.

We all know that when this bill has been passed, timber sales will be placed within the roadless areas so that it will become impossible to designate them wilderness under the present legislation. It is, therefore, necessary to make sure that enough acreage of the right variety is being set aside to make possible the faithful stewardship of the land and its creatures.

Attachment A

Figure 9 Wilderness Capacity and Estimated Demand for Wilderness and/or Primitive Type Recreation Use



Capacity includes existing wilderness, recommended areas and further planning areas X estimated carrying capacity

[2] 1974-79 demand includes wilderness use plus estimated use in undeveloped areas
1980-2030 demand equals 11% of total projected outdoor recreation use

Threats and Hazards

Tree diseases and insects are potential threats to the existing recreation resource. Trees with rot-weakened root systems are more susceptible to blow down, creating a potential hazard in campgrounds and other areas of high visitor concentration. Insects may also kill trees that have been weakened by abuse or trampling in campgrounds or other areas of high public concentration. Insect epidemics may cause widespread tree defoliation or mortality, which destroys the natural attraction of forested areas, thus changing the visual character of the landscape.

Fire represents some hazard to the recreation resource. Periodic flooding can have an adverse effect on river and stream oriented recreation including existing campgrounds located within flood plains.

Outputs, Demands and Capability

During 1979, the National Forest System of the Region hosted 31.6 million visitor days, including 1.0 million visitor days to Wilderness, 11.2 million-visitor day use of developed sites, 2.0 million-visitor day use of ski areas, and 17.4 million-visitor day use of dispersed recreation. A significant portion of the dispersed recreation use occurred in existing undeveloped areas. During 1979, the total Regional expenditure for Forest Service recreation management was $16.9 million.

"Demand" in outdoor recreation primarily reflects changes in population levels, population characteristics, and per capita participation rates. Projections of land-based recreation for the Nation range from 10 percent to 44 percent increase above 1980 by the year 2000. Regional projections indicate about 32 percent increase above 1980 by the year 2000. Individual forest projections range from 24 percent to 65 percent increase during the same time period. Individual land based activities that are projected to undergo the most rapid relative growth between now and 2000 are developed site camping and dispersed camping. Recreation use on National Forest land is expected to exceed 55 million visitor days by 2030.

Wilderness demand and capability analysis are shown in Figure 9. Assumptions used in these projections include:

- A carrying capacity was developed for the wilderness areas within each National Forest. The objective was to estimate the number of people that could visit the areas and still maintain the wilderness resource and experience. Factors considered were vegetative types, topography, length of season and dispersal opportunities.
- Capacity from 1975 to 1979 includes existing Wilderness plus Wilderness Study from RARE I.
- Capacity from 1979 to 2030 includes existing Wilderness and areas recommended for Wilderness, and those designated for further planning by the RARE II process.
- Demand is projected at 11 percent of the total recreation demand for National Forest lands. This approximates the percentage of total recreation use that is now occuring in designated wilderness and present undeveloped areas.
- A portion of that demand is being met by use of presently undeveloped areas allocated to nonwilderness and designated for further planning (2.6 million visitor days in 1977).

ATTACHMENT A.

ATTACHMENT B

Oregonian 5/7/83

Snow still problem for trails, camps

EUGENE (AP) — It may be summer, but hikers and backpackers are being warned that snowdrifts cover many miles of trails in the Oregon Cascades.

Many wilderness camps also are snow-covered.

Because of heavy winter snows followed by cloudy skies, the snow has lasted longer than usual.

The Forest Service reports that snow is being found on trails at elevations above 6,000 feet. Maintenance work remains to be done on many trails, and in some areas backpackers will find only limited bare ground for camping.

In brief

Here are reports of conditions as of late last week at some areas:

— Sunshine Meadows: Snowdrifts 5-8 feet deep in shaded areas. Camping on bare ground available. Some snow 2-3 feet deep on trails leading into the area at the foot of North Sister.

— Green Lakes: More than half the Fall Creek trail to the area at the foot of South Sister is snow-covered. Snow 2-3 feet deep covers much of the area and ice covers 30 percent of the lakes' surfaces.

— Chambers Lakes: The lakes between South and Middle Sisters are snow-covered, as are higher sections of the trails leading in. Camping on top of snow.

— Jefferson Park: Many camping areas have snowdrifts; areas above 6,200 feet are snow-covered. Some snow on all trails leading in.

— Three Fingered Jack: Climbing routes near the summit are clear.

Crater Lake National Park's rim road is open, but deep drifts can be found on the roadsides in many places. The two campgrounds are open.

Attachment C

Old-growth Forests as Wildlife Habitat

E. Charles Meslow
Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon

Chris Maser
USDI Bureau of Land Management, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, USDA Forest Service, Corvallis, Oregon

Jared Verner
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, USDA Forest Service, Fresno, California

Introduction

Land management is wildlife management, and timber management is the dominant land use in the Pacific Northwest. Of the timber management objectives that most influence wildlife in the Northwest, the programmed liquidation of old-growth forests has become the focal forestry-wildlife issue. Old-growth forests are being eliminated for two reasons, both economic: (1) old-growth forests contain large volumes of valuable wood; 100 acres (40 ha) of old-growth Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) currently sells for about $1.6 million on the stump. (2) Young stands grow wood more rapidly than old-growth stands. Public forestlands make up about 49 percent of the commercial forestland west of the crest of the Cascade Range in Oregon and Washington. These forestlands are extensive—equal in size to the states of Vermont and Massachusetts combined. Because public forestlands are mandated for mutliple-use management, they are clearly the key to wise management of old-growth forests and associated wildlife.

In this paper we propose to (1) acquaint the reader with the pertinent characteristics of old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest, (2) identify a wildlife community associated with old-growth forests, (3) explore current management problems and strategies for old-growth forests, and (4) suggest action to acquire information that will strengthen the basis for management of old-growth forests on public lands.

Old-growth Forests

Temperate coniferous forests reach their maximal development in extent and physical size in the Pacific Northwest. Forests of western Washington and Oregon are almost totally dominated by conifers—big conifers. Of the ten coniferous genera found here, each is represented by its largest and often longest-lived species, and sometimes its second and third largest species as well (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). The term "old-growth forest" takes on particular meaning when one considers the great size [3-6 feet (1-2 m) diameter at breast height and 165-295 feet (50-90 m) tall] and longevity (500 plus years) commonly attained by individual trees. These large, long-lived trees do not occur as scattered individuals but as continuous, extensive evergreen forests. At the time of settlement (mid-1800s) conifer forests covered most of western Oregon and Washington. With an assumed fire frequency of about 350 years. Munger (1930) suggested that 75 percent of the forests were older than 150 years. Some 82 percent of the area is still classed as forestland (Franklin and Dyrness 1973) but now less than a third of the forest stands in western Oregon are composed of trees that average more than 21 inches (53 cm) diameter at breast height (D. Gedney pers. comm.).

Old-growth coniferous forests in the Pacific Northwest are significantly different from younger stands. A work session sponsored by the USDA Forest Service to explore the ecological characteristics of old-growth Douglas-fir forests was held in Corvallis, Oregon, in February 1977. This session served to generate a multi-authored USDA Forest Service General Technical Report (Franklin et al. 1981); we have drawn heavily on the information and ideas presented in that publication.

Differences in structure, function, and composition between young and old-growth forests are attributable to three primary structural components of old-growth forests: large live trees, large snags, and large logs (Franklin et al. 1981). In the Pacific Northwest, individual trees typically begin to assume old-growth characteristics at 175-250 years of age. These characteristics include: irregular, large, coarse branch systems; a deep crown; large size; and, frequently, broken tops. Old-growth trees at death form the large snags characteristic of old-growth stands (Cline et al. 1980). As snags age and fall they contribute the third characterisitc of old-growth forests—large logs (Maser et al. 1979).

Douglas-fir, a pioneer species in the Northwest, frequently dominates old-growth stands because of its longevity. Shade-tolerant climax species, such as western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) or western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), form secondary canopies. Old-growth forest stands are structurally complex, with great vertical development and considerable intra-stand variability. The intra-stand horizontal variability or patchiness is introduced by chance environmental events (e.g., lightning, windthrow, insect infestation) that occur during their long development. The structural complexity, great vertical development, and horizontal patchiness of old-growth forests allow a relatively high number of wildlife species and individuals to exist there.

Wildlife of Old-growth Forests

Old-growth forests were at one time considered a rather sterile habitat (Tevis 1956); the terms "biological deserts" and "cellulose cemetaries" were once common buzz words. But old forests, in fact, support diverse and abundant animal communities (Johnston and Odum 1956, Haapanen 1965, Wight 1974, Mannan 1977, Edgerton and Thomas 1978). Most importantly, older forests harbor a group of animals that apparently evolved as specialists taking advantage of the specialized habitats the unique structure of these stands affords.

In the Douglas-fir region of the Pacific Northwest, the northern spotted owl is the most prominent old-growth specialist; it comes closest of any known vertebrate species to being a true old-growth obligate (Forsman 1980). Although lists are not unanimous, as many as 18 bird and mammal species have been identified (Table 1) as finding optimum habitat (i.e. reach greatest densities) in old-growth forests in the Douglas-fir region (Mannan 1977, Meslow 1978, Franklin et al. 1981).

In the mixed-conifer forests of the western Sierra Nevada, Verner and Boss (1980) identified 24 species of breeding birds and five species of mammals that

Table 1. Wildlife that find optimum habitat for breeding or foraging or both in old-growth Douglas-fir forests, western Oregon and Washington.

Group	Common name	Scientific name
Birds	Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*
	Northern spotted owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*
	Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
	Vaux's swift	*Chaetura vauxi*
	Pileated woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*
	Hammond's flycatcher	*Empidonax hammondii*
	Pine grosbeak	*Pinicola enucleator*
	Townsend's warbler	*Dendroica townsendi*
Canopy mammals	Silver-haired bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*
	Long-eared myotis	*Myotis evotis*
	Long-legged myotis	*Myotis volans*
	Hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*
	Red tree vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*
	Northern flying squirrel	*Glaucomys sabrinus*
Ground mammals	California red-backed vole	*Clethrionomys californicus*
	Coast mole	*Scapanus orarius*
	Marten	*Martes americana*
	Fisher	*Martes pennanti*

found optimum conditions only in old-growth forest (large tree stages); an additional three bird and nine mammal species found suitable habitat only in the large tree stages of mixed-conifer forests. Birds have probably received more attention than mammals because they are easier to inventory. Published information (Wight 1974, Edgerton and Thomas 1978), and current research (R. W. Mannan pers. comm.) indicate that at least 19 species of birds find optimum breeding habitat only in mature and old-growth forests of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas-fir in eastern Oregon. Obviously a significant number of wildlife species are closely associated with old-growth forests.

The Problem

Old-growth forests are rapidly being liquidated on lands managed by USDA Forest Service (USFS) and USDI Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Pacific Northwest. In western Oregon and Washington succession will be truncated at the stand rotation age of 50 to 80 years. Some BLM districts in Oregon have no more than 10 years of old-growth remaining at the current rate of cutting, and within 20 to 30 years all old-growth stands will have been liquidated (Luman and Neitro 1980). The situation on USFS lands is not so immediately critical. In the

Pacific Northwest Region, the cut of old-growth is programmed to continue for an average of 65 years on various National Forests (A. C. Twombly pers. comm.). But on the Siuslaw National Forest, in the Oregon Coast Range, only small pockets of old-growth remain. Current timber management plans for the Siuslaw call for management to retain only 13,488 acres (5,459 ha), or 2.2 percent of the forest's 624,883 acres (252,890 ha) in mature or old-growth stands.

Little old-growth forest remains on private lands in the Pacific Northwest and the owners have little incentive to manage for older forests. State forestry agencies in Washington and Oregon have been unwilling to consider managing their holdings to retain old forest stands because it precluded maximum economic return to the state coffers.

Management Problems and Strategies

Although individual species closely associated with old-growth forests (e.g., spotted owl and pileated woodpecker) have served to focus attention on the old-growth issue, those involved—foresters, planners, and wildlife biologists alike—would prefer to manage for the old-growth community. It is fortunate that the key species identified to date in western Oregon and Washington, the northern spotted owl, uses large acreages of old-growth. Based on radio-telemetry of 14 spotted owls, the minimum amount of old-growth forest within the home range of a pair was 1,000 acres (400 ha) (E. D. Forsman pers. comm.). Management efforts directed at this species should therefore accomplish management of the old-growth communities where the bird is found (Samson 1980).

The large snags and logs that we take for granted in the second-growth timber of today are carry-over components of the old-growth forests we have cut down. Such large woody debris has important ecological implications in terms of mineral cycling, nutrient immobilization, nitrogen fixation, fire, and wildlife habitat (Maser et al. 1979). And the fact is that present timber management strategies and goals do not plan for either the maintenance or replacement of these old-growth components in managed forests of the future.

As a result of the timber harvest pattern, it already is difficult to maintain a distribution of old-growth that ensures a continuous distribution of associated wildlife. It is the clear policy of both the BLM and USFS to manage for viable populations of all species of native wildlife using their lands. A viable population consists of the number of individuals distributed throughout their range that is sufficient to perpetuate natural, self-sustaining populations. Although this policy should ensure the reasonably equitable distribution of old-growth forests and their associated wildlife on federal forest lands, it has yet to be widely and formally implemented via the land management planning process.

Federal land is not the total solution to ensuring suitable distribution of old-growth forests. There is little federal land in the Coast Range of northern Oregon or southwestern Washington. In this strip of land straddling the Columbia River, about 120 miles long by 80 miles wide (190 by 130 km), it is doubtful that old-growth forests of any significant extent will be maintained. In addition, the BLM and USFS lands bordering the area to the south are among the most heavily cut-over holdings of the two agencies in the Northwest. The old-growth forests of the Olympic Peninsula of Washington (Olympic National Forest and Olympic National

Park) are already isolated from the Cascade forests by over 60 miles (100 km) of urbanization along Puget Sound. Unless a connecting chain of habitat can be developed, the Olympic Peninsula must be treated as an island. In general, a series of separate habitats each with an "effective population size" (Franklin 1980, Soule 1980) will require the commitment of a greater land base than will a continuous distribution of animals. Luman and Neitro (1980) proposed a corridor approach to minimize isolation of old-growth areas from each other if a fully integrated, old-growth management scheme could not be implemented. Samson (1980) reviewed management of nongame birds, drawing on theory developed in island biogeography, and suggested management based on the habitat needs of the species requiring the largest minimum area. The planning skills and biological insight required to appropriately intersperse old-growth stands in a matrix of managed stands will be a demanding assignment.

Action Suggested

In this paper we have called attention to several lists of wildlife species that appear to find optimum habitat in old-growth forest. There is, however, a paucity of quantitative information on the abundance of wildlife that inhabit old-growth forests and even fewer hard data exist on the ecological relationships of these animals with such forests. We view this lack of information as a most serious gap in our knowledge of wildlife-habitat relationships. Forest management is about to truncate succession—eliminate a distinct type of forest (ecosystem)—and wildlife biologists cannot be sure they know all the species involved, let alone the relationships of those species to each other and to the forest system as a whole.

We propose that the responsible forest management agencies, with the assistance of wildlife agencies and the private sector, give immediate high priority to acquiring the information necessary to make decisions concerning management of old-growth forests and their associated wildlife based on reliable biological data, not just suspected relationships. Some needed pieces of information have already been collected or are being collected, but, overall, the research approach has been a piecemeal reflection of the interests of individual researchers or organized groups. Although funding for the task should arise from multiple sources, it is essential that the program have centralized direction.

The approach we advocate is simple. It involves two steps: (1) obtain a measure of abundance for wildlife species in unmanaged old-growth forests compared to younger, managed forests in each major forest zone. (2) Identify the ecological relationships of animals within old-growth forests and give priority to species associated with older stands (from 1 above). Only when armed with this information can the habitat needs of wildlife species associated with old-growth forests be given the consideration they demand and that the law requires.

While this paper was being developed, the research arm of the USFS held meetings to identify wildlife research needs in western Washington and Oregon. Agency, university, industry, and special interest organizations were present and called attention to the immediate importance of old-growth wildlife research needs. Management of old-growth as wildlife habitat surfaced in the BLM's land management planning process as the key issue in several western Oregon districts in 1980. State wildlife departments in the Pacific Northwest have active, independently supported nongame programs. These state nongame programs relate especially well to "sensitive" old-growth associated species; the endangered species, migratory bird, and mammals and non-migratory bird programs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also share responsibility for old-growth wildlife management. Two major timber companies have funded research efforts dealing with threatened species associated with old-growth. The issue has the support of the conservation organizations. Universities and the research divisions of the forestry and wildlife agencies have the interest and the expertise to conduct and supervise the research.

The time is right.

Ecological and economic stakes are high.

The players are assembled and ready.

We need a commitment to do the job.

It is our hope that this conference will help stimulate that commitment.

Acknowledgments

The late Howard M. Wight did much to sensitize biologists and managers to the issue of old-growth forest wildlife in the Pacific Northwest. R. G. Anthony, E. D. Forsman, R. W. Mannan, and D. Q. Thompson reviewed drafts of this paper. This is a contribution of the Oregon Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon State University, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Wildlife Management Institute cooperating. The USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, LaGrande, Oregon, funded a problem analysis of the habitat requirements of old-growth wildlife in the Pacific Northwest. Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station Technical Paper 5751.

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STATEMENT OF DAVE HATCH, CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF SILETZ INDIANS OF OREGON

Mr. HATCH. Senator Hatfield, my name is Dave Hatch. I'm here as an enrolled member of the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon to deliver a resolution, passed unanimously by the tribal council, supporting H.R. 1149 wilderness bill, and asking that the Drift Creek, Mount Hebo, and Windy Peak Wilderness proposals be considered in your bill.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

[The resolution of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon follows:]

RESOLUTION NO. 83-76

DATE APPROVED 03-19-83

SUBJECT HR 1149 Wilderness Bill

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Siletz Tribal Council is empowered to act on behalf of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon pursuant to Article IV, Section 1 of the Tribe's Constitution approved June 13, 1979 by the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs; now,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Siletz Tribal Council is in support of HR 1149 Wilderness Bill, which includes Drift Creek, Mt. Hebo and Windy Peak.

SILETZ TRIBAL COUNCIL

By Mary A. Fisher
MARY A. FISHER
Tribal Chairman

CERTIFICATION

This Resolution was adopted at a Regular Tribal Council meeting held on March 19, 1983 at which a quorum was present, and the Resolution was adopted by a vote of 9 FOR, 0 AGAINST and 0 ABSTAINING, the Chairman or Vice Chairman being authorized to sign the Resolution.

By JoAnn Miller
JOANN MILLER
Council Secretary

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL C. HOUCK, AUDUBON SOCIETY OF PORTLAND OREG.

Mr. HOUCK. Senator Hatfield, my name is Mike Houck and I represent 4,000 members of the Portland Society. Our foremost concern is conservation of habitat and native flora and fauna. We join our 1½-million-member National Audubon Society's recommendation of adding 3.4 million acres to wilderness in Oregon's system.

H.R. 1149, while receiving our support, compromises Oregon's fisheries and wildlife due to exclusion of important coastal habitats. It is for habitat diversity that we support wilderness designatin for such disparate plant communities represented in Badger Creek and Salmon-Huckleberry in the Cascade Range, as well as remnants of our coastal forest heritage.

We support the addition of all the coastal candidates to Oregon's wilderness system. This will provide underrepresented wilderness resources, including ocean and coastline view, natural alder forests, impressive coastal stands of old-growth forest, extensive snag habitat, endangered plant and animal species, native fish habitat, wild areas, and unique ecosystems. This list, by no means exhaustive, illustrates the multiple-use nature of wilderness.

One of the strongest arguments to include the coastal range candidates is a look at the attached map "Forest Wilderness Resources of Oregon." It is an absurd argument that inclusion of these vestiges of a cutover coast range is deleterious to our economy.

There are other persuasive arguments for coastal wilderness:

One, coastal forest ecosystems differ from the Cascade forests. "Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington," a U.S. Forest Service technical report, points out differences in these plant communities.

Two, the coastal wilderness areas are near large population centers.

Three, the coastal wilderness areas represent some of the finest stands of low-elevation old growth in Oregon. We are particularly interested in the addition of Drift and Wassen Creeks to the Oregon wilderness system. We are especially interested in seeing the entire 11,260 acres of Drift Creek receive wilderness status. Drift Creek contains a significant portion of the remaining Coast Range old-growth forest.

I and other Portland Audubon members have hiked the trails in Drift Creek during the past year. Personal highlights for me include hiking through huge old growth, trees festooned with moss and ferns, pileated woodpeckers calling through old-grown canopy; mink, kingfishers, water ouzels. hunting along Drift creek, and watching fly-fishermen catching and releasing native cutthroat trout.

The personal pleasures are many, but our primary interest is ecosystem diversity. The natural mosaic and old growth, riparian and other habitats offer both wildlife and human visitors a diverse environment.

I appreciate this opportunity to share with you our enthusiastic support of the coastal wilderness areas. Nothing short of wilderness designation will protection the small remnant of our coastal scenic and wildlife heritage. We appreciate the hard work you have done and the difficult task you are about to face. We are hopeful that you will agree with us that the addition of these areas does justice to a truly diverse wilderness system without impacting Oregon's economic base.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Houck follows:]

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF PORTLAND

A Branch of National Audubon Society

[illegible] CORNELL ROAD • PORTLAND, OREGON 97[illegible]

TESTIMONY OF
MICHAEL C. HOUCK
REPRESENTING AUDUBON SOCIETY OF PORTLAND

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES SENATE

HEARING ON H.R. 1149
THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

AUGUST 25, 1983

My name is Michael C. Houck. I am here on behalf of the 4,000 members of the Audubon Society of Portland. As you know, our foremost concern is conservation of habitat for native flora and fauna. We join National Audubon Society's recommendation that 3.4 million acres of wilderness designation is the only way to assure true representation of Oregon's diverse ecosystems.

Although our membership enjoys the solitude and attendant aesthetic benefits of wilderness, our primary concern is retention of natural diversity of wildlife habitat. It is for this reason that we feel H.R. 1149 falls short of ecosystem representation. H.R. 1149, while receiving our support, is an unacceptable compromise for Oregon's fisheries and wildlife due to exclusion of important coastal habitats. It is for habitat diversity that we support such disparate plant communities as represented by Badger Creek and Salmon-Huckleberry in the Cascade Range as well as significant remnants of our coastal forest heritage.

Portland Audubon Society joins numerous sports and conservation organizations in [illegible] of the addition of the following areas to Oregon's wilderness system:

Oregon Dunes
Mt. Hebo
Drift Creek
Coast Creeks
Windy Peak
Wassen Creek

The inclusion of these areas will provide an underrepresented set of wilderness resources, ocean and coastline views, natural alder forests, impressive coastal stands of old growth Douglas Fir, Spruce and Hemlock forest, extensive snag habitat, sensitive and endangered plant and animal species, native fish spawning and rearing habitat, totally wild areas and unique ecosystems.

We have heard opponents of wilderness designation argue that wilderness is a "lock-up", single use of our forest resources. The above list, by no means exhaustive, argues for the multiple use nature of wilderness.

One of the strongest arguments to include all of the coastal range candidates is a look at the map, Forest Wilderness Resources of Oregon (I've attached a copy for your information). It is inconceiveable that an argument for exclusion of these areas can be made on the grounds that wilderness designation would be deleterious to Oregon's economy.

In addition to the obvious lack of coastal wilderness there are other persuasive arguments for additional areas:

1. The coastal forest ecoystems differ from the Cascade forests. Franklin and Dyrness in Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington, a U. S. Forest Service Technical Report, point out differences in plant associations due to major differences in moisture regimes. Referring to one unit within the Hemlock zone they state, "As a result of wetter site conditions in Coast Ranges, this unit differs appreciably from typical...stands in the Oregon Cascades."

2. The coastal wilderness areas are near large population centers, research facilities and tourism routes.

3. The coastal wilderness areas represent some of the finest stands of low elevation old growth in Oregon. Drift and Wassen Creeks contain the bulk of old growth left in the coastal range. This is particularly important to numerous species of wildlife.

Portland Audubon Society is particularly interested in the addition of Drift and Wassen Creek to the Oregon Wilderness System. I have made repeated attempts to learn why neither of these areas were included in H.R. 1149, with no response. I can only conclude there are no justifiable bases for exclusion and urge you to recommend their inclusion. We are especially interested in seeing the entire 11,[illegible] acres of Drift Creek receive wilderness status. As you are aware, Drift Creek contains a significant portion of the remaining coast range old growth forest. I and other Portland Audubon members have hike all of the trails in Drift Creek during the past year. Personal highlights for me include: hiking through huge (seven to eight foot diameter) old growth, including the largest Hemlock in Oregon, trees festooned with mosses and ferns reminiscent of rain forests; Pileated Woodpeckers calling through the forest canopy; Mink, Kingfishers, Water Ouzels and hundreds of lobster-red crayfish hunting for food in Drift Creek; watching fly-fishermen catching and releasing numerous native cutthroat trout; families enjoying the easily accessible trails; botanizing among diverse plant communities and seeing my first Pacific Giant Salamander.

In addition to the personal pleasures enjoyed by our members, I remind you that our primary interest is ecosystem diversity. The mosaic of old growth, riparian, unstable slide areas and regenerating burned areas offers both wildlife and human visitors a diverse environment. This is a natural, not man-made, diverse ecosystem. The old growth offers optimum habitat for at lease thirty secondary cavity [illegible] which are dependent on some fourteen species of primary excavators. One of the most important features of this ecosystem is the largest population of

Northern Spotted Owls, a threatened species in Oregon. I am certain that you are aware of the importance of maintaining the required number of Spotted Owl management units for their maintenance as a viable species. Fisheries is another major resource in Drift Creek. With the demise of wild fisheries, the fact that Drift Creek supports four species of anadromous fish (Chinook and Coho Salmon and Steelhead and Sea-Run Cutthroat Trout) in addition to resident Cutthroat, is of great significance. Drift Creek is currently managed as a wild fishery by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

I appreciate this opportunity to share our enthusiastic support of the coastal wilderness areas. Nothing short of wilderness designation will protect this small remnant of our coastal scenic and wildlife heritage. We appreciate the hard work you have done and the difficult task you are about to face. We are hopeful that you will agree with us that the addition of these areas do justice to a truly diverse wilderness system without impacting Oregon's economic base.

Respectfully,

Michael C Houck

Michael C. Houck
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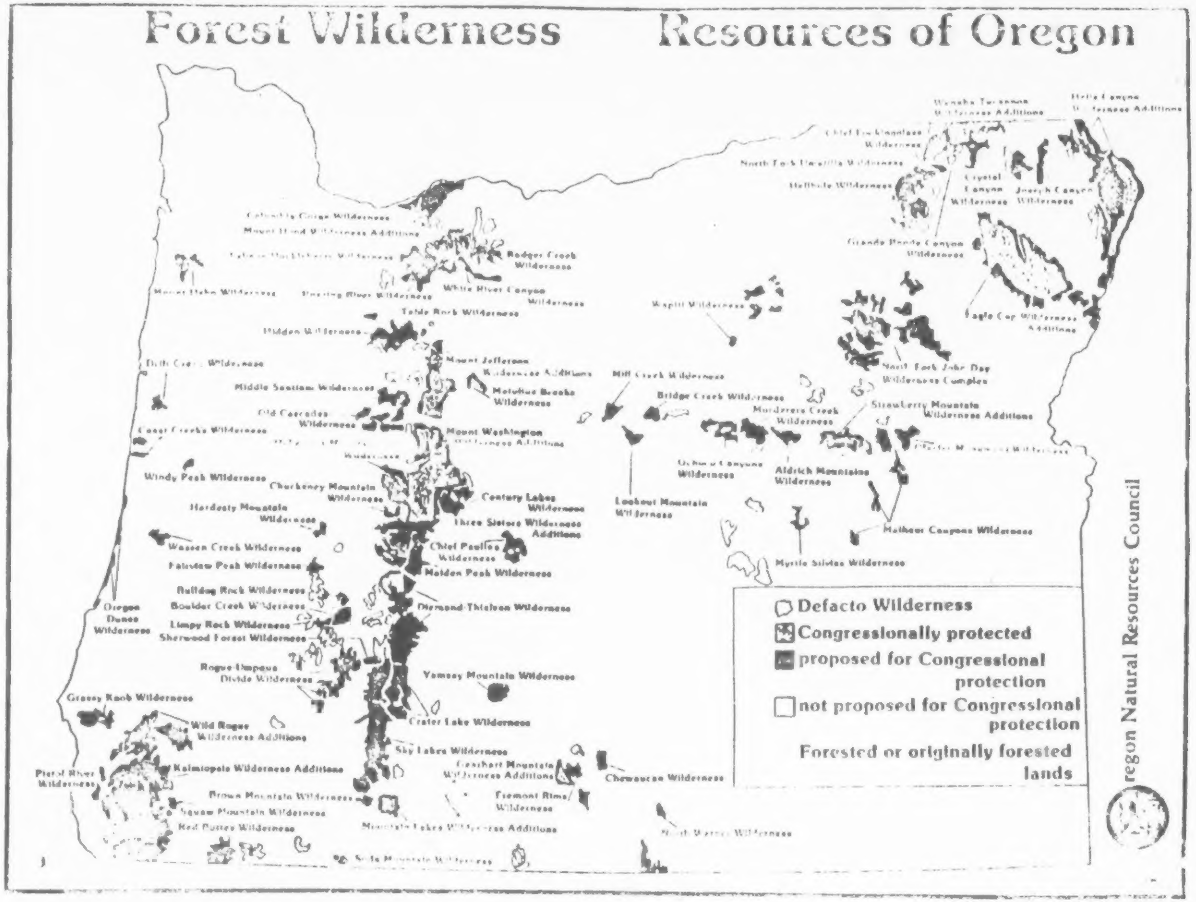
[illegible]


Forest Wilderness Resources of Oregon
Wenaha Tucannon Wilderness Additions
Hells Canyon Wilderness Additions
Chief Joseph Wilderness
North Fork Umatilla Wilderness
Hellhole Wilderness
Crystal Canyon Wilderness
Joseph Canyon Wilderness
Grande Ronde Canyon Wilderness
Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions
Columbia Gorge Wilderness
Mount Hood Wilderness Additions
Badger Creek Wilderness
Mount Hebo Wilderness
Roaring River Wilderness
White River Canyon Wilderness
Table Rock Wilderness
Hidden Wilderness
Mount Jefferson Wilderness Additions
Drift Creek Wilderness
Middle Santiam Wilderness
Metolius Breaks Wilderness
Old Cascades Wilderness
Coast Creeks Wilderness
Mount Washington Wilderness Additions
Wapiti Wilderness
Mill Creek Wilderness
Bridge Creek Wilderness
North Fork John Day Wilderness Complex
Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Additions
Murderers Creek Wilderness
Ochoco Canyons Wilderness
Aldrich Mountains Wilderness
Lookout Mountain Wilderness
Malheur Canyons Wilderness
Myrtle Silvies Wilderness
Windy Peak Wilderness
Charkeney Mountain Wilderness
Century Lakes Wilderness
Hardesty Mountain Wilderness
Three Sisters Wilderness Additions
Chief Paulina Wilderness
Wasson Creek Wilderness
Fairview Peak Wilderness
Maiden Peak Wilderness
Bulldog Rock Wilderness
Boulder Creek Wilderness
Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness
Oregon Dunes Wilderness
Limpy Rock Wilderness
Sherwood Forest Wilderness
Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness
Yamsay Mountain Wilderness
Grassy Knob Wilderness
Wild Rogue Wilderness Additions
Crater Lake Wilderness
Sky Lakes Wilderness
Kalmiopsis Wilderness Additions
Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Additions
Chewaucan Wilderness
Pistol River Wilderness
Brown Mountain Wilderness
Fremont Rims Wilderness
Squaw Mountain Wilderness
Red Buttes Wilderness
Mountain Lakes Wilderness Additions
North Warner Wilderness
Soda Mountain Wilderness
Defacto Wilderness
Congressionally protected
proposed for Congressional protection
not proposed for Congressional protection
Forested or originally forested lands
Oregon Natural Resources Council

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH A. WHINNERY, COAST CREEKS WILDERNESS COMMITTEE

Mr. **Whinnery**. Good morning, Senator. My name is Joe Whinnery. I am a Benton County park ranger, and I'm speaking on behalf of the Coast Creeks Wilderness Committee. I'm not going to try to compete with the lights and the printed paper you have in front of you and all this roon to try to impress upon you why I think it's so important that this area be saved. If you and I could jump in my truck, we'd drive over there. We'd step out onto the beach and hike up to these immense old Sitka spruce, some of them 7 feet across. And you could feel the transcendence and the awe that comes over me when I'm in the midst of this kind of environment.

This area, Coast Creeks and Drift Creek are the only two remaining undisturbed watersheds in the Oregon Coast Range. You've heard a lot about habitat; you've heard a lot about the fish that are there and why we need to protect these areas. I appreciate all those things, but in no other place on the coast range can you have the experience of stepping out of your car, leaving that beach, hiking to a height of 2,500 feet and from virgin forest viewing that same ocean.

I don't think we understand enough about the old ecosystem to continue——

Senator **Hatfield**. The meeting is ajourned. We'll go do that right now.

Mr. **Whinnery**. All right, thanks. [Laughter.]

Senator **Hatfield**. You're very persuasive. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Whinnery**. I do think that if we could go do that, you'd understand why I think it's so important to save these areas.

There's no place else that we can give this kind of experience to these people.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much. That was an excellent statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Whinnery follows:]

Mr. Chairman, my name is Joseph A. Whinnery; I am a Benton County Park Ranger, and representing the Coast Creeks Wilderness Committee. I want to convey to you why I feel so strongly these areas must be designated as wilderness. Let me help you transcend the confines of this hearing room so that you can absorb the myriad hues of mosses and lichen. Sense the mystery of fir combed winds and the underlying hush of coastal fog. No abundance of words, no description can be skillfully construed to give you the experience of standing in the presence of a seven foot diameter Sitka Spruce, however. You have the means to provide countless visitors the experience of awe and wonder that is imparted by a hike through this unique area.

The Coast Creeks Wilderness area offers much more than the sensory delights of tremendously big old growth fir and immense Sitka Spruce. Drift Creek and Cummins Creek are habitat for Roosevelt elk, black tail deer, black bear, cougar, bobcat, otter, and the northern bald eagle and northern spotted owl, both classified as threatened species. Coast Creeks contains the only two remaining undisturbed watersheds in the entire Oregon Coast Range. Drift Creek supports one of only a few native anadromous fish streams, habitat for coho, steelhead, and cutthroat trout. In Cummins Creek can be found chinook salmon as well. (Forest Service personnel are predicting that there will be a decline in 81 species of coast range wildlife due to intensified forestry practices.)

The Coast Creeks Wilderness Area is presently ecologically intact. It is home to a significant portion of the remaining old growth in the coast range. I urge you to be responsive while this situation still exists. These drainages are comprised of very steep, marine basalt base slopes with unstable soils. Two devastating slides (1981 & 82) have already been precipitated by poor logging practices. Spawning sites become ruined by fine sediment in the gravel, and fish habitat is also damaged through loss of vegetation and streamside cover, elevating temperatures, and flow is reduced by logging debris or blockage.

I would like to stress these two points in conclusion. Coast Creeks provides an opportunity available no where else; the ability to hike from an ocean beach to a height of 2500 feet that affords a majestic view of the ocean from virgin forest. We should not suppose ourselves so omnipotent as to believe we are capable of re-creating this beautiful and delicate system. Neither have we sufficiently rendered the secrets held in the balance of undisturbed old growth ecosystems that we can surrender them to development. You, Senator -- we together have the power to see to it that this area is not destroyed by default or neglect. No land exchange or purchase is necessary, this area is already held in public trust. I trust you will seriously undertake to make the old growth fir of Rock Creek, and the equally important old growth Sitka Spruce of Cummins Creek safe, that they might inspire awe and transcendance to all who venture into the rare and special world that is the proposed Coast Creeks Wilderness Area.

Thank you,

Joe Whinnery

STATEMENT OF MARY LOU GOERTZEN

Mrs. **Goertzen**. Senator Hatfield, I'm Mary Lou Goertzen. My husband and I are artists, and we live near the Windy Peak area, sort of behind our house.

We feel it is a great privilege to live where we do, and somehow, I feel a sort of responsibility since I'm living there. My life has been full of a lot of whimzy lately. I went out into the woods and did dome drawings of the trillium, thinking that I was going to sell them at the Saturday market in Eugene. And what's happened is that they're blooming on porcelain china that's sold throughout the United States. I had no idea that anything like that could happen. But I think part of it is because I feel, somehow knowing that there is wilderness that I can be nearby, affects my life and the quality of my life, and I feel that somehow perhaps this has been expressed in these drawings.

The jobs that have been created from this porcelain china are absolutely amazing, and it continues to amaze me—what this fragile flower has been able to produce.

I'm very happy to be here today.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you, very much. It's very beautiful work that you do.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Goertzen follows:]

My name is Mary Lou Goertzen. My husband and I are both artists. We live in an old converted one-room schoolhouse fifty miles west of Eugene in the country.

There is logging in our valley but behind our house is an area of about 5000 acres near Windy Peak that has so far been undisturbed because of steep hills and unstable soils. We're grateful to be able to live where we do, because it affects the quality of our lives.

Several years ago in the spring I was very excited about the trillium coming up everywhere in the woods, and I did alot of drawings intending to sell them at the Saturday Market in Eugene. In the meantime, Jay Block of the Block China Company of New York had seen some of my art cards advertized in the New York Botanical Garden gift catalog. This resulted in his coming out to our home, and now the Trillium is blooming on porcelain china all over the country.

The Bureau of Land Management cut a trail fifty feet from our house into the timber behind us and is expecting to turn the trail into a logging road. But for now, people in our community and from Eugene and Corvallis are using it as a hiking trail into the Windy Peak area where there is solitude and where you can go and not see any clear cuts. It would feel good if people six or seven generations from now could still enjoy the area in the same way.

I can't help think of Central Park in New York City – now that I go there occasionally – and the commercial purposes the land could be put to, but it's much more valuable as a park. In the same way, our uncut, undisturbed areas may be just as valuable to future generations.

One other point, I think the earth needs evenly scattered places where it can breathe naturally. Trillium only keeps growing when it is undisturbed.

STATEMENT OF SHERRY WELLBORN, WASSEN CREEK WILDERNESS COMMITTEE AND THE SIUSLAW TASK FORCE

Ms. **Wellborn**. My name is Sherry Wellborn, and I'm speaking for the Wassen Creek Wilderness Committee and the Siuslaw task force.

Once there was a woman living in low mountains covered with thick forest. In the winter, it rained until the rivers overflowed their banks. In the summer it was hot. The rivers shrank, but under the giant forest trees the water still flowed by, cool and dark. The fish hid in pools and under fallen trees. Many things lived in the moutain forest: bear, river otter, mink, bobcat.

Then, peole came. They didn't ask if they could take the forest, but they did. They cut many trees and hauled them away.

In the summer, the mountains became dry and dusty. In winter, the rains washed the bare soil down the ridges and into the streams. The rivers became thick and heavy with soil. Most of the fish and other river animals were killed. Some of the forest dwellers fled, but many simply died.

The woman in the mountains cried. She wondered if these people who took without asking. These are strange people, she thought. A few came at first; now there are so many that the land is covered with people. They put up signs that say, "Welcome to Oregon: We're Open for Business," as though the mountain forest is a store, stocked and ready to be emptied so people can multiply even more.

What is this need of theirs for paper cups and plates, paper sacks and houses that, after a little while, they call trash and throw on the ground? What is this need to overrun all of the land until they have taken everything from it and used it up? These people might use a house for 20 years or even 100, but what is that compared to a tree that lives 600 years or more?

Now for the women living in low mountains, there are two places left that the people have not yet taken. There, the forest life remains. The two places are called Drift and Wassen. One is the woman's heart, the other her soul. But as it is the way of people, they are still not satified. The woman laughs bitterly. "You came here and you took away the mountains. Now you will take my heart and my soul. You are foolish people. You have taken; now you will take more. I wonder when you will stop."

STATEMENT OF R. MARRINER ORUM, VICE CHAIRMAN, MANY RIVERS GROUP OF THE SIERRA CLUB

Mr. **Orum**. Senator Hatfield, I am Marriner Orum, representing the Many Rivers Group of the Sierra Club. I'm going to kind of jump through my statement here.

We are concerned with a wilderness bill that is geared to the protection of plants, animals, and ecosystems. We live in a world of almost infinite variety and diversity, millions of species of plants and animals all living inner-dependently on one another and in ecological balance.

Wilderness is needed to protect these animals and natural ecological systems, some of which we know little or nothing about. Wilderness is needed to maintain diversity.

If we reduce natural diversity today by logging all forest lands that have economic value, we do so at our peril. Log all the commercial timber on Hardesty; put the mid-Santiam under intensive management; build roads up the coast creeks and make pulp out of the old-growth mountain hemlock near Waldo Lake, and we will have lost some of the diversity and weakened the whole natural system. We will have also reduced the range of information available to our grandchildren. What undisturbed ecological systems will future generations need and want?

Land management is a lot more than an economic problem, but it needs to be examined in terms of what is ecologically and ethically right. We feel that there should be no deletions from the Oregon Wilderness bill, as passed by the House, only additions. H.R. 1149 has been severely compromised from the many areas worthy of wilderness protection. We urge the adoption of a wilderness bill to protect as much of the natural diversity of Oregon as possible. H.R. 1149 represents a bare minimum bill.

I had to skip a little on that.

Senator HATFIELD. Your entire statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. ORUM. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Orum follows:]

Statement by R. Marriner Orum, Vice Chairman Many Rivers Group of the Sierra Club before Senator Mark Hatfield on August 25, 1983, concerning the Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Our particular concerns are the unroaded and potential wilderness areas in Lane, Douglas and Coos Counties. We are of course also interested in the total picture - an Oregon Wilderness bill that protects a substantial amount of our remaining wild forestland and undisturbed watersheds; a bill for maintaining recreation opportunities for an increasing number of wilderness users and perhaps most important a bill that is geared for the protection of plants, animals and ecosystems.

We live in a world of almost infinite variety and diversity. Millions of species of plants and animals all living interdependently on one another and in ecological balance. On a world wide basis, species are vanishing at an alarming rate. Plants and animals are being lost to extinction before they are even discovered.

Wilderness is needed to protect plants, animals and natural ecological systems some of which we may know little or nothing about. Wilderness is needed to maintain diversity. Diversity is needed to buffer against adverse conditions of drought, insect and disease infestations and other forces. Diversity also provides greater opportunities to discover and learn about our natural world.

If we reduce natural diversity today by logging all forest lands that have economic value we do so at our peril. Log all of the commercial timber on Hardesty; put the Mid-Santiam under intensive management; build roads up the coast creeks or make pulp out of the old growth mountain Hemlock near Waldo lake and we will have lost some of the diversity and weakened the whole natural system. We will have also reduced the range of information available to our grandchildren. What undisturbed ecological systems will future generations need and want?

We are a part of the whole diverse ecological system. We can survive only by developing a way of life that harmonizes with natures laws. We live under the same ecological constraints as any other species. Logging wild forest lands followed by intensive forest management tends to destroy the natural systems and is in conflict with a way of life that harmonizes with nature.

Land management is a lot more than an economic problem but it needs to be examined in terms of what is ecologically and ethically right.

We believe that the choice of areas to include in the Oregon Wilderness bill should cover a wide spectrum of ecosystems so to protect the diversity. The wilderness bill should include more than scenic alpine meadows and rugged mountain pinacles. We need to protect medium and low elevation areas like Hardesty and the Mid-Santiam and Hidden Wilderness as well as the higher elevation Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, Three Sisters additions, Diamond Thielsen and Sky Lakes areas. We need to preserve and protect the moist coastal forests of Wassen Creek, the Coast Creeks and Drift Creek as well as the dryer pine bench area in Boulder Creek, Red Buttes and the numerous areas in eastern Oregon. The unique and spectacular Rainbow Falls certainly needs protection. Also the pristine purity of Waldo Lake should not be sacrificed on the stumpage auction block which is all too likely if left without wilderness protection.

We feel that there should be no deletions from the Oregon Wilderness Bill HR1149 as passed by the house - only additions. HR1149 has already been severely compromised from the many areas worthy of wilderness protection.

We urge the adoption of a wilderness bill to protect as much of the natural diversity of Oregon as possible. HR1149 represents a minimum bill for Oregon.

R. Marriner Orum

STATEMENT OF JAMES D. VERSTEEG, PROFESSIONAL HYDROLOGIC ENGINEER

Mr. **VERSTEEG.** Good morning, Senator. My name is Jim Versteeg. I'm a professional hydrologic engineer. My comments will be limited to the hydrologic and water quality impacts if logging and clearcutting were to proceed on the roadless watersheds in the Siuslaw National Forest that are proposed for wilderness.

These impacts include increased frequency and severity of landslides, increased erosion rates of the soil, compaction of the soil, reduced fertility of the soil, increased severety and frequency of flood peaks, reduced late summer and early fall stream flows, increased stream sediment discharge, reduced oxygen levels in the stream, elevated stream temperatures, increased nutrient levels in the stream, pollution of the stream by herbicides, dioxin in particular; pollution of the stream by vegetation debris.

All of these affects would have tremendous impacts on the fish population in Drift Creek and Wassen Creek. Drift Creek has a very unique native fish population. It has chinook salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout and rainbow trout--one of the few native runs, natural runs of these species in western Oregon, particularly in the Coast Range. And that concludes my comments, Senator.

Senator **HATFIELD.** Thank you. We'll include all of your statement in the record.

Mr. **VERSTEEG.** Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Versteeg follows:]

From: James D. Versteeg
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August 25, 1983

To: The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committe
via Senator Mark O. Hatfield

Subject: Testimony realative to HR 1149

I would like to confine most of my testimony to the area of hydrology and how wilderness watersheds are impacted when they are subject to logging and clearcutting operations. I will also relate some of this information to some of the wilderness watersheds included in HR 1149.

First a few words on my qualifications and credentials that allow me to testify in this area. I have had extensive graduate work in the area of hydrology and hydraulic engineering at Sacramento state University in Sacramento, California. I have authored or co-authored two professional papers in the area of hydrology. I have read extensively both professional and none professional publications in the area of hydrology. I have had over 13 years experience in the area of hydrology with the Corps of Engineers in Sacramento, Seattle and Portland. My testimony, however, is in no way sponsored by or represents the official view of the Corps of Engineers. I make this testimony strictly as a private citizen.

I am particularly interested in the preservation and protection of low elevation wilderness watersheds and their associated old growth timber. These regions are usually covered with prime timber and are among those roadless areas that are under the most pressure by timber interests to be logged off. Time is thus of the essence if these areas are to be preserved as wilderness. There is currently no such area under wilderness protection on the entire Coast Range of Oregon and only one or two along the West Slope of the Cascades. Among the proposed wilderness areas in HR 1149 that fit this category of low elevation wilderness watersheds are the Columbia Gorge, Badger Creek, Salmon-Huckleberry, Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas.

In my testimony that follows I would like to first outline the hydrologic effects of logging and logging practices on watersheds and then show how they directly apply to the Middle Santiam and Drift Creek proposed wilderness areas. I limit my specific comments to these two areas because of time limitations and because I feel that both of these areas are very unique and in the greatest danger of being lost as wilderness. Most of my general comments concerning the impact of logging on watersheds will pertain to the other previous mentioned proposed wilderness areas.

There is little doubt that logging in general and clearcutting in particular have significant effects on the hydrologic characteristics of watersheds. (1,2,3,4,5,6) This impact is especially severe on low elevation watersheds because of the intensity with which they are logged. Logging causes a variety of impacts, both large and small, on watersheds. Heavy equipment operations and the dragging of logs across the surface of the soil causes severe soil compaction. Soil permiability to moisture can be reduced by as much as 90%. (7) The regrowth of new trees is also reduced in these compacted areas. Growth reductions of up to 57% have been found. (8) This same tractor logging can expose as much of 22% of the mineral soil to the forces of erosion. The loss of permeability may last for years. (9) The ultimate result of this loss in soil permeability and the removal of vegetation that goes along with this logging operation is an increase in surface runoff and a decrease th the deep percolation of precipitation into the soil. This condition translates into a modification in the flow behavior of the stream. There is an increase in the magnitude of flood peaks and a decrease in the volume of late summer and early fall stream flows. There are a number of scientific studies that substantiate this. (10,11,12) The author Christner, in particular, shows the impact of logging on flood peaks in the Willamette National Forest.

This previously mentioned soil disturbance, coupled with the removal of vegetation in clearcutting operations, can cause a considerable increase in soil erosion in the form of sheet movement of soil and in the increase in numbers and severity of landslides. Logging roads are particular susceptible to these landslides. a study of heavily logged over areas revealed that 72% of the earthmovement occured along logging roads, while these areas accounted for only about 2% of the total area. (13) These landslide areas are difficult, if not impossible to reforest. This increased soil erosion has an adverse impact on the fertility of the soil that remains. Studies in the redwoods in California have shown that clearcut areas have a 41% reduction in nutrient availability five years after clearcutting. (14) Similar studies in Wisconsin have revealed up to a 50% reduction in the fertility of the soil in cut over areas.

The soil that erodes from the mountain slopes that are clearcut eventually ends up in the stream channel. Sedimentation measured in areas that have been logged has been found to be 100 times the amount measured in areaas that have not be logged. (15) This sediment in the streambed severely impairs water quality and can smother and destroy any fish eggs that may be present. (16) Vegetation debris introduced into the stream from logging operations can also have an impact on the oxygen content in the water. When vegetation cover is removed in and around stream channels extreme temperature changes can occure. Temperature rises of as much as twenty degrees have been measured. (17) This extreme temperature change can have a particular damaging effect on young salmon and trout. This warm water also appears to increase young salmon's sensitivity to toxic substances. (18)

A current forestry practice that both reduces the ultimate productivity of the soil and introduces an unwanted chemical into the watershed is the practice of spraying herbacides in newly clearcut areas. This spraying supposedly reduces the vegetation that competes with newly planted Douglas-fir seedlings. But this spraying also kills alder tr that are an important nitrogen fixer in disturbed areas of the forest. (19) Studies have shown that alder trees may contribute as much as 124 pounds of nitrogen per acre per year. There is also an impact by these poisons on the aquatic life of the stream. A chemical present in most of the herbicides sprayed, dioxin, has been termed by the EPA as "perhaps the most toxic small molecule known to man". (20)

How would all of these hydrologic impacts of logging specifically affect the Drift creek and Middle Santiam watersheds?if they were to be clear-cut? Road construction and vegetation removal would greatly increase soil erosion rates and also cause a dramatic increase in the number of landslides. The soils in the Middle Fork of the Santiam watershed is particularly susceptible to erosion and severe landslides. (21) Road building and maintenance would be very difficult and expensive in this area because of the steepness of the slopes and the unstable nature of the soils. Clearcutting would increase seasonal average flood peaks in both streams and would cause increased flood damage and erosion downstream. Valuable farmland in the downstream areas of Drift Creek could be lost. Increased sedimentation and debris in the Middle Fork of the Santiam would have an adverse impact on Green Peter Reservoir. Reduced late summer flows could adversely impact fish populations and the operation of Green Peter Reservoir.

Both Drift Creek and the Middle Fork of the Santiam suppo t unique native fish populations. Chinook salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout and rainbow trout are found in both streams. (22,23) If these basins were clearcut the native fish populations in both streams would be adversely affected. Increased amounts of sediment and debris would smother fish eggs and rob oxygen from the water. The elevated stream temperatures would stress these fish and probably cause high mortality in these populations. The increased nutrient levels in those streams (due to soil leaching and fertilizing), coupled with the increased solor raidiation due to clearcutting, would impact the water quality of the streams through the generation of algae blooms. Herbicides, certain to be sprayed in both basins, would have a detrimental effect on aquatic life and render the fish unpalatable.

Lastly it should be mentioned that the Drift Creek Watershed and the Middle Fork of the Santiam Watershed deserve to be preserved in their natural state just for purely scientific and esthetic reasons. Both of those areas representsnatural environments that are rapidly disappearing in Western Oregon. The Drift Creek Basin would be a perfect area for base line studies on the impact, both long and short term, of logging on the hydrologic behavior of stream basins in the Coast Range. Similarly the Middle Fork of the Santiam represents another potential base line study area for the Western Cascades. It provides a perfect contrast to the North and south Forks of the Santiam, as both streams have been logged off extensively in the past. If we are to avoid permanent damage to the fertility and productivity of our forest lands we must have areas that are protected from logging so that we have something to compare our logged off areas with. Only by this way can we determine if our timber harvesting decisions are rational or irrational.

James D. Versteeg

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Senator HATFIELD. Good morning, Senator.

STATEMENT OF WALT BROWN, OREGON STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT NO. 12

Senator BROWN. Senator Hatfield, my name is Walt Brown. I'm the State Senator from District 12. We first met when you came to Mountain Park to give a sermon, and my sermon will be [laughter] my talk will be much shorter.

Senator HATFIELD. Nice to see you again, Senator.

Senator BROWN. Before the——

Senator HATFIELD. I want to hear a sermon from you today. [Laughter.]

Senator BROWN. Before coming to Oregon in 1970, I served 27 years in the U.S. Navy and for the last 10 years I have represented, at one time or other as a result of reapportionment, the majority of the people in Clackamas County.

If the people in my district were here today, if they realized what was at stake, if they knew that Congress had seen fit to protect only 1.2 million acres of Oregon wilderness, as compared to an equivalent of 3.3 million acres in Washington State; if they knew, for example, that the BLM acres around Table Rock outside of Molalla are not protected by the proposed act; if they new that the 11,000 acres along Drift Creek were not protected, or the 15,000 acres on the north side of Mount Hebo; if they knew that the 17,000 acres in the Old Cascades along the South Santiam Highway—the Pyramids, Browder Ridge and Jumpoff Joe Mountain and Moose Creek are not protected by this act; if they knew that the 100,000 acres in the Illinois River Valley of the Kalmiopsis are not protected in this act, I'm strongly confident that the vast majority would urge you not only to protect these and other special gems, but to put Oregon on a equal footing with Washington State when it comes to preserving what remains of Oregon's natural heritage of irreplaceable, low altitude, relatively accessible wilderness.

During the 1981 session, I chaired the Senate Business and Consumer Affairs Committee and in this last session, served on a subcommittee of the Joint Ways and Means Committee which has jurisdiction over agriculture and forestry, fish and wildlife, economic development, and tourism. I have strong interest in those areas. My associations, also, are with the Mazamas and Steelheaders, the Farmers Union and Grange, and the American Association of Retired People. Hence, my orientation.

I visited thousands of homes of the people in my country; I think I understand their concerns. They are a cross-section of Oregon—from the professionals in Lake Oswego to the building trade unionists in Milwaukie; farmers in Boring and lumber millworkers in Eagle Creek. Theirs are the concerns of all Oregonians, the vitality of our State's economy, particularly the wood products industry, the cost of housing and the conservation of those natural resources which make Oregon a very special place to live and work and visit.

Hence, I strongly support an expanded wilderness act.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Senator Brown follows:]

SENATOR WALTER F. BROWN
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
SENATE DISTRICT 12

REPLY TO
SENATOR WALT BROWN
ROOM S 211
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
SALEM, OR 97310

COMMITTEES
SENATE CO-CHAIRMAN
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
VICE-CHAIRMAN JUDICIARY
VICE-CHAIRMAN LABOR
MEMBER JOINT WAYS & MEANS

OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OREGON
97310

August 25, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

RE: Hearing on HR 1149
Kresge Auditorium, Willamette University
Salem, Oregon

I am State Senator Walt Brown, representing Senate District Twelve in Clackamas County.

If the people in my district fully understood what is at stake here today, if they knew that Congress has seen fit to protect only 1.2 million acres of Oregon wilderness in the National Wilderness System as compared to an equivalent of 3.3 million acres in Washington State, if they knew that the 5,400 B.L.M. acres at Table Rock outside Molalla are not protected in the proposed Oregon Forest Wilderness Act of 1983, if they knew that the 11,000 acres along Drift Creek and the 15,000 acres on the north side of Mt. Hebo in the Coast Range are not protected by this act, if they knew that the 17,000 acres in the Old Cascades along the South Santiam Highway -- the Pyramids, Browder Ridge, Jumpoff Joe Mountain, and Moose Creek -- are not protected by this act, if they knew that the 115,000 acres in the Illinois River Canyon of the Kalmiopsis are not protected in this act, I am strongly confident that the vast majority would urge you not only to protect these and other special gems but to put Oregon on an equal footing with Washington State when it comes to preserving what remains of Oregon's natural heritage of irreplaceable, low altitude, relatively accessible wilderness.

After spending 27 years in the Navy, I adopted Oregon in 1970 as the best place on earth to live. My associations include the Mazamas and Steelheaders, the Farmers Union and Grange, and the American Association of Retired Persons -- and I may add that a retired person like myself can walk along the beautiful level trail at Drift Creek which should be preserved, not destroyed.

During the 1981 Legislature I chaired the Senate Business & Consumer Affairs Committee and during the 1983 Legislature served on the subcommittee of the Joint Ways & Means Committee which had juridsiction over agriculture & forestry, fish & wildlife, economic development & tourism.

Having visited thousands of homes in Clackamas County, I feel that I understand many of the concerns of my constituents who are a real cross-section of Oregon -- from professionals to building trade unionists in Milwaukie, from farmers in Boring to lumber mill workers in Eagle Creek. Their concerns are the concerns of all Oregonians -- and include the vitality of our state's economy, particularly in the forest products industry; the cost of housing; and the conservation of those natural resources that make Oregon such a very special place to live and work and visit -- a balanced concern in the tradition of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt, of Gifford Pinchot and John Muir.

I strongly support the Oregon Forest Wilderness Act of 1983 and believe it is in the best of Oregon's agriculture and timber industry.

Senator **Hatfield**. Senator McFarland.

Senator **McFarland**. Senator Hatfield——

Senator **Hatfield**. I have two Senators here today—three.

Senator **McFarland**. Thank you very much for having us and hearing our concerns.

STATEMENT OF RUTH McFARLAND, OREGON STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT NO. 11

Senator **McFarland**. The Oregon wilderness bill is an investment in tomorrow. It's payoffs begin almost immediately. The bill releases to multiple-use management almost the same amount of timber it places in wilderness. It does that by recognizing the Forest Service RARE II Environmental Impact Statement as sufficient to meet the requirements of the law, thus avoiding the certainty of lawsuits which could tie up all 2.9 million acres of Oregon roadless areas indefinitely.

The bill invests in Oregon's move toward a more diversified economy at a time when Oregon's timber-related jobs are being lost to automation or industry movement to other States. It helps diversify the economy be protecting a great number of watersheds which are the spawning grounds for Oregon's fabled salmon, steelhead and other anadromous fish.

Over a half million salmon and steelhead tags were issued in Oregon last year. And Oregon's commercial fishing industry relies heavily for its survival on these watersheds.

The wilderness bill preserves the natural habitat of elk and other game and nongame animals. Elk alone attract 130,000 hunters a year. The Forest Service estimated that about 600,000 recreation days were spent in already-designated wilderness areas last summer alone, representing at least a $7½ million income for the State.

Oregon's potential No. 1 industry is tourism. The Oregon wilderness bill preserves 1.2 million acres of the kind of land that draws tourists to Oregon. The wilderness bill creates new jobs outside the troubled wood products industry, but it does not threaten one single wood products job that now exists.

The current recession reduced wood products employment from 51,000 jobs in 1979 to 39,000 last year. Even with the 2 to 2½ percent reduction in harvest which could result from the wilderness bill, the bill's allowable harvest can return timber-related jobs to their 1979 prerecession level. And if we need more timber for work in Oregon we can cut down on the number of raw logs we ship out of this State each year, roughly two to three times the amount of timber set aside by the wilderness bill.

Senator Hatfield, for the record, I'm Ruth McFarland. I am a chair of the Senate Committee on Economic Industry, which includes forestry, and I'm a member of the Western States legislative forestry task force. And, again, let me thank you for hearing our opinions and feelings about these bills.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you, Senator. We're very happy to have all of you here.

[The prepared statement of Senator McFarland follows:]

RUTH McFARLAND
DISTRICT 11

REPLY TO ADDRESS INDICATED
☐ Senate Chamber
Salem, Oregon 97310
☐ 1398 East Cleveland #13
Woodburn, Oregon 97070

OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OREGON
97310

COMMITTEES
Chair
Economic Activities
(Agriculture, Forestry &
Fisheries)
Member
Trade & Economic Development
Revenue
Government Operations
Data Processing
Western States Legislative
Forestry Task Force
Senate Caucus
Assistant Majority Leader

8/25/83

WILDERNESS BILL TESTIMONY SEN. RUTH MC FARLAND

THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL IS AN INVESTMENT IN TOMORROW. ITS PAYOFFS BEGIN ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

THE BILL RELEASES TO MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT ALMOST THE SAME AMOUNT OF TIMBER IT PLACES IN WILDERNESS. IT DOES THAT BY RECOGNIZING THE FOREST SERVICE RARE II ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEM[illegible]S SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW-- THUS AVO[illegible]NG THE CERTAINTY OF LAWSUITS WHICH COULD TIE UP ALL 2.9 MILLION ACRES OF OREGON ROADLESS AREAS INDEFINITELY.

THE BILL INVESTS IN OREGON'S MOVE TOWARD A MORE DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY AT A TIME WHEN OREGON'S TIMBER-RELATED JOBS ARE BEING LOST TO AUTOMATION OR INDUSTRY MOVEMENT TO OTHER STATES. IT HELPS DIVERSIFY THE ECONOMY BY PROTECTING A GREAT NUMBER OF WATERSHEDS WHICH ARE THE SPAWNING GROUNDS FOR OREGON'S FABLED SALMON, STEELHEAD ADN OTHER ANADROMOUS FISH.

OVER A HALF A MILLION SALMON AND STEELHEAD TAGS WERE ISSUED IN OREGON LAST YEAR. AND OREGON'S COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY RELIES HEAVILY FOR ITS SURVIVAL ON THESE WATERSHEDS.

THE WILDERNESS BILL PRESERVES THE NATURAL HABITAT OF ELK AND OTHER GAME AND NON-GAME ANIMALS. ELK ALONE ATTRACT 130,000 HUNTERS A YEAR.

THE FOREST SERVICE ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 600,000 RECREATION DAYS WERE SPENT IN ALREADY DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS LAST SUMMER ALONE--REPRESENTING AT LEAST A 7 AND A HALF MILLION DOLLAR INCOME FOR THE STATE.

OREGON'S POTENTIAL NUMBER ONE INDUSTRY IS TOURISM. THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL PRESERVES 1.2 MILLION ACRES OF THE KIND OF LAND THAT DRAWS TOURISTS TO OREGON.

THE WILDERNESS BILL CREATES NEW JOBS OUTSIDE THE TROUBLED WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, BUT IT DOES NOT THREATEN ONE SINGLE WOOD PRODUCTS JOB THAT NOW EXISTS.

THE CURRENT RECESSION REDUCED WOOD PRODUCTS EMPLOYMENT FROM 51,000 JOBS IN 1979 TO 39,000 LAST YEAR. EVEN WITH THE 2 TO 2½ PERCENT REDUCTION IN HARVEST WHICH COULD RESULT FROM THE WILDERNESS BILL, THE BILL'S ALLOWABLE HARVEST CAN RETURN TIMER RELATED JOBS TO THEIR 1979 PRE-RECESSION LEVEL.

AND IF WE NEED MORE TIMBER FOR WORK IN OREGON WE CAN CUT DOWN ON THE NUMBER OF RAW LOGS WE SHIP OUT OF THIS STATE EACH YEAR, ROUGHLY 2 TO 3 TIMES THE AMOUNT OF TIMBER SET ASIDE BY THE WILDERNESS BILL.

THANK YOU.

Senator **Hatfield**. I would now like to invite the first panel, panel A, for the Siskiyou National Forest.

We're happy to have you here.

STATEMENT OF DAVID F. WERSCHKUL, CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, KALMIOPSIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. **Werschkul**. For the record, my name is Dave Werschkul. I am a resident of Agnes, Oreg. I'm here today representing the Kalmiopsis Audubon Society of which I am conservation chair and founding president.

I'd like to discuss two topics, two roadless areas in the Siskiyou National Forest: The Grassy Knob and the Kalmiopsis Wildlands.

The top conservation priority of the Kalmiopsis Audubon Society is the inclusion of the Grassy Knob roadless area in the Oregon wilderness system. We feel this is necessary to protect commercial and sport fisheries on the south coast. Because of the steep slopes, skeletal soils and adverse climatic conditions, reforestation will be nearly impossible using current management techniques. The only viable management option is preservation as wilderness.

Second, I'd like to discuss the Kalmiopsis Wildlands. When our audubon society first formed 4 years ago, we decided the enlargement of this wilderness was not a priority. We thought other policy options available to the Forest Service could adequately manage all forest resources. However, today, we have lost confidence in the Forest Service's ability. We have lost confidence because of the ability of the wood products industry to direct management policy.

The timber harvest for allowable cut on the Siskiyou National Forest is based—depends upon the timber base. The larger the timber base, the larger the allowable cut. Recent policies of the Forest Service have no other justification than to artificially increase this timber base. Two of these new policies are the so-called Brushfield conversion program and the inclusion of the recreational and scenic sections of the wild river corridor into the timber base.

While time does not allow me to discuss in detail these programs, I refer you to my prepared statement.

Given that the wood products industry dominates management policy, the conservation community is left with no option but to seek wilderness designations. Thus, we ask Senator Hatfield to reevaluate his position on the roadless areas of the north and south Kalmiopsis wilderness. If, after reevaluation, you still cannot support wilderness for the marginal timberlands of this area, then we urge you press for your back country legislation. We feel failure to act in either of these ways will tarnish your fine record as U.S. Senator concerned with the long-term health of our great State.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you for putting it right on the line. [Laughter.]

[The prepared statement of Mr. Werschkul follows:]

23 August 1983

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

RE: Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill

The Kalmiopsis Audubon Society supports the passage of an Oregon Wilderness Bill similar to H. R. 1149 passed March 21, 1983 by a House vote of 253 to 93. In particular we urge the Senate version to include the proposed Grassy Knob Wilderness Area, as defined in the House version. Finally, we suggest reconsideration of the roadless areas north and south of the Kalmiopsis and support wilderness designation, or, if new legislation is forthcoming, inclusion of these areas into a new management class known as "backcountry" as outlined by yourself.

Grassy Knob Wilderness Area

The proposed Grassy Knob Wilderness Area, 35,030 acres in size, is located between the Elk and Sixes Rivers. The Forest Service has estimated that 90 percent of the remaining spawning habitat for anadromous fish for the Sixes watershed is contained with the proposed wilderness area. Unfortunately some of the Elk drainage has already been logged and summer water temperatures can approach the lethal limit for fish. Further logging and road construction would raise temperatures over the limit of 75° C. To protect the commercial and sport fisheries of Southern Oregon, Grassy Knob must be preserved.

If logging is allowed to occur in the Grassy Knob area, we believe the chances for successful regeneration are slight. Slopes are steep, soils are relatively thin, and lack of summer precipitation limit the ability of this area to support a commercial timber management program. Indeed, we think logging in the Grassy Knob Wilderness area would amount to little more than a one time harvest. It is doubtful whether receipts would balance the costs of road construction, let alone the damage done to other forest resources such as fisheries and other wildlife values.

For these reasons we urge you to include the Grassy Knob area into the Senate version of the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Of all the forest lands within Oregon qualifying for wilderness status, we think that the Grassy Knob area is as deserving as any of preservation.

Kalmiopsis Wildlands

So much as has been written and said about the Kalmiopsis area, and why it deserves wilderness designation, we see no reason to repeat it here - the arguments of conservationists are well known. Instead we would like to relate to you the experiences of our group and why more needs to be done to protect the many resources of the Kalmiopsis region.

When our group formed in 1979 we did not place the enlargement of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area as a chapter priority. We felt that other management practices could be used to protect resources. Four years later we no longer have this confidence in the Forest Service. We see now that the wood products industry has enough influence in the Siskiyou National Forest that timber will be cut regardless of the costs to other resources. Two examples of programs by the Forest Service illustrate the extent of control by the wood products industry.

Brushfield Conversion Program.- Much of the forest lands of Southwestern Oregon are not conifers but hardwoods such as tanoak, madrone and live oak. The Forest Service has started a program to convert these hardwood forests to conifers.

We object to the program. There is no evidence the program will work. The soils in these hardwood forest areas are skeletal and may be the reason fir has not established itself in the first place. The Forest Service has not determined the impact of hardwood removal on game species although it is well known that a primary forage during the fall for bear, deer and elk is the tanoak acorn. Even the name of the program is deceptive: these areas are not brushfields but rather hardwood forests.

The principle objective of the program seems to be to increase the timber base of the Siskiyou National Forest. For every acre of hardwood "converted", regardless of success, that much more coniferous forest can be cut.

Scenic and Recreational Rogue River.- The forest lands of the scenic and recreational sections of the Rogue River have been included in the timber base. We do not think the Forest Service plans to cut all the scenic and recreational lands: rather their inclusion in the timber base is their way of increasing the allowable cut on other lands.

These are but two examples of how the Siskiyou National Forest is being mismanaged - how policy is little more than a scheme to maximize the short term harvest. The multiple use concept has failed because of the ability of the wood products industry to dominate policy. For this reason, the Kalmiopsis Audubon Society urges that the roadless lands to the north and south of the existing wilderness area be included in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness area, or that new policies be legislated to protect areas not suitable for intensive timber management but able to support limited harvest. The Kalmiopsis Audubon Society believes that the "backcountry" concept could work to protect all forest values. Without such "backcountry" legislation, however, wilderness is preferred over current practices that give slight consideration to forest values other than timber and that do not provide for a truly renewable timber resource.

Sincerely,

David F. Werschkul, Conservation Chairman
Kalmiopsis Audubon Society
Wedderburn, OR 97491

Senator **Hatfield**. Who's next?

Mr. **Lawson**. I guess I am, sir.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS LAWSON, FOREST PATHOLOGIST, CASCADE HOLISTIC ECONOMIC CONSULTANTS

Mr. **Lawson**. My name is Thomas Lawson. I'm a forest pathologist with the Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants in Eugene.

I'd like today to draw your attention to Port Orford cedar which is a tree that grows mainly from Coos Bay, Oreg., south to northern Arcata in northern California. This tree in the Siskiyou is one of the most valuable trees in the Siskiyou National Forest. At the time when Douglas fir was selling, if you could sell it, for $300 per board foot, Port Orford cedar was selling for roughly $1,100 per 1,000 board feet.

But unfortunately, this valuable species is being threatened by an introduced fungus, which has the Latin name *Phytophthora lateralis,* which causes a root disease of the Port Orford cedar and causes the death of Fort Orford cedar. Seeing how it's such a valuable tree, wilderness designation in southwest Oregon could make the difference between survival and extinction of this tree species.

Now, forest pathologists have studied this disease, and they found that the disease has spread mainly through human activity and road construction. The spores of the fungus will adhere in the mud to the undercarriage of trucks or be dragged through the site on skidding of logs, and once it enters the watershed the spores are spread throughout the watershed and Port Orford cedar within that watershed have a good chance of becoming infected and then dying.

I would like to submit two things for the record—a copy for yourself and one for the record—of a report I did earlier this spring, which chronologs how management has increased and put the spread of the disease throughout southwest Oregon.

I would like today for you to consider that wilderness designation could prevent such a spread. Looking at two areas in the Siskiyou National Forest, the Grassy Knob roadless area and the north Kalmiopsis additions to the wilderness bill would allow, perhaps, the survival of this tree for future generations. These areas contain relatively large drainages on which Port Orford cedar grow and are unentered at this moment by roads or timber harvests.

But unfortunately two timber sales are right now being planned for Grassy Knob which could in fact bring about the infection in the entire drainage. And the construction of roads through the Bald Mountain Road through the north Kalmiopsis could also provide an entry zone for these spores and, therefore, into the drainages. So I think designation of these two areas could bring about the insurance that Port Orford cedar remains a part of Oregon's forests.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Larson follows:]

CHEC

P.O. Box 3479 Eugene, Oregon 97403
(503) 686-4360

Testimony of Thomas Lawson, Forest Pathologist
before the Public Lands Subcommittee
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
25 August 1983

Senator Hatfield, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you as you consider the inclusion of additional acreage of Oregon's forest into the National Wilderness System. My name is Thomas Lawson and I am a consulting Forest Pathologist with CHEC, a non-profit forestry consultant firm.

Forest diseases -- caused by fungi, viruses, and bacteria -- cause more mortality and growth loss each year than the damage from fire and insects combined. The U.S. Forest Service estimates that the loss due to disease in Oregon and Washington is 3,133 million board feet each year. This volume loss is equivalent to 13 percent of the total annual growth of Oregon and Washington forests.

Even though fungi are a natural component of the forest ecosystem, human activities and forest management practices can encourage the incidence of and damage from forest disease outbreaks. In the Southeastern United States, fusiform rust (caused by Cronartium quercuum f. sp. fusiforme) damage to southern pines has risen to 194 million cubic feet of growing stock annually. The rust incidence has increased mainly because of the establishment of pure, even-aged pine stands following site preparation treatments.

Publishers of Forest Planning

In Northern California, black-stain root disease (caused by Verticicladiella wageneri) outbreaks have been associated with disturbances from road construction and precommercial thinning.

Since human activity and forest management practices can increase the incidence of and damage from forest diseases, classification of areas as Wilderness will protect forests from outbreaks of disease. Wilderness can also provide a gene pool for future forests, which may be critical if disease destroys trees elsewhere.

Port-Orford-cedar (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana) grows in a narrow band along the Pacific Coast from Coos Bay, Oregon south to the Mad River near Arcata, California. It is one of the most valuable trees in Oregon: when Douglas-fir in the Siskiyou National Forest was selling for $300 per thousand board feet, Port-Orford-cedar sold for an average price of over $1,100 per thousand.

But this valuable species is in danger of being wiped out within its range by an disease introduced by humans and spread by timber harvesting. Wilderness designation in Southwest Oregon can make the difference between survival and extinction.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the fungus Phytophthora lateralis was introduced into the Pacific Northwest. This fungus attacks and invariably kills Port-Orford-cedar, which is the only host for P. lateralis in Southwest Oregon.

The fungus was first found to occur in the natural range of Port-Orford-cedar in the mid-1950s. Since then, it has spread throughout much of the tree's range and destroyed many trees.

Scientists have found that the disease is primarily spread into uninfested areas by motor vehicles and road construction equipment. Mud containing fungal spores and infested plant debris are picked up and deposited on another site by logs being skidded and on the tires and undercarriages of vehicles. Once on the new site the spores of P. lateralis can germinate and spread throughout the watershed via the groundwater.

Port-Orford-cedar has little resistance to this introduced pathogen. Although researchers are attempting to breed trees resistent to the disease, no resistent trees have yet been found.

As shown in my report, **Management of Port-Orford-Cedar and its Influence on Phytophthora Root Rot**, the only policy which can insure long-term viability of the tree within its natural range is a restriction from entry by roads or vehicles into some or all uninfected watersheds containing Port-Orford-cedar. Once the last Port-Orford-cedar stands are entered and infected, this entire species, with all its precisely-adapted variation, may be destroyed.

Unfortunately, the Forest Service is taking no precautions to restrict the introduction of Phytophthora lateralis into uninfected watersheds. Forest planning now underway is completely neglecting the problem. Forest Service activities are likely to spread the fungus to all remaining uninfected Port-Orford-cedar stands before any progress can be made in breeding a resistent tree. In the face of this, the only way to protect the tree within its natural range is by designating areas containing Port-Orford-cedar as Wilderness.

A number of roadless areas identified during and prior to the RARE II planning effort contain uninfected stands of Port-Orford-cedar. None of these areas were proposed for Wilderness or further planning by the Forest Service and timber sales are now being planned in them.

Two of the most important areas are the Grassy Knob roadless area and the North Kalmiopsis additions. These areas contain relatively large drainages on which Port-Orford-cedar grow and are unentered by roads or timber harvests.

Two timber sales being planned in the Grassy Knob area will be almost certain to infect the entire drainage. The Bald Mountain Road, a ridge-top road in the North Kalmiopsis, will enter several previously uninfested watersheds and is likely to result in the destruction of cedar in much of the Silver Creek and parts of the Illinois River drainages.

If Port-Orford-cedar is to remain commercially valuable anywhere in its range, we must preserve uninfected stands for future gene pools within part of its range. Designation of the Grassy Knob roadless area as Wilderness and the addition of the North Kalmiopsis roadless area to the Kalmiopsis Wilderness is needed to insure that Port-Orford-cedar remains a part of Oregon's forests.

STATEMENT OF A. JAMES ROGERS, CONSULTING FORESTER

Mr. Rogers. My name is Jim Rogers, and I'm a consulting forester from Port Orford representing Citizens for Grassy Knob.

I wish to present you with several pertinent facts concerning the Grassy Knob wilderness area. Most Elk and Sixes River salmon spawn within the boundaries of the Grassy Knob area. Extensive logging is planned in all but one of the primary salmon spawning drainages. The soils in the Grassy Knob area are among the most unstable and erosion prone in the Siskiyou National Forest, with slopes averaging about 30 percent and many exceeding 100 percent.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife opposes logging the Grassy Knob area. Dr. John R. Donaldson stated in a letter to me that

> The Department has consistently opposed timber harvest in the Dry, Anvil and Rock Creek watersheds. We believe the current timber harvest technology will not permit logging within the sensitive watersheds mentioned above without significant environmental degradation.

I've has 15 years' experience in logging and road construction activities in the Elk and Sixes, and it is my sincere opinion, Senator, that if the proposed timber harvest takes place in the Grassy Knob area, the salmon population will decline drastically within the next 30 years. It is true that setting this area aside from logging will cost timber-related jobs and revenue, but the loss of this fisheries resource may well be far greater. Most of the land in the Elk and Sixes is already dedicated to timber management, and I strongly feel that if would be very reasonable and prudent to dedicate the Grassy Knob area to the preservation of our fisheries.

I think I'll conclude my speech at that point.

Senator Hatfield. I'd like to interrupt to make me understand that, this point No. 3, that the slopes average 80 percent——

Mr. Rogers. That's correct.

Senator Hatfield [continuing]. And exceeding 100 percent? Is 100 percent straight up and down?

Mr. Rogers. No; 100 percent is 45 degrees.

Senator Hatfield. All right.

Mr. Rogers. Eighty-percent slope is at about the point where you have to have something to hang onto to walk up it.

Senator Hatfield. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rogers follows:]

Testimony of A. James Rogers, Consulting Forester, Port Orford, Oregon representing Citizens For Grassy Knob at the Senate Field Hearing on the Oregon Wilderness Bill Salem, Oregon, August 25, 1983.

Senator Hatfield:

First I wish to present you with several facts concerning the proposed Grassy Knob Wilderness Area:

1- Most Elk and Sixes River salmon spawn within the boundaries of the Grassy Knob area.

2- Extensive logging is planned in all but one of the primary salmon spawning drainages.

3- The soils in the Grassy Knob area are among the most unstable and erosion-prone on the Siskiyou National Forest with slopes averaging about 80% and many exceeding 100%.

4- The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife opposes logging the Grassy Knob area. Dr. John R. Donaldson stated in a letter to me that, "The Department has consistently opposed timber harvest in the Dry, Anvil and Rock Creek watersheds. ...we believe the current timber harvest technology will not permit logging within the sensitive watersheds mentioned above without significant environmental degradation..."

I have had 15 years experience in logging and road construction activities in the Elk and Sixes, and it is my sincere opinion, Senator, that if the proposed timber harvest takes place in the Grassy Knob area, the salmon population will decline drastically within 30 years. It is true that setting this area aside from logging will cost timber-related jobs and revenue, but the loss of this fisheries resource may well be far greater. Most of the land in the Elk and Sixes is already dedicated to timber management, and I strongly feel that it would be very reasonable and prudent to dedicate the Grassy Knob area to the preservation of our fisheries.

The salmon and steelhead fisheries is of great importance to the Port Orford area.. Many of our commercial fishermen subsist largely on this resource, and the fall and winter sportsfishing bring needed tourist revenue to local businesses. However, the benefits from this fishery are certainly not confined to Port Orford. Indeed, commercial fishermen up and down the coast profit from the Grassy Knob -spawned salmon, because, unlike salmon from other rivers in Oregon, the Elk and Sixes fish remain largely in Oregon waters. Rogue River fish are usually caught off California, while those from rivers to the north are caught in Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska. Furthermore, Chetco River fish are spawned at the State's Elk River Salmon Hatchery. The hatchery was located on Elk River because that is one of the coolest, cleanest rivers in the state. Any deterioration in water quality or increase in temperature could doom the hatchery.

To be sure, the Forest Service is aware of the danger logging this area presents to the fisheries, and they have provided greater protection to these streams than in any of their other management areas. Extra-wide buffer strips have been provided for along Dry Creek, Rock Creek, and Elk River. However, the likelihood that these will substantially blow down renders this protective measure insufficient to insure the future of the fisheries. The Butcher's Gulch timber sale immediately adjacent to the proposed wilderness has doubled in size due to blowdown since it was logged a few years ago. Additionally, one of the options being considered in formulating the new Siskiyou Forest management plan calls for harvesting these buffers. Their future would be largely subject to the philosophies of future administrations. Only congressionally-designated wilderness classification can insure the protection of the fisheries.

Another benefit to be derived from the preservation of the Grassy Knob area would be the protection of numerous small stands of Port-Orford-cedar. This unique species is being rapidly decimated by a deadly root rot known as Phytophthora lateralis. This disease is spread primarily by logging and road building activities. Very few of the remaining stands have been afforded significant protection. Although two Research Natural Areas were set aside expressly for this species, they are now both infested with the disease,

Senator, you may hear from people who oppose setting this (or any) area aside from logging. In fact, the Curry County Commissioners published a letter in the various county newspapers stating that the county's high unemployment rate is due to wilderness, and many people undoubtedly believed them. But, I know you agree that the exploitation of one resource is unwise if it will result in the loss, to future generations, of another equally valuable resource. And if the Grassy Knob area is set aside as wilderness, the timber will still be there should it ever be drastically needed. In the meantime, its highest and best use is for protection of the area's other resources ... watershed, fisheries, old-growth dependent plant and animal species (including the endangered Spotted Owl), Port-Orford-cedar, and of course a gene pool for locally-evolved forest species. Please recommend to your Senate colleagues that the Grassy Knob area be added to the National Wilderness System. Additionally, in order to insure future acceptable water quality at the Elk River Salmon Hatchery, the Copper Mountain area should be added to the House approved area.

Jim Rogers

A. James Rogers

STATEMENT OF JAMES A. BAKER, PRESIDENT, McKENZIE GUARDIANS

Mr. **Baker**. Senator Hatfield, I'm James A. Baker, president of and representing the McKenzie Guardians of Blue River, Oreg.—we're a little far from the Siskiyou, but not too far.

I'm also, for the past 33 years, a Republican and a member of the Communication Workers of America. I'm still on strike today.

Senator **Hatfield**. Are you getting paid?

Mr. **Baker**. No. [Laughter.]

But, to the matter at hand, I speak briefly on the need for you to add one small section of land to the Three Sisters Wilderness, to protect Rainbow Falls and the habitat of the rare Phantom orchid.

I've been on many Forest Service tours in this area, and even the industry people are amazed that this area is not inside the wilderness. You can fix this with a simple boundary ajustment. Do it. It's easy, and you'll like it.

Senator **Hatfield**. OK. [Laughter and applause.]

I'll do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Baker**. Another of the areas——

Senator **Hatfield**. Do you want to continue? You've already won it. Now, do you want to continue or don't you? [Laughter.]

Mr. **Baker**. Oh, we have some other areas, also. [Laughter.]

Senator **Hatfield**. I thought I was getting off pretty easy.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Baker follows:]

McKENZIE GUARDIANS
P.O. Box 111 Blue River, Oregon 97413

Before the Sub Committee
Public Lands and Reserved Water
of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate

Ref: Three Sisters Wilderness Boundary Adjustment for Rainbow Falls

Written Statement submitted by
James Baker
President
McKenzie Guardians
P.O. box 111
Blue River, Ore. 97413

Dear Senator Hatfield:

On behalf of the McKenzie Guardians and all the friends of Wilderness who live along the McKenzie, I urge you to include in your wilderness bill a boundary change to the Three Sisters Wilderness in order to finally insure that all important portions of the scenic Rainbow Falls area get the full scenic protection they have allways deserved.

When the Three Sisters Wilderness was established the boundary was unfortunately positioned to run down the middle of Rainbow Creek thus creating a Wilderness and non-wilderness half of both the falls and the canyon into which it spills.

The trail to a scenic overlook above Seperation creek has long been a popular short hike for many Oregonians. Easily walked, this trail is among the few that are easily accessible for our Senior Citizens as well as those who are handicapped. The natural forest along Rainbow Falls Trail provides habitat for the Rare Phantom Orchid, and the view from the trail's end is truly spectacular. I have even heard timber industry representatives express amazement, after seeing the view , to learn that much of the area is not in wilderness. Not only isn't it in wilderness, where it truly belongs, but one is also shocked to learn that these areas enjoy no scenic protection whatsoever.

In fact, by placing the trail, viewpoint, and half the canyon in the category of General Forest, the Forest Service dooms this area to the scenic degredation that goes along with road construction and unrestrained clearcutting. This lack of restraint is evident in the upcomming Whangdoodle Timber Sale which now threatens to destroy the beauty of this area, by making Management visible from both the trail and scenic overlook. This sale is on hold for now until you, Senator, decide if you will include the proposed boundary change in your bill. I think most of us who have experienced the beauty of Rainbow Falls would agree that management activities are out of place here. We cannot allow the beauty of such places to be trampled in the stampede for more timber.

Senator, its time we corrected a past mistake and give the entire scenic area the full protection of the Wilderness designation. A boundary change involving only one section of land is all thats needed to do this area justice. Please save Rainbow Falls for Oregonians and other Americans everywhere.

Sincerely,

James a Baker

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL GRANEY, SECRETARY-TREASURER, McKENZIE GUARDIANS, AS PRESENTED BY JAMES A. BAKER

Mr. **Baker**. Another of the areas left out of the House bill is McLennen Mountain. This is the south slope of the McKenzie Valley. Much of it is too steep for proper timber mangement. As the upper Wapity units show, just east of this proposal. They are miserable reforestation failures. After 7 to 9 years, many acres of these units won't even grow fireweed. But in Forest Service records, they're successfully reforested. We can expect, under current mangement, that the whole south slope of the valley will become a similar mess. That concludes my testimony.

Senator **Hatfield**. We'll include your entire statement.

Mr. **Baker**. Right.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Graney follows:]

McKENZIE GUARDIANS
P.O. Box 111 Blue River, Oregon 97413

Before the Sub Committee
Public Lands and Reserved Water
of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate

Ref: McLennen Mountain Wilderness Proposal

Written Input of
Michael Graney
Secretary/Treasurer
McKenzie Guardians
P.O. box 111
Blue River, Ore. 97413

Dear Senator Hatfield;

The Mclennen Mountain Roadless area along with the Chucksney Mountain Roadless Area are the remains of a large unroaded forest removed from the Three Sisters Primitive Area in 1957. Some of that area, notably French Pete, has been restored to wilderness by the Endangered American Wilderness Act. A considerable portion has now been roaded and logged, irreversably altering its primitive character.

McLennen Mountain sits on the highly visible South rim of the McKenzie Valley, just East of Cougar Reservoir, about 50 miles from Eugene. Aproximately 10,000 acres of its slopes remain as unroaded National Forest, classified as Scenic One,and General Forest.

The McKenzie Guardians, representing the opinions of the residents of the upper valley propose that this area be classified as Wilderness. It is for many reasons we consider this designation as providing for the greatest public benefit.

Much of Mclennen Mountain consists of steep, unstable slopes which present serious logging and reforestation problems. This can be seen by observing units placed on steep soils bordering the proposal area to the East. More than ten years after harvest, these units remain as brown scars upon the land and support growth beyond an occasional scrubby vine maple or fireweed plant. The road to these units, although paved, has still suffered erosion damage as well as frequent landslides, requiring costly maintenance yet the Forest Service again proposes logging adjacent slopes of similar steepness on the north side of McLennen Mountain.

The area under consideration will require special logging techniques both to avoid the destruction of topsoil and to preserve what little scenic value would remain. The long term value of this area to timber management does not justify the considerable expense that development entails. Roadbuilding will involve substantial capital investment, money which would be better invested in more intensive management of existing roaded areas.

By a wilderness designation, a new wilderness trailhead could be created, with a trail beginning at the valley bottom, continuing up the north slope of Castle Rock, crossing McLennen Ridge and tying in to the existing trail system of the Three Sisters Wilderness. This trailhead can begin only half mile away from an area serviced by Lane Transit District, making wilderness more accessible to the Eugene/Springfield area. At present the average distance from Highway 126 to a wilderness trailhead is 19 miles. As gasoline prices continue to rise and wilderness use grows, the public will demand a more easily accessible trail system. An improved trail system in this wilderness area would enhance its recreational value and relieve the overuse now apparent at many wilderness entry points. On the other hand, a road system in this area would not enhance its recreational value because such steep roads would have to be closed by gates from public use.

The local economy of the Upper McKenzie Valley depends heavily on the continued high recreation use it now attracts. The McKenzie is nationally known as a scenic recreation and retirement community. Visitors come there to enjoy a wide range of outdoor activities. Timber cutting on the north slope of McLennen would be highly visible from the valley below, hurting the scenic quality that now draws so many visitors. Our stores, restaurants, resorts, lodges and river guides will suffer loss of income if our scenery declines. Property values of all homeowners and landowners will likewise decline.

Maintenance of our water quality and our native fish runs is another reason for preserving the slopes of McLennen Mountain. Cougar Creek drains the west slope, and its watershed is spawning habitat for the remains of a once great spring chinook salmon run in the South Fork of the McKenzie. Sedimentation as a result of roading and logging would likely cause a decline in our native salmon and steelhead runs. Giving these prime spawning habitats the protection they now deserve will be less costly than trying to restore our native fisheries at some later time. Undeveloped watersheds protect the water quality of our major streams and support a diversity of wildlife.

The McLennen Mountain proposal is similar in many ways to the proposal for a Mid Santiam Wilderness. Both areas have steep slopes, unstable soils and streams which serve as spawning grounds for native fish. Both offer long-season hiring, panoramic views, old growth forests and outstanding recreational potential. We wholeheartedly endorse the Mid-Santiam proposal.

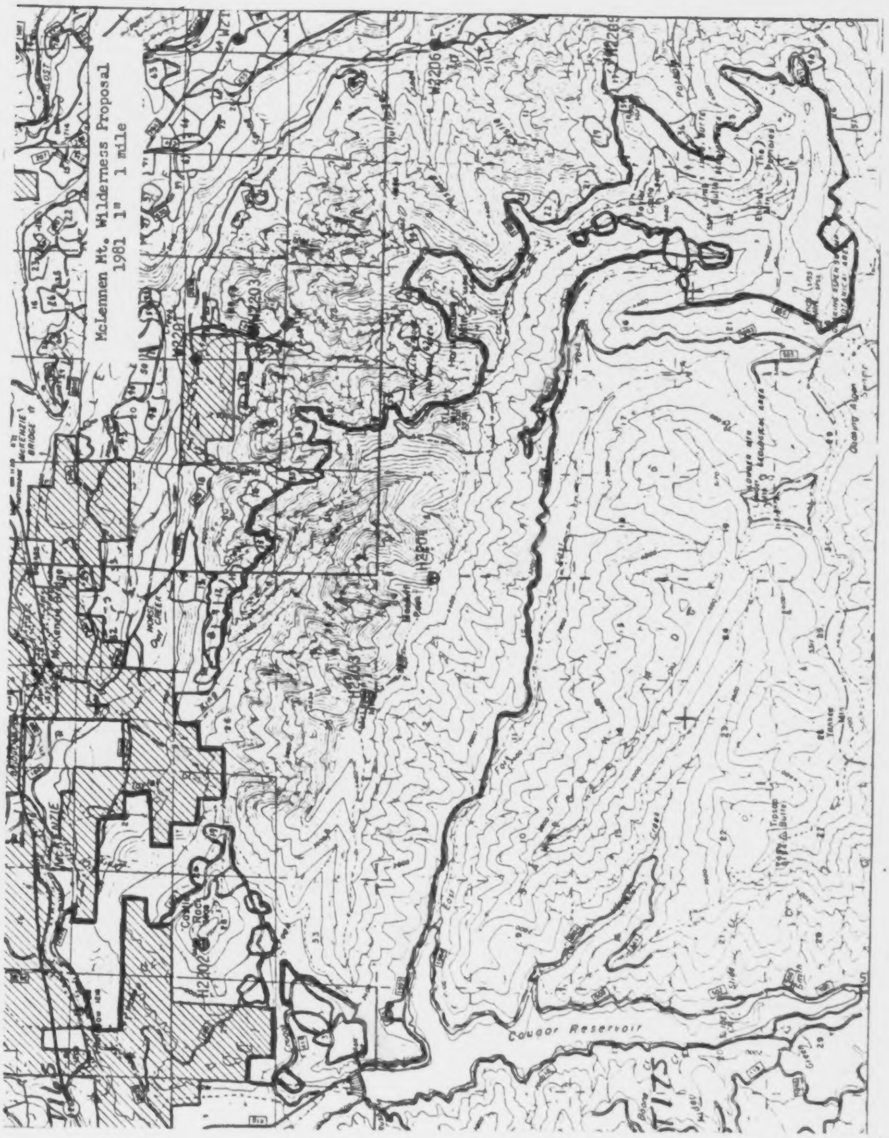
Oregon's wild lands and waters are disappearing at an alarming rate at a time when our citizens are expressing an ever-increasing interest in these remaining wild places. We can help by passage now of a wilderness bill including McLennen Mountain. This form of multiple use management is the most appropriate for such an area.

In the rush to increase our timber base the value of wilderness has been overlooked and its true value to future generations is only beginning to be seen. The coming decades may well be remembered as a time when Americans once again sought out the wilderness experience that has so shaped our character. We would like to make the path to that experience a little easier.

On behalf of the McKenzie Guardians, thank you.

Michael Graney

Michael Graney
Secretary/Treasurer
McKenzie Guardians


McLennen Mt. Wilderness Proposal
1981 1" 1 mile

Cougar Reservoir
H2206
H2203
H2201
H2202
H2205
Castle Rock
Tipsoo Butte
McKENZIE BRIDGE

STATEMENT OF TOM PROCHASKA, ANGLERS' CLUB OF PORTLAND

Mr. PROCHASKA. Senator Hatfield, my name is Tom Prochaska. I'm from Portland, and I'm representing myself and the Anglers' Club of Portland, an organization that prides itself, not in its consumer attitude or its sports fishing attitude, but in its environmentalist attitudes.

We are in full support of H.R. 1149 and all of its wilderness-designated areas, and we are in full support of all inclusions and extensions suggested by the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

In 1982, our organization watched the formation of the Northwest Power Planning Council and contributed to its overall plan to maintain and possibly restore runs of wild salmon and trout in the Columbia Basin. We've also watched the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife develop a wild fish program.

H.R. 1149 and an expanded H.R. 1149 makes one more contribution to the possiblity that we might be able to save our runs of salmonoids and wild steehead. One of Oregon's greatest resources, its wild salmonoids cannot survive without undisturbed natural watershed lands.

Thank you.

Mr. HATFIELD. Thank you.

Mr. SELLECK. Senator Hatfield, it's good to see you again.

Senator HATFIELD It's nice to see you, sir.

STATEMENT OF JAMESON D. SELLECK

Mr. SELLECK. I'm Jim Selleck of Ashland, and though I'm a member of many conservation and environmentalist organizations, among them the Sierra Club and the Oregon Environmental Council, I will attempt to articulate an ethical or, perhaps more accurately, a philosophical underpinning for wilderness preservation, rather than repeat the very cogent economic and ecological arguments of other supports of H.R. 1149.

First, however, I should like to add my voice to those who do not agree that implementation of H.R. 1149 will deprive Oregonians of much-needed jobs. It is all too true that we in this State are suffering an unacceptable level of unemployment. But to pretent that this state of affairs is the result of wilderness preservation and that H.R. 1149 will add to the problem is false.

At a time when renegotiation of accepted timber bids is a major preoccupation of a usery-plagued industry, such an allegation is ludicrous.

The stance I wish to present to the members of this Committee on wilderness preservation seems quite naturally to take the form of a parable based on the story of the Garden of Eden. Adam and Eve were expelled from the original Garden of Eden because they broke one rule. Today, our world, and particularly our State of Oregon, seem to me to contain many areas that can justly be seen as remnants of Eden.

We try to incorporate rules of protection for these areas into our legal codes, since that seems to be the only way they can be preserved for those who will come after us. The derivation of these rules I believe is a community response to the idea that in providing for ourselves we must also be careful to provide for the future. This idea can be called a rule for rulemaking. I feel that the failure to pass H.R. 1149 will be a failure to abide by this transcendent rule.

Thank you very much, sir.

Sentor **HATFIELD**. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF WALTER L. DICKERMAN, OREGON WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. **DICKERMAN**. Sentor Hatfield, my name is Walter L. Dickerman and I'm representing the Oregon Wildlife Federation.

Our main concern on the wilderness bill is for the habitat for the elk, deer and anadromous fish. These areas are crucial calving and wintering areas with their old-growth timber stands. The streams are clear and good spawning streams for the fish. To put roads in and to log would totally disturb the habitat, something that these animals can no longer afford, because they have nowhere else to go.

The wilderness areas are not one big place but, instead, small islands of safety for wildlife throughout the great State of Oregon. The 1.2 million acres are not really a safe minimum. One more area on the west side that we feel should be included is the Drift Creek's 11,260 acres.

As sportsmen, we have sat back and not rocked the boat, which has been a mistake, because now our backs are against the wall. We can no longer afford to be nice guys. We have to fight, and fight we will. Without these wilderness areas for habitat for the elk, deer and anadromous fish, they are in deeper trouble than they are now.

The short time here is not enough to cover what I'm trying to say, so, in closing, I would like you to visit some of these places.

Thank you for your time.

Senator **HATFIELD**. Thank you, and thank you for the invitation.

STATEMENT OF BILL NEWBY

Mr. **NEWBY**. Senator Hatfield, thank you for the opportunity of being here and testifying. I'm Bill Newby and I live in Selma—now that's almost down on the border.

When are we going to wake up and realize how important trees are to the survival of the planet? Tree roots and leaf cover stabilize the soil mitigating erosion and provide the even flow of water in rivers and creeks needed for man, animals, plants, and our fishery. The tree cover is natures way to secure undisturbed watersheds safe from landslides and erosion problems caused by logging roads. The pure water from wilderness, the vital necessity now becoming so scarce due to increasing pollution from harmful chemicals, automobiles, radiation, acid-rain potential.

Trees lift the spring water table and keep the land cool. Trees create microclimates, redure the speed of with and increase earthworm population, this building topsoil. Trees are the elimination of harmful carbon dioxide, replacing it with pure oxident for man and animal survival. Wilderness being the chief source of these beneficial results must be increased to counteract man's harmful pollution of air, water and soil.

Some experts are saying that at the present rate of timber harvesting, by the year 2000, the once vast, unlimited forests that mantle America will be gone. Perish the thought. The reforested Douglas fir and pine will all be even aids, manmade trees that true nature lovers must endure but hardly enjoy. Old-grown forest has the variety.

Thank you very much, Senator.

STATEMENT OF MARTHA HENDERSON, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY, JUDSON BAPTIST COLLEGE, THE DALLES, OREG.

Ms. **HENDERSON.** My name is Martha Henderson. I am an assistant professor of geography at Judson Baptist College in The Dalles. And I've also been a long employee of the Forest Service and other land-based forest management agencies. I do not have prepared testimony for you this morning; I've just been asked to be here right now. So I will speak to you from my mind and from my heart.

I've come here as a Christian because I believe protecting part of God's creation is very important. I feel that timber use and other resource uses in the national forest area is quite legitimate. But, at this time, I feel that we have overdone our amount of use, that type of use in the forest lands. I feel that some part of that land, the areas proposed in House Bill 1149 should be included in our national forest wilderness protection area.

I find as an instructor and a teacher of geography that many of my students have no concept of what it is like to be out in a wilderness area with time to find worship and a dedication of land resources to God.

And I would ask that you support this wilderness bill as a place that we can have continued sanctuary and part of a worshipful attitude toward the creator of those areas.

Thank you.

Senator **HATFIELD.** Now who else?

STATEMENT OF DR. LEIGHTON HO, PRESIDENT, EMERALD CHAPTER, NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON

Dr. Ho. Senator Hatfield, my name is Leighton Ho. I'm the President of Emerald Chapter of the Native Plant Society based in Eugene. We have a membership of 75. Our purpose is the preservation and study of native plants and the education of the public to the value of the native flora and its habitat.

We support the 3.4 million acre wilderness proposal of the Oregon Natural Resources Council, of which we are a member organization. We subscribe to their contention that a 3.4 million acre Oregon Wilderness bill will have little impact on timber harvest in Oregon National Forests and wood products-related jobs.

We support wilderness classification for the maximum acreage for the following reasons:

One, wilderness areas are an efficient way of preserving natural ecosystems while allowing for multiple uses, with the exception of timber harvest.

Two, wilderness areas maintain plant and animal diversity. Disturbances such as roadbuilding and timber harvest encourages the establishment of weedy exotic plants.

Three, we recognize the value of wilderness areas for the following reasons—well, for the following uses: Scientific study, sources of new plant products, and sources of genetic diversity for future plant-breeding programs—and there is some discussion that you can read.

We recommend the following areas for wilderness designation: Waldo Country—and there is some discussion as to the scientific interest in this area. I've cited some references.

Rainbow Falls.—The Emerald Chapter has visited this area and I've appendixed a field trip report from our bulletin.

Coast Creeks.—Since there are no wilderness areas in the Coast Range, we recommend establishment of Cummins and Rock Creek Wilderness areas to preserve what little remains of the coastal forests. These areas are unique in that they ecompass complete watersheds and sustain vigorous runs of native anadromous fish.

In conclusion, we feel that it would be in the best interest of the people of Oregon to maintain the maximum amount of wilderness area for true multiple use, including scientific study, sources of new plant products and natural germ plasm banks.

We would like to see more intensive management of productive, already-developed timber areas and the preservation of wilderness for multiple use other than for timber harvest.

Thank you.

Senator **HATFIELD**. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Ho follows:]

Emerald Chapter
Native Plant Society of Oregon
1826 1/2 Lincoln St.
Eugene, Oregon 97401

August 25, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Emerald Chapter of the Native Plant Society of Oregon is an organization based in Eugene with a membership of 75 whose purpose is the preservation, conservation, and study of native plants and vegetation of Oregon, and the education of the public to the value of the native flora and its habitat.

We support the 3.4 million acre wilderness proposal of the Oregon Natural Resources Council, of which we are a member organization. We subscribe to the contention of ONRC that a 3.4 million acre Oregon Wilderness Bill will have little impact on timber harvest in Oregon National Forests and wood products related jobs.

We support wilderness classification for the maximum acreage for the following reasons:

I. Wilderness classification is an efficient way of preserving ecosystems in a natural state, while allowing for multiple uses with the exception of timber harvest.

II. Wilderness areas maintain plant and animal diversity. Disturbances such as road building and timber harvest encourages the establishment of weedy exotic plants.

III. In this regard, we recognize the value of Wilderness Areas with intact native floras for:

   A. Scientific study--in addition to providing natural areas with little human disturbances in which studies may be conducted, Wilderness Areas preserve examples of pristeen ecosystems which can be compared with those influenced by man.

   B. Sources of new plant products--

      1. Researchers from Oregon State University are presently exploring the feasibility of commercially growing meadow foam (*Limnanthes floccosa*), a formerly obscure wildflower, as a sources of high grade lubricating oils.

      2. Biologists from the Willamette National Forest are attempting to control reservoir siltation by planting native aquatic plants as the water sedge (*Carex aquatilis*).

   C. Sources of genetic diversity for future plant breeding programs--Wilderness Areas function as natural germ plasm banks for timber species.

We recommend the following areas for wilderness designation:

I. Waldo Country

   A. The extreme purity of Waldo Lake water was established by Malueg et al. (K. W. Malueg, J. R. Tilstra, D. W. Schults and C. F. Powers, 1972. Limnological observations on an ultra-oligotrophic lake in Oregon, USA. *Verh*. *Internat*. *Verein*. *Limnol*. 18:292-302).

In this paper, the following recommendation was made:

> Lakes of the quality and character of Waldo are rare. As such, Waldo Lake is valuable, in its present pristine state, for both scientific and aesthetic reasons. It represents a unique and fragile resource requiring specialized management techniques for its preservation. It should be fully available to the public while at the same time guarded against the deterioration that human use can easily induce.

B. Waldo Country has a number of subalpine lakes that are described in a 1971 Forest Service publication, "Lakes of the Willamette". These lakes sustain populations of naturally reproducing brook trout and receive moderate to heavy fishing pressure.

C. Among these lakes, Gander and Swan Lakes have been shown to approach Waldo Lake in purity of water (Leighton Ho, Ph. D. Thesis, 1980, Fungal Decomposition of coniferous needles, Department of Biology, University of Oregon) and therefore have intrinsic scientific value.

D. Another doctoral study was conducted in this area in the vicinity of Swan Lake (Christopher Topik 1982, Forest floor accumulation and decomposition in the Western Cascades of Oregon, Dept. Bio., U. O.) This study showed that higher elevation sites are characterized by shallow, nutrient poor soils, and a short growing season. Much of Waldo Country is therefore unsuitable for timber production.

E. The three studies mentioned above demonstrate the scientific interest in this area and the suitability for study.

II. Rainbow Falls--The Emerald Chapter has visited this area and recommends that the minor boundary adjustment be made to preserve this scenic and botanically interesting area. A report of this field trip from the Bulletin of the Native Plant Society of Oregon, Aug. 1983, is appendixed.

III. Coast Creeks--Since there are no Wilderness Areas in the Coast Range, we recommend establishment of Cummins and Rock Creek Wilderness Areas to preserve the little remaining undisturbed coastal forest. These areas are unique in that they encompass complete watersheds and sustain vigorous native runs of anadromous fish.

In conclusion, we feel that it would be in the best interest of the people of Oregon to maintain the maximum amount of Wilderness Area for true multiple use, including scientific study, sources of new plant products, and natural germ plasm banks. We would like to see more intensive management of productive already developed timberland, and the preservation of Wilderness Areas for multiple uses other than timber harvest.

Sincerely,

Leighton Ho

Leighton Ho, Ph. D.
Emerald Chapter President
Native Plant Society of Oregon

cc: Sen. Bob Hatfield
Rep. Jim Weaver

Appendix: Bulletin of the Native Plant Society of Oregon, Vol. XVI, No. 8, Aug. 1983

Rainbow Falls trip

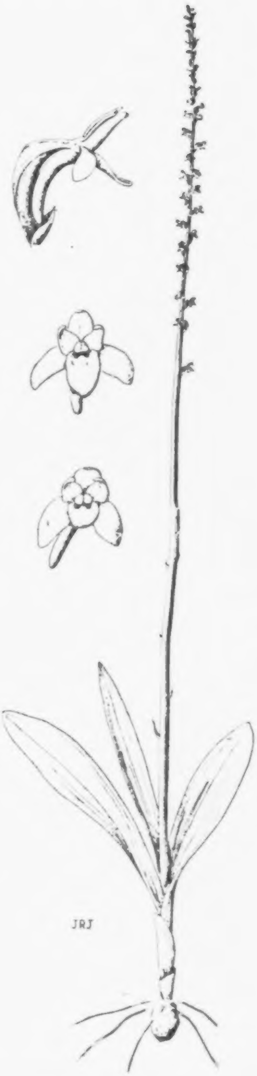
On 2 July 1983 Ben Ross and I led a group of 17 adults of mixed affiliation (NPSO, Audubon Society, Eugene Natural History Society) on an easy one-mile hike to Rainbow Falls View Point in the McKenzie Ranger District. The trailhead is reached from Foley Ridge Road 2643-460 (old #169) just east of the town of McKenzie Bridge on Highway 126. The trail follows a logging road south through a brushy cut-over area with dense growth of Douglas-fir, Western hemlock, cinnamon bush (*Ceanothus velutinus*), Pacific dogwood, black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), bitter cherry (*Prunus emarginata*) and an unidentified species of willow. The trail then enters a stand of large Douglas-fir with an understory of towering vine maple. In this area we observed two uncommon achlorophyllous orchids: the spotted coral-root (*Corallorhiza maculata*) and phantom orchid (*Eburophyton austiniae*). These plants are sometimes called saprophytic, a term describing organisms which derive carbon nutrition from decaying organic material; but this designation is incorrect. In fact these orchids obtain carbohydrates from nearby coniferous trees via mycorrhizal fungi, which are attracted to roots of the trees as well as the orchids. These orchids are, therefore, more accurately described as epiparasites, in contrast to true saprophytes and some direct root parasites like the ground-cone (*Boschniakia hookeri*)*.

After a short distance the trail came to the edge of a deep glacial valley through which Separation Creek flows. The trail turned east and followed the rim to the view point. Since the exposure was southerly plants characteristic of dry sites were seen: madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*) and the elfin kidney lichen (*Nephroma helveticum*). We observed fire scars on trunks of Douglas-fir and incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*). We found scattered specimens of gnome plant (*Hemitomes congestum*) and pinesap (*Hypopitys monotropa*), ericaceous mycorrhizal epiparasites. The Washington lily (*Lilium washingtonianum*) and few-flowered prince's pine (whose beauty is not diminished by its size) were in full bloom and received due attention.

The official view point is a rocky outcrop on the lip of the valley, the sort of ecosystem that rock gardeners strive to reproduce. The rocks were covered with miniature forests of mosses including the lesser club moss (*Selaginella wallacei*), not a moss at all but a fern-ally, as well as the strange pixie cup lichen (*Cladonia pyxidata*) of M. C. Escher fame. The diaphanous panicles of small-flowered alumroot (*Heuchera micrantha* var. *diversifolia*) could be seen where it grew in pockets of soil. Brilliant splashes of color were provided by the Cascade penstemon (*P. serrulatus*) and harsh indian paintbrush (*Castilleja hispida*). The banality of the dominant hairy manzanita (*Arctostaphylos columbiana* was balanced by the snobbishness of the rein-orchid (*Habenaria unalascensis*). Since the day was wet the lichens were at the peak of splendor: brilliant green thalli of the warted dog lichen (*Peltigera aphthosa*) and lung lichen (*Lobaria pulmonaria*), the elfin kidney lichen with peculiar reniform apothecia, the even dichotomous branching of intestine lichens (*Hypogymnia* spp.) and the favorite cute lollipop lichen (*Pilophoron acicularis*).

At the tip of the precipitous overlook we looked up and down the glacial valley as a vulture might, and beyond to the endless overlapping ridgelines, all covered with a green blanket of coniferous forest. The typical view from many mountaintops in the NW is a moth-eaten devil's patchwork quilt of clearcuts; instead each perfect conical tree stood out in sharp focus. The falls were initially obscured by clouds and swirling mists in the valley below. When the mist parted (as if by magic) we saw Rainbow Falls, a fierce cascade producing a roar that could be heard from some distance.

It is said that beavers will build dams until the sound of falling water can no longer be heard. Some humans appear to be afflicted with similar instincts: to them the sight of water falling without producing electricity is intolerable.



Habenaria unalascensis

illustrated by J.R. Janish
from Hitchcock, et al, *Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest*

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*for more about mycorrhizal plant relations, see Rhoda Love's article on non-green Ericaceae in the October 1982 Bulletin of NPSO

Ironically Rainbow Creek & Rainbow Falls are part of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area boundary, so that the falls itself, though one of the more spectacular features of the Area, is not protected from human beavers or whatever. Indeed, at the trailhead we examined a suspicious piece of flagging tape with the words "BOP WANGDOODLE 6-20-83", no doubt some sort of pre-timber sale activity in the immediate vicinity. Subsequent calls to the McKenzie Ranger District revealed that sale boundaries are scheduled to be surveyed this fall (see Eugene Register-Guard 11 July 1983, front page). The sale apparently will include the area where the four seldom-seen achlorophyllous plants grow. Friends of Rainbow Falls (1605 W 19th, Eugene, OR 97405) would like the upcoming Senate Wilderness bill (HR 1149--see article elsewhere in this issue) to include Rainbow Falls & adjacent areas in which so many bizarre & beautiful plants grow (about 600 acres) in the Three Sisters Wilderness additions. We urge you to visit Rainbow Falls yourself, and write to Senators Hatfield & Packwood (with a copy to your Representative) asking them to include Rainbow Falls in the Oregon Wilderness bill.

Leighton Ho
Emerald Chapter

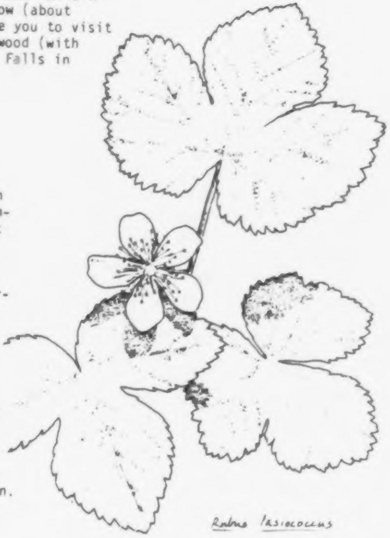
Leach Garden Opening

Leach Botanical Park will celebrate its official opening with a month of free festivities for the public. Beginning September 1st, the Leach home & ground will be available for public use.

Some programs of special interest to NPSO members might be: Faith Mackaness' display of common Columbia Gorge & Leach Garden mosses with some how-to instruction of identification, Saturday Sept. 10th; George Lewis' special tour of conifers in Leach Park on Wednesday Sept. 28th at noon (bring a sack lunch); & Cascade Anderson's exhibit of her collection of herbs & wildflowers from October 2nd through October 8th.

Other activities scheduled throughout September include self-guided tours, Wednesday through Saturday, 11 a.m. - 4 p.m.; a display of bird houses, feeders & plants to attract birds; plant photography exhibit; classes on pine needle basket-making, botanical illustration, mushroom appreciation, bulbs, history of Leach Park & flower arranging & music in the garden.

A complete calendar of events will be available after August 15th. Call Leach Park for a program to be mailed to you: 761-9503.



Rubus lasiococcus

HAVE YOU ORDERED YOUR NPSO T-SHIRT YET?

NPSO T-shirts with our very own trillium logo (artistically redesigned by Nadine Smith, State Treasurer) are available now. Having worn my shirt almost constantly since the Annual Meeting in May, I can testify that they are extremely confortable. (I have had the shirt off occasionally for washing, and I can also report that they wash very well!)

The shirts are 100% cotton and generously cut. I especially appreciate the fact that they are nice and long and help to keep my buns warm! Also I have slept in mine a couple of times on backpacking trips and can attest to the fact that they make good pj's too.

The shirts come in two colors and four sizes. All have the logo (see accompanying illustration) printed in green. Colors are tan and white and sizes are S (34-36), M (38-40), L (42-44), XL (46-48). Medium is just right for me, and a small fits my skinny 14-year-old daughter, Jenny.

To order your shirt, send your choice of size & color with a check for $6.75 plus a dollar for postage, to:

Leighton Ho, President
Emerald Chapter NPSO
1826½ Lincoln
Eugene, OR 97401

STATEMENT OF RIC BAILEY, EARTH FIRST

Mr. **Bailey**. My name is Ric Bailey, Senator Hatfield. I'm a native Oregonian, and I am here testifying on behalf of the Earth First wilderness proposal which has been outlined in maps which I presented to one of your aids.

This is a proposal that's a little different from anything you've probably seen before. It's not based solely on economics; it's based largely on emotion and respect, respect for nature. We feel it's time for people to admit that there are things more important or as important as human activities, and that there is value in things that don't directly bring us material profit.

I'd also like to point out that the remnants of wilderness in Oregon on public lands, because of the extensive activities undertaken by the Forest Services, are basically frayed remnants and we don't feel it is sufficient to select some or even all of these roadless remnants of wilderness areas. I feel that we need to establish wilderness recovery zones where we can recreate total ecosystems or allow nature to recreate total ecosystems, total watersheads, total ranges of habitat, and establish an ecological foundation.

Basically, Oregon in general is, I don't want to call it stained, but is definitely marked by progress. There are no defacto or designated wilderness areas in the State where a person can go and be free from the sight of smog, the smell of smog, the chance of ingesting toxic chemicals in the water. Basically, all of them have lost most of their native wildlife species. We don't really have any real, real wilderness in Oregon, and we're proposing to create some real wilderness, just for wilderness' sake.

I'll yield at this time, in the interest of time.

Senator **Hatfield**. We'll put your full statement in the record.

Mr. **Bailey**. Thank you. [Applause.]

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bailey follows:]

WILDERNESS TESTIMONY OF RIC BAILEY
EARTH FIRST REPRESENTATIVE
before
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
HONORABLE SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD PRESIDING

My name is Ric Bailey, I am a native Oregonian who visits Oregon's wilderness areas regularly. I am the Oregon Wilderness Coordinator for Earth First, a national Environmental action movement. My testimony will support the Earth First wilderness proposal, not limited to the Siskiyou National Forest, the bulk of which is shown on maps I have furnished for your review.

This proposal is not designed for compromise, or to appear "reasonable" within certain abstract or arbitrarily concieved criteria. It is based on conscience, emotion, and an organization of priorities in pursuit of survival. For man, and the organism of Earth cannot survive without clean air and water; fertile soil; an abundant continuum of natural resources, and an ecological foundation, all of which are provided by the most dependable "producer" of sustained yield we will ever know: Wilderness. Our pursuit in this proposal is to ensure that that ecological foundation is provided.

Our motivation behind this proposal is mainly based on the fact that it would be safer and wiser to create large wilderness preserves than not to. It has also allowed for the fact that the loss of wilderness is an irreversible loss, except in the measure of age-long geologic healing, whereas the loss of what is so boldly referred to as timber base is not.

We would also like to bring up the fact that public forests were originally designed as reserves. Yet we find today that with few exceptions, all public forests not designated as wilderness are being scheduled for logging, even in areas under designations such as National Recreation areas. In view of the fact that our public land managers seem to have abandoned foresight, and forgotten the principles of multiple use, and their agencies have become agencies motivated almost singularly by politics, we have designed a wilderness proposal which seeks to pursue the true intent of public lands: To preserve a land base which will provide sustained yield and create a balance against privately owned lands which are managed for resource consumption to provide for the needs of our economy.

Our proposal would designate roughly half of Oregon's public forestlands as wilderness while allowing the other half to be used for resource consumption and developed recreation. There will never be expert testimony on an exact amount of wilderness that will be prudent, or sufficient. This will be determined by our judgement, as citizens and legislators. In our judgement, allocating half of these lands for wildlife and the multiple uses wilderness provides is a fair compromise.

Those who oppose wilderness designations, or favor only relatively small tracts for protection, such as HR 1149 would do, are supporting the notion that man should dominate and attempt to control nature. But protecting only a small part of the available small islands of Oregon's wild landscape in its natural condition is not sufficient to allow natural forces to reestablish and maintain the ecological character that is our very life support system. We need to protect entire ecosystems, total ranges of habitat, and complete watersheds, not just token recreation areas. Therefore, we strongly but respectfully propose that all roadless areas on public forestlands in Oregon be immediately designated wilderness areas, and that wilderness recovery zones be established in some of the previously logged and roaded areas, as indicated on our maps. This is necessary to allow rejuvination of our forest based ecosystems, given the pitifully minute and bisected nature of Oregon roadless areas. We want to see the wolf and the grizzly back in Oregon, but we never will if we are satisfied with asking only for protection of the frayed roadless remnants that the Forest Service has thus far overlooked in its zeal to consume our forest heritage.

The concern put forth by those in opposition to wilderness areas is jobs, which is most certainly something to be concerned about. But in this case, it seems to be merely a strategic issue with which to emotionally rally the working people against wilderness. The industry lobby is actively (and erroneously) advertising massive job losses because of wilderness designations: Threatening people into believing their livelihood is endangered. Yet we find the same boards of directors in those industries mismanaging their private holdings; exporting raw logs; automating their mills and shutting down mills because of overcutting, all of which cost more jobs than almost any amount of wilderness ever could. It is also intriguing that those industry wilderness opponents, who actively advertise the "trees are our renewable resource" concept, insist that we must cut the last of our unprotected wilderness. Is this because there is nothing else left to cut? We have an obvious contradiction here. Let it suffice to say that we simply cannot buy the theory that nature created just enough forests so that only if we cut them all can we maintain a sustained yield of timber. There is obviously some other motivation behind this anti-wilderness campaign; probably profit margin.

But if indeed trees in Oregon are being mined, not harvested, the urgency of protecting what remains is multiplied, lest we selfishly dispose of all of our forests: Their wood fibre potential, their watersheds, their habitat, their genetic diversity and their grandeur, and leave our environment, and our economy in shambles.

Regarding the jobs issue, Earth First recommends that our public forests be managed labor intensively: That there should be specific labor requirements for every million board feet cut; that no unmilled lumber be exported from public or private forests; that only small locally owned companies without large land holdings be allowed to bid on federal timber. If these guidelines are established legislatively, we can destroy the myth that wood products jobs and wilderness preserves cannot coexist. But the mistake made in the beginning, which we must seek to amend, is that growth oriented industrialists attempted to manipulate the timber resource to conform to desired short term production instead of tailoring production and the growth of the economy to the long term capabilities of the resource.

In this debate, we must keep in mind that economics is only a human justification for human actions. It is our feeling that wildlife and trees have standing also, or should have. We are doing our best to speak for them. Yet in either human or "wild" terms, Oregon is tainted. There are no designated or defacto wildernesses here where one is free from the sight of smog and clearcuts, or the sounds of automobiles and aircraft. In many, there is a risk of ingesting toxic chemicals from the water. Acid rain threatens some, and all have lost much of their native species of wildlife. There is little or no true wilderness left in Oregon. The last of the remnants are impaired by civilization, which can be felt, smelt, viewed, tasted, heard and sensed in all of them.

To unselfishly suggest, in this human dominated atmosphere, that at least one of the reigns be returned to nature in the form of generous wilderness preserves, is not unreasonable. Our proposal would preserve 13% of the state land area of Oregon, and about half of our public forestlands in a natural condition (or a status which would allow natural forces to restore natural conditions). Only those who would uphold that maintaining the social comfort of man at any cost is the utmost purpose in this world would feel that that is extreme. Extremism is more obviously exhibited by those who have shamelessly come forth proclaiming that wilderness is a waste of land because they cannot make money off of it.

Our task today should not be to perpetrate the continued consumption of the very fabric of the Earth without restraint, but to amend our past mistakes, made in our position of technological prowess, and to begin living with the Earth as if tomorrow mattered, and realizing that there is more to the scheme of life than the devices of man. In this spirt, wilderness designation is freedom for the land, and for life forms other than man, and is an unselfish gesture in a measure of human justice; that we could show respect for, and acknowledge kinship with nature by admitting that there is value in things that do not directly bring us material profit, and that there might be things in this world equally as important and complex as ourselves.

The beginning of the pursuit of those principles, for us to guarantee freedom for nature, from ourselves, rests in generous wilderness designations. So before any decision is made regarding this critical legislation, the decision makers should give serious thought to the true meaning of freedom: Liberty and Justice for all, as it were. For if there is no place one can go to be free from the stressful nature of society; if the wild creatures cannot be allowed to live in their naturally intended habitat; if there is no place where nature maintains a stronghold apart from the constraints and demands of man, freedom cannot survive.

The maps I have provided show the major wilderness areas proposed by Earth First for the Senate version of the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Our proposal also recommends wilderness designation for all roadless areas on USFS land over 5000 acres in size (and all roadless lands of any size adjacent to existing wilderness), and includes all areas, whether or not they were inventoried in Rare II.

In cases where state and private lands are included in wilderness proposals, land exchanges are recommended to be undertaken on a negotiable basis for state and industry owned lands, while individual owners will either be paid the fair market value of their land, or will remain the owners of the land, and allowed to dwell there provided they abide by the guidelines established under the Wilderness Act; with the exception of the clause in the preamble which states "Where man is a visitor who does not remain."

We also recommend that agency motorized and mechanized equipment and vehicles be allowed in wilderness recovery zones for a period of two years, exclusively for the purpose of removing structures, (fences, powerlines, pipelines, buildings, etc.) reclaiming roads, and generally restoring a natural appearance. After two years, they will be fully closed to all motor vehicles under the guidelines of the Wilderness Act.

THE EARTH FIRST
OREGON WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

Area Name	Acreage
Mount Hebo	54,000
Drift Creek	39,000
Coast Creeks	48,000
Wassen Creek	43,000
Grassy Knob	90,000
Kalmiopsis	480,000*
Red Buttes	75,000
Mt. Mazama	310,000*
Rogue-Umpqua Divide	285,000
Diamond-Thielsen	240,000*
Calapooya Range	195,000
Cascade Volcanoes	560,000*
Old Cascades	150,000
Middle Santiam	180,000
Mt. Jefferson	110,000*
Hidden	160,000
Salmon-Huckleberry	170,000
Badger-White River	130,000
Cascade Falls	150,000
Gearhart-Upper Sycan	190,000*
South Fork John Day	250,000
Strawberry-N.F. Malheur	245,000*
Elkhorn-N.F.J.D.	580,000
Blue Mountains Complex	390,000*
Nez Perce	800,000*
Total	5,954,000 + other unroaded = 1 million (approx)

13% of state land area, 44% of state National Forest Land

*Does not include acreage of designated wilderness or National Park existing within proposal.

Senator HATFIELD. Next.

STATEMENT OF DOUG NORLEN, SURVIVAL CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE, OREG.

Mr. NORLEN. Hello, Senator.

Senator HATFIELD. Good morning.

NORLEN. My name is Doug Norlen, and I represent the University of Oregon survival center. We're a student-funded organization on campus that's involved with environmental issues.

We'd like to see all 3.4 million acres of defacto wilderness in Oregon designated as wilderness, and particularly the Kalmiposis and north Kalmiopsis.

And I'd like to start off a quote from former Secretary of the Inteior Udall, where he says:

> "We're at the crossroads in preserving that part of our national heritage represented by our wilderness, scenic and recreational resources. These are not only irreplaceable once they are lost, they are essential to our way of life and future of our country.

The Forest Service in the Siskiyou National Forest doesn't seem to follow this opinion. They have been building roads into areas where they have admitted in court that we will alter wilderness values and have also admitted that landslides will occur from being in this area. And there's been a lot of public outcry and demonstration upon this issue, as you know, because these people realize that the long-term loss of the recreational values and scientific values are at stake just for the sake of short-term, one-time gains. It's sort of like a tree mine. You might equate it with Rock Mesa where they're just—once you get in there and mine it out, you can never mine it again. This is an area that cannot be reforested.

And I'd like to read you a quote I found from yourself—I hope I got this quote right—it says something to the effect that:

> I don't believe we own anything. We're but stewards of a great creation. Everyone has a stewardship responsibility to administer the land in a way to pass it on from generation to generation.

I believe wilderness designation in the Kalmiopsis is a proper way to fulfill this responsibility, because it would insure saving the land for its wilderness resource values indefinitely. it is a renewable and a sustainable resource value, whereas going in the area and logging it is not.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Norlen follows:]

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Written Testomony
Oregon Wilderness Bill HR 1149
for Senator Mark Hatfield
by Doug Norlen

August 24, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

As a citizen of Oregon, I feel that it is very important that 3.4 million acres of defacto wilderness in Oregon be designated as wilderness. If 3.4 million acres of wilderness were added in the current wilderness bill, this would assure to Oregonians that their forests would be managed in a more balanced economical and ecological manner, for the present as well as the future. 3.4 million acres of wilderness would guarantee the perpetual use of areas for recreation and scientific research. This would protect Oregons forests from gross mismanagement of our National Forests, which has led to gross distruction of our forests, rivers, spawning grounds for our salmon, as well as areas for potential recreation. To preserve the quality of life for ourselves as well as our children, we must preserve these areas indefinitely.

In it's present primeval condition, the Kalmiopsis Region is the last complete intact ecosystem in the north west. It boasts the most diverse coniferous forest in the world along with a vast variety of wildlife and rare plantlife.

The north Kalmiopsis region is crucial watershed which supplies water for Silver Creek, the Illinois and Rogue rivers. This river system is one of the last river systems that salmon and steelhead trout naturally spawn without the necessity

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of expensive hatcheries and other river maintainance.

The North Kalmiopsis region is the most important link in this ecosystem. With wilderness designation the north Kalmiopsis would fill the gap between the existing Kalmiopsis and the wild Rogue wilderness area, thus protecting the entire ecosystem. Without wilderness designation the area will surely be "mined for trees" leaving this large ecosystem split with two remnant segments on each end and a useless core in the middle.

Any percieved benefit from harvesting timber from North Kalmiopsis would only be short term. The North Kalmiopsis is not a region where timber resources are renewable. Proposed clearcutting of the region would be devestating. Slopes in the Kalmiopsis region are too steep (40 to 90%) to allow reforestation. Top soil is thin and sparce. Heavy rains that occur every winter would cause dentation to result. Siltation would also result causing damage to Silver Creek, Illinois and Rogue rivers, thus rendering them uncapable of sustaing themself naturally.

Protecting the North Kalmiopsis as a wilderness has many long run benefits. Over 35,000 people visit Oregon's wilderness areas yearly. As population and G.N.P. grow, this figure will surely rise.

The Kalmiopsis in it's present state provides the local economy with needed recreational income. Much camping, fishing hunting, rafting, hiking, etc. is done in the area. The important thing to remember is that this is a type of resource

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that can be used indefinitely.

After considering all the facts in the case it is clear that long run benefits of preserving the North Kalmiopsis far outweigh the short term benefits the timber industry would enjoy. If the forest service follows thru with present planning for the region potential long term benefits will be destroyed. Considering the fact that the forest service continually ignores long term benefits of wilderness resources, and continues their "ruin and run" policy as they have in the Siskiyou National Forest, it seems very clear that wilderness designation for the North Kalmiopsis is needed. Without wilderness designation there will be no sustained resources left for children's children. Stewardship and managing the area as a wilderness seems the only right thing to do.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Douglas P Norlen

Doug Norlen

Senator HATFIELD. This has been an extraordinary performance of this panel to get all of you in in the time allotted. I want to commend you each for excellent testimony. Thank you.

Good morning. Are we ready to go?

Mr. BAUER. We're ready, Senator.

Senator HATFIELD. OK.

STATEMENT OF MARTIN G. BAUER, PRESIDENT, SOUTHERN OREGON RESOURCES ALLIANCE

Mr. BAUER. Good morning, Senator. My name is Martin Bauer, and I'm the president of the Southern Oregon Resources Alliance, headquartered in Grants Pass, and I'm in the real estate investment business.

Southern Oregon has already given well beyond its means to the national wilderness system. The people of this region feel that the designation of approximately 50,000 more acres of wilderness through H.R. 1149 is excessive. We benefit more and we feel that the vast majority of American citizens benefit more from leaving these 50,000 acres, named Grassy Knob and Red Buttes in the bill, as multiple-use forest. We ask that the Grassy Knob and Red Buttes be removed from the legislation.

To understand the impact on southern Oregon of additional wilderness set-asides, some perspective in order. The Siskiyou National Forest lying in Josephine and Curry Counties includes a total of 1,093,514 acres. Of that total, over 435,000 acres, or 40 percent, currently is not being managed for mulitple-use purposes. This includes 185,000 acres which is capable of producing 20 cubic feet of wood fiber per acre per year, 32,000 acres judged nonreforestable, and 219,000 acres which includes legislated and designated wilderness areas which are unavailable for timber harvest or mineral extraction.

This 219,000 acres is 20 percent of the Siskiyou National Forest. In addition, much of the land designated incapable of producing timber is de facto wilderness. It's roadless, it is in relatively large blocks, and man has had, and in the future will, have very little impact on it. What's left is 657,000 acres which must support a variety of human needs. It must produce timber, provide minerals, and provide recreational opportunities for those who either prefer or who are limited to mechanized recreation.

Of the 657,000 acres managed as commercial timberland, only 350,000 acres is actually being harvested now. An additional 247,000 acres will begin to contribute to the timber harvest in approximately 2 decades. But even these 350,000 acres are not being managed without restriction. Because of visual resource considerations, the harvest level on 82,000 acres has been reduced by 33 to 67 percent. An additional 3,000 acres has been totally removed from the harvest in order to provide habitat for spotted owls. And fishery considerations have reduced the intensity on harvest, of harvest on a yet undetermined number of acres that border streams. These management actions tend to preserve some of the wilderness characteristics of this part of the commercial timberland base.

The bottom line is that only 60 percent of the Siskiyou National Forest is ever going to be managed for multiple use, and at least one-eighth of that 60 percent will be managed under severe restriction.

As a final point of perspective, wilderness set-asides on the Siskiyou National Forest have to be viewed in relationship to similar activities on the Rogue National Forest, on the National Forests of northern California, and on all of the lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in southern Oregon and northern California. Wilderness set-asides and management restrictions akin to wilderness preservation on these lands also affects southern Oregon's economy, our quality of life, and the supply of forest products to the rest of the country and the world.

It is also important to note that the level of timber harvest in southern Oregon, and specifically on the Siskiyou National Forest, is currently predicated upon the continued use of certain controversial silvicultural tools. Should any of these tools be removed from use, the need for a larger timberland base will be just that much greater. As an example, should herbicides be eliminated, the allowable cut on the Siskiyou for the next 10 years will be reduced by 17 percent, and by 40 to 50 percent in subsequent decades.

The people of southern Oregon already have sacrificed greatly for a wilderness system that serves to few. We have more, wilderness now than we need, and we ask you please not cause additonal suffering by the passage of H.R. 1149 as it is currently written.

Senator, I would like to also present you with a petition signed by all of the elected officials from Josephine Country, including our State Representative and our State Senator, the Mayors of the two incorporated cities, our county, officials, one of whom is with us today—Mr. Haugen. We're supported by Commissioner Bill Ford, who is also in the audience supporting our position.

Senator **HATFIELD**. Thank you, Mr. Bauer. It will be received for the Committee file.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD L. HAUGEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREG.

Mr. **HAUGEN**. Senator Hatfield, I am Harold Haugen. I am Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Josephine County.

I would first like to say, as a spokesman for the Josephine County Commissioners, that we as a board are not happy with the manner in which this whole wilderness issue has been handled. Congressmen Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden have never contacted our office at any time to meet with us as the chief elected officials to get our concerns regarding this wilderness bill.

I know you believe in the family structure, and I feel that you would not, as the head of a house or family, appreciate somebody coming into your home, rearranging your house, without first consulting you as to your desires. I feel that we, as the chief elected officials, have been ignored as to our wishes, along with the wishes of the people of Josephine County. We are opposed to any additional wilderness because of the potential economic impact on Josephine County. We would like to add the Siskiyou National Forest has already given at the office. I think your records would show that.

This issue is similar to throwing a rock into a lake. When a rock hits the water, there's an impact and that impact will affect the water surrounding the initial impact. A case in point is Bald Mountain. It is outside the wilderness area, but members of the Sierra Club and various other environmental groups have worked to stop any logging, and they have been successful to this point.

This has cost some timber-related jobs, but it will also cause a loss of revenue to Josephine County which will or could cause a reduction in our workforce. This in turn creates a liability to Josephine County, instead of an asset.

Another point we wish to make is in the area of recreation. Enclosed are some figures comparing the public use of the wilderness and the county parks within Josephine County. As you can see in the attachment, the use figures for the Kalmiopsis have gone from 20,100 in 1980 to 11,500 in 1982. You must keep in mind use in the Kalmiopsis is defined as 12 visitor hours. During the same period, the use of a few of our county parks has gone from 403,000 in 1980 to 465,011 in 1982.

The Kalmiopsis has 179,862 acres and the total acres of the county parks used in the comparison equal 802.3. What this indicates is that people wish to have an experience in our forests, but they also want the conveniences that are provided in parks. It should also be pointed out that a majority of the use in the Kalmiopsis is located at two small lakes near the wilderness edge.

Another area which we feel needs to be brought out is the use of the public forest lands for the growing of marihuana. Josephine County Sheriff Jim Fanning has advised me there is a tremendous amount of bureaucratic redtape he must go through when he is involved in a search or rescue within the wilderness area. We just recently had a law enforcement plane crash in the wilderness area. They were unable to land within this area, and it took a groundcrew 12 hours to walk 1 mile to reach the crash site. Ironically, the crew used the Bald Mountain Road to begin their hike. If this road had not been there, it is unknown how long it would have taken. It also should be remembered there is a dollar amount attached to each of those hours.

One final item is the impact the wilderness will have on any future mining of strategic metals and the rippling effect on Josephine County.

Again, we of the Board of County Commissioners do not support any additional wilderness in Josephine County, and the petitions you have received should indicate to you to people of Josephine County do not wish any additional wilderness.

In conclusion, one comment from a citizen we wish to be passed on is, "Don't let our forests go to pot."

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JOHN GLENN MAYEA, COUNTY COMMISSIONER, CURRY COUNTY, OREG.

Mr. **Mayea**. Senator Hatfield, I am John Glenn Mayea, Curry County Commissioner. My comments will be specifically directed to the proposed Grassy Knob wilderness area located entirely in Curry County, Oreg.

Curry County has a total acreage of 1,040,000 acres of which 66 percent is presently in public ownership. Two hundred and five thousand acreas are in Kalmiopsis and Wild Rogue wilderness areas. Statistics indicate these are the least used of our wilderness areas.

I believe I am qualified to speak on this proposal. My parents were living near the area when I was born 57 years ago. My wife's family homesteaded adjacent to the area some 100 years ago and have lived there continuously. I have traversed the area many times on horseback, on foot and flown over it many times. I have fished in most of the the streams, hunted and worked in the areas. My grandfather was the district ranger for the area in the early part of the century. I can speak with in-depth experience and background.

I have heard it said by the proponents of additional wilderness that it would provide more jobs and income from fishing, hunting and camping. This is an attempt to plant the seed in our minds that the placing of the land in wilderness creates new areas in which we can fish, hunt and camp. This, of course, is not true. The land is here, is being used for these purposes and multiple use will provide more opportunities for more people to use and benefit from our public lands. Under proper management, the fish and wildlife can be enhanced by stream rehabilitation and increased habitat for most species of wildlife. To imply that wilderness will create more jobs than multiple use of public lands is, at best, ludicrous.

Curry County is very dependent on Federal forest receipts to fund county government. Traditionally, 45 percent of county receipts come from this course. Twenty-six percent of our jobs is in harvesting and manufacturing wood products. Fifty-five to 60 percent of our total labor force is dependent on the woods products industry. Statistics point out that each basic job will generate two nonbasic support jobs. This area, under the proposed multiple-use plan, will generate 73 local jobs and 45 nonlocal jobs on a sustained basis in the wood and fisheries industries, for annual benefit of $1,370,000. The plan would include 362 million board feet of timber base for an annual sustained cut of 4.9 million board feet. At today's stumpage prices of $160 per 1,000 board feet, this would generate $784,000 for the Federal treasury and the counties which share in these revenues.

The total Federal land in this proposal is 22,200 acres, or an additional 2-plus percent of our country. Under the multiple-use plan, 11,700 acres would be accessed for timber management. This would be 53 percent of the unit acreage, and would contain 66 percent of the timber. The management plan calls for 40 miles of ridge top roads of which 9 miles already exist. Basically, noncritical and less-critical soils are found on the ridge tops. Ths most critical soils are found on the lower lopes and near the watercourses. The plan provides for 2,300 acres for fishery/recreation on Dry Creek, 200 acres for fishery/recreation Rock Creek and 7,400 acres for fisheries/recreation on Elk River. This extends for miles on the north side of Elk River. These areas will remain roadless, and no timber harvest is planned. They will provide for the protection and enhancement of the fisheries, wildlife, and recreation values. Twenty-six miles of trails and many primitive camps are planned.

All elected officials of Curry County feel the miltiuse plan appears to balance environmental and socioeconomic concerns, without creating serious impacts to either.

I also have a petition here signed by every elected official in Curry County opposing any more wilderness area in southern Oregon.

Thank you, Senator.

[The petition follows:]

PETITION OPPOSING MORE WILDERNESS

WE BELIEVE ENOUGH IS ENOUGH.

There are 1.2 million acres of Congressionally designated wilderness in Oregon with over 250,000 acres in Southern Oregon. If passed, H.R. 1149 proposed by Congressmen Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden would designate another 1.2 million acres of Oregon's national forest land, including another 220,000 acres in Southern Oregon, as wilderness.

Public lands need proper management to yield multiple benefits for all. Wilderness means minimal management with limited benefits for an elite few. Most Oregonians will not benefit from more wilderness, fewer jobs and a tighter economy.

For these reasons, WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS OF SOUTHERN OREGON OPPOSE H.R. 1149 AND ANY ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

Curry County Commissioner

Curry County Commissioner

John Glenn Mayea
Curry County Commissioner

Curry County Assessor

Eugene P. Baumann
Curry County Clerk

Robert E Bobb
Curry County Sheriff

Curry County District Attorney

H J Newhouse
Curry County Surveyor

Trudi J. Stken
Curry County Treasurer

STATEMENT OF RICHARD FELGENHOUR, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Felgenhour**. Good morning, Senator. My name is Richard Felgenhour. I'm a professional forester employed by Industrial Forestry Association. I graduated from the University of Idaho in 1972; have lived and worked in vorious parts of Oregon since then, and have been living in Medford for the last 4 years.

Today, I would like to present factual information on the proposed Grassy Knob nonwilderness area. It is my hope that after hearing the factual information, you, Senator, and the environmental groups will forget the abundant misinformation about the area and agree with me that Grassy Knob does not adequately meet the criteria for wilderness, as set forth in the 1964 Wilderness Act.

I also hope you will agree it is in the best interests of all Oregonians and the andromous fishers of the area that Grassy Knob not be designated wilderness.

Grassy Knob is located approximately 6 miles east of Port Orford. It contains approximately 23,670 acres. I say approximately, because no one knows for sure. In Congressman Weaver's original proposal, the area contained 22,000 acres, but Forest Service calculations showed 24,170 acres. Congressman Weaver later reduced his original proposal by 500 acres, but no one is certain just where all reductions are located.

The Grassy Knob area is typical coastal mountain forest land. The highest mountain in the proposed area is Mount Butler at 2,939 feet. There are no particularly unique features in the area to attract visitors. The main resources of the area are highly productive forest lands and valuable fisheries.

The commercial forest land is located in the northern half, 53 percent of the proposed area. It is highly productive, averaging over 40,000 board feet per acre. The average productivity could be higher, but most of the productive sites, the land near the streams and the fisheries resource, have already been excluded from potential timber harvest. I might add at this point that some environmentalist group are proposing that if the Forest Service and industry could concentrate their intensive forest management activities on high productivity lands, low productivity lands could then be set aside as wilderness, with no adverse impacts for anyone. What they are saying, probably without knowing it, is that Grassy Knob is an area that should be intensively managed for its timber resource because of its high productivity.

The fisheries resources and water quality of the Grassy Knob area are of great importance to the fishing industry. The spawning and smolt rearing capacities of the Grassy Knob drainage system contribute a significant portion of the available habitat for the Elk and Sixes River systems. Water quality is also a major importance for the operation of the Elk River fish hatchery.

Within the boundaries of the proposed Grassy Knob area, several nonconforming features exist which I feel disqualify the area for wilderness designation under the 1964 act. The area contains 5 miles of road entering from the west side. It has 3.9 miles of road entering from the north side and terminating within a 640-acre clearcut near the center of the proposed area. One sold timber sale near the north boundary, four timber sales scheduled for sale in the near future, two lease applications for oil and gas exploration and the remnants of an old Forest Service lookout.

Aso, Senator, as I'm sure you are aware, several environmentalist groups stopped the construction of the Bald Mountain Road because it bordered the Kalmiopsis wilderness. The Grassy Knob area already has a full, mainline road paralleling the entire south border. I have included with my testimony a more detailed fact sheet which more fully explains the timber resources, fisheries resources and nonconforming features.

It is obvious that the Grassy Knob area does not qualify for wilderness designation under existing criteria. Some have said, however, it should be made wilderness to protect fisheries and water quality. This premise is also false. Anadromous fisheries and water quality of the area are presently fully protected by an administratively-designated special fisheries resources classification. A large portion of the southern half of the proposed area, plus a minimum eighth mile buffer area on Dry Creek, are withdrawn from timber management activities. Smaller streams in the area are also protected on each side by 100-foot buffer strips.

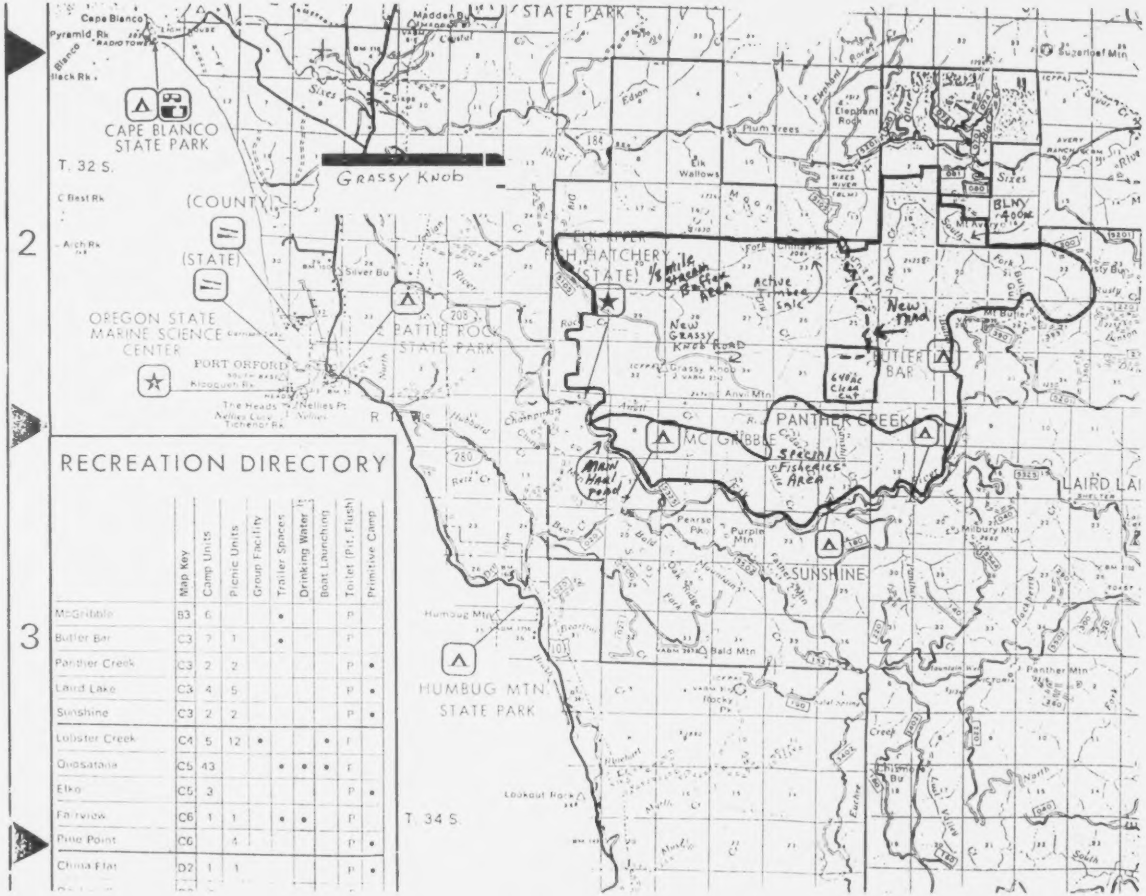
It is clear that the high water quality and fisheries resource of the Grassy Knob area can be maintained without the wilderness designation. In addition, without wilderness, the fisheries resource can be enhanced through improvements to fish habitat. Improvement projects, which are paid for by timber-sale revenues, would not be possible under a wilderness classification.

In summary, Senator, it is clear Grassy Knob should not be wilderness. The area can provide both a high-quality fishery and a valuable supply of timber.

Grassy Knob, if designated as wilderness, would be the only one in the system where a tourist could drive a Winnebago to the center and enjoy an unobstructed view of a 640-acre clearcut.

Thank you.

[Attachments to the prepared statement of Mr. Felgenhour follows:]


Cape Blanco
Pyramid Rk
Black Rk
CAPE BLANCO STATE PARK
T. 32 S.
C Best Rk
Arch Rk
(COUNTY)
(STATE)
OREGON STATE MARINE SCIENCE CENTER
PORT ORFORD
The Heads
Nellies Pt
Tichenor Rk
Grassy Knob
Madden Bu
STATE PARK
Sixes
Edson
Elk Wallows
Plum Trees
Elephant Rock
Sixes River (BLM)
Sugarloaf Mtn
BLM 400 ac
Mt Avery
Rusty Bu
Silver Bu
River
BATTLE ROCK STATE PARK
ELK RIVER FISH HATCHERY (STATE)
1/8 mile Stream Buffer Area
Active Timber Sale
New Grassy Knob Road
New road
Grassy Knob
Anvil Mtn
64 ac Clear cut
BUTLER BAR
Mt Butler
PANTHER CREEK
MC GRIBBLE
Special Fisheries Area
Main Haul road
Hubbard
Champion
LAIRD LAKE
Milbury Mtn
Pearse Pk
Purple Mtn
Bald Mtn
Oak Ridge
SUNSHINE
Father Mtn
Panther Mtn
Humbug Mtn
HUMBUG MTN. STATE PARK
Rocky Pk
Lookout Rock
Euchre
Lost Valley
North
South
T. 34 S.
2
3

RECREATION DIRECTORY

	Map Key	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Group Facility	Trailer Spaces	Drinking Water	Boat Launching	Toilet (Pit, Flush)	Primitive Camp
McGribble	B3	6			•			P	
Butler Bar	C3	7	1		•			P	
Panther Creek	C3	2	2					P	•
Laird Lake	C3	4	5					P	•
Sunshine	C3	2	2					P	•
Lobster Creek	C4	5	12	•			•	F	
Quosatana	C5	43			•	•	•	F	
Elko	C5	3						P	•
Fairview	C6	1	1		•	•		P	
Pine Point	C6		4					P	•
China Flat	D2	1	1					P	•

FACT SHEET - PROPOSED GRASSY KNOB WILDERNESS
HR 1149

Location

The proposed Grassy Knob Wilderness Area consists of an area approximately 21,500 acres in size. It is located in the southern and western portions of T. 32 S., R. 13 & 14 W., and in the northern and western portions of T. 33 S., R. 13 & 14 W., W.M. The area is approximately six miles directly east of the town of Port Orford and the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Curry County, Oregon, and in the Elk River and Sixes River drainages. The area is mountainous and contains Dry Creek and the South Fork of the Sixes River systems. Mountains are Grassy Knob at 2342 feet, Anvil Mt. at 2474 feet and Mt. Butler at 2939 feet.

Present Management Direction

The area was studied, including its wilderness potential, during the mid 1970's as a part of the Mt. Butler-Dry Creek Planning Unit. Based on this study, a Final Environmental Impact Statement and Decision Notice was filed on May 20, 1976. This Decision provides current management direction for this area which contains 22,100 acres of National Forest land. 11,700 acres (or 53% of the total) was allocated to timber production and is estimated to yield 4.9 million board feet per year. The estimated total standing timber in the entire area is 582 million board feet of which 362 million board feet is within the timber management area.

2500 acres in the Dry Creek and Rock Creek areas were allocated to Fisheries-Recreation Management, and 7400 acres in the Elk River drainage was allocated to Fisheries-Wildlife Management. The primary emphasis on management of these areas is for the protection of water quality to benefit fish habitat. These two areas also contain at least three permanent Spotted Owl Management Areas and may contain five when fully verified. No timber is planned for harvesting in this area; however, salvage of catastrophic losses is permitted, using aerial systems, if the Fisheries, Recreation, Wildlife objectives of the areas can still be met. No road will be built in these areas.

Another 500 acres of scattered National Forest holdings west of Elk Wallow and also in the Edson Creek drainage are earmarked for use in exchanges; they would be offered in exchange for private parcels elsewhere within the National Forest boundary. Exchanges are used to block up ownerships and provide for less expensive boundary management or to acquire special properties of high public recreation values.

The Forest has an operating Streamside Management Policy which limits timber removal within a 100 foot area of each side of all streams which contain water year-round. The intent of this policy is to maintain or lower (over time) stream water temperatures. It is also designed to prevent damage to streambanks, reduce siltation, and retain existing rearing habitat. These areas provide valuable wildlife habitat in addition to fish habitat. This is also maintained or improved by management.

Present Management Situation

The present management situation in the area is:

A. 5.0 miles of timber access road has been constructed into the timber management area from the west and ends near Grassy Knob Mountain.

B. The China Peak timber sale containing 5.6 million board feet and constructing 3.9 miles of road in the timber management area was sold on 12/2/81. Road construction is nearing completion.

C. The Grassy Knob timber sale containing 4.9 million board feet and constructing 1.5 miles of road is planned to be sold in June 1984.

D. Lease Application for Oil and Gas Numbers 35661 and 25664 are pending.

E. The Butler Butte timber sale containing 6.0 million board feet is planned for sale in October 1985.

F. The Butler Sky timber sale containing 7.8 million board feet and constructing 3.4 miles of road is planned for sale in September 1986.

G. The Grass Too timber sale containing 9.3 million board feet and constructing 3.4 miles of road is planned for sale in July 1990.

Comparison of Current Management with HR 1149

The following table shows some outputs produced by current management direction as compared with outputs from wilderness as proposed in HR 1149 for the Grassy Knob area:

	Current Management	Wilderness HR 1149
National Forest Land 1/	22,100 acres	21,100 acres
BLM Land	None	400 acres
Timber Management Area	11,700 acres	None
Fisheries, Recreation Area	2,500 acres	Included
Fisheries, Wildlife Area	7,400 acres	Included
Exchange Lands (Offered)	500 acres	Not Applicable
Standing Volume	582 MMBF	539 MMBF
Standing Volume TM Area	362 MMBF	Not Applicable
Potential Harvest	4.9 MMBF/Year	5.5 MMBF/Year
Planned Harvest Next 10 Years	33.6 MMBF	None
Timber Related Jobs	82 Jobs	No Jobs
Fisheries & Recreation Jobs	36 Jobs	36 Jobs
Annual Economic Value	$1,370,000	$441,000

1/ The area included in the Mt. Butler-Dry Creek Study is slightly different than that proposed for wilderness under HR 1149.

Factors that Limit Fish Production

Low summer stream flows and a lack of adequate summer pool areas limit the habitat capacity of many tributary streams within the Elk-Sixes Planning Basin. Summer electrofishing has shown that juvenile fish in the two river systems require summer pool depths of at least 3 feet during their second year of fresh water life.

Lack of enough pools to rear forces many juvenile coho salmon and steelhead into the main stems and estuaries. This creates severe competition for available space.

Warm summer water temperatures throughout much of the Planning Basin has created problems in the spread of temperature related fish diseases and also restricts rearing habitat. This problem is especially prevalent at the Elk River Hatchery during the summer months. It is common for summer water temperatures to reach 70°F in the main stems of both rivers. This results from solar radiation on water surfaces. Small streams provide a cooling effect, but summer flows are often low.

Opportunities to Improve Habitat

Opportunities exist in all areas of the Basin including the proposed Grassy Knob Wilderness area to improve spawning, rearing and migration habitat for anadramous fish. Of the three, improvements in rearing habitat are the most cost efficient in producing more fish. Pool development for the rearing of juvenile coho salmon and steelhead is possible at 200 known sites in the Basin. In addition, there are 30 known locations that have barriers to fish migration within the system. There is a potential to increase fish production by approximately 65,145 smolt annually by taking advantage of these opportunties to improve rearing habitat and to remove barriers in migration routes.

Many of these opportunities exist within or adjacent to areas planned for timber sale activities. These improvements can be made with the use of KV dollars generated through the sale of the timber. (This cannot be done in Wilderness areas). In addition, there are opportunties to stretch appropriated dollars through the use of volunteers and cooperative efforts to get many of these projects accomplished provided that the sites remain accessible and not closed to these activities by Wilderness laws.

It should be recognized that changes in the environment are taking place in the Planning Basin constantly because of natural occurrences. Habitat for fish production is also constantly changing. Management provides opportunties to reduce or prevent loss of habitat caused by nature as well as man's activities.

Research

The Elk-Sixes Planning Basin has been chosen for a research study designed to better understand how forest management activities effect natural geomorphic processes and fish habitat. The objectives of the study are as follows:

Fish Production

Both the Mt. Butler Dry Creek Study and our present Forest Planning Study recognize that the Elk River and Sixes Rivers drainage systems contain important anadromous fish habitat. This is also pointed out in the Report on Hk1149 by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The two River systems were grouped for study purposes into the Elk-Sixes Planning Basin. The acreage in this Basin is as follows:

Watershed	Gross Acres	National Forest Acres	% Administered by Forest Serive
Elk River	50,151	39,147	78.0
Sixes Rivers	92,981	28,031	30.1

Fish produced from the Elk-Sixes Planning Basin contribute significant numbers of salmon to the offshore fisheries and salmon and steelhead to the inland sports fishery. The current annual anadromous fish production in terms of smolt and adult fish are shown below:

Annual Anadromous Fish Production 1/
Elk-Sixes Planning Basin

Species	Smolt	Adults	Survival Smolt to Adult
Fall Chinook Salmon	113,800	6,604	5.8%
Winter Steelhead	355,850	35,585	10.0%
Coho Salmon	12,100	702	5.8%

In the Mt. Butler Dry Creek study, 22% of the total fish values within the Elk-Sixes Planning Basin was attributed to that portion within the study area. This totals an average annual production of about 9,436 adult fish. The remaining 78% is presently managed for timber production as well as other multiple-uses.

Water quality in the area is of major importance to maintaining wild stocks and for the operation of the Elk River fish hatchery. This hatchery is operated by the State of Oregon and is located on Elk River near the proposed Grassy Knob Wilderness. 1983 fish production at the hatchery is as follows:

Elk Rivers Hatchery Production

Species	Product	Release	
Fall Chinook Salmon	807,000 Pre-Smolt	September	12-16 fish/lb.
Winter Steelhead	79,000 Pre-Smolt	April	5-6 fish/lb.

1/ Wild fish production National Forest habitat only.

1. Determine conditions under which mass erosion events are initiated and terminated and where these sites are located within selected drainage basins.

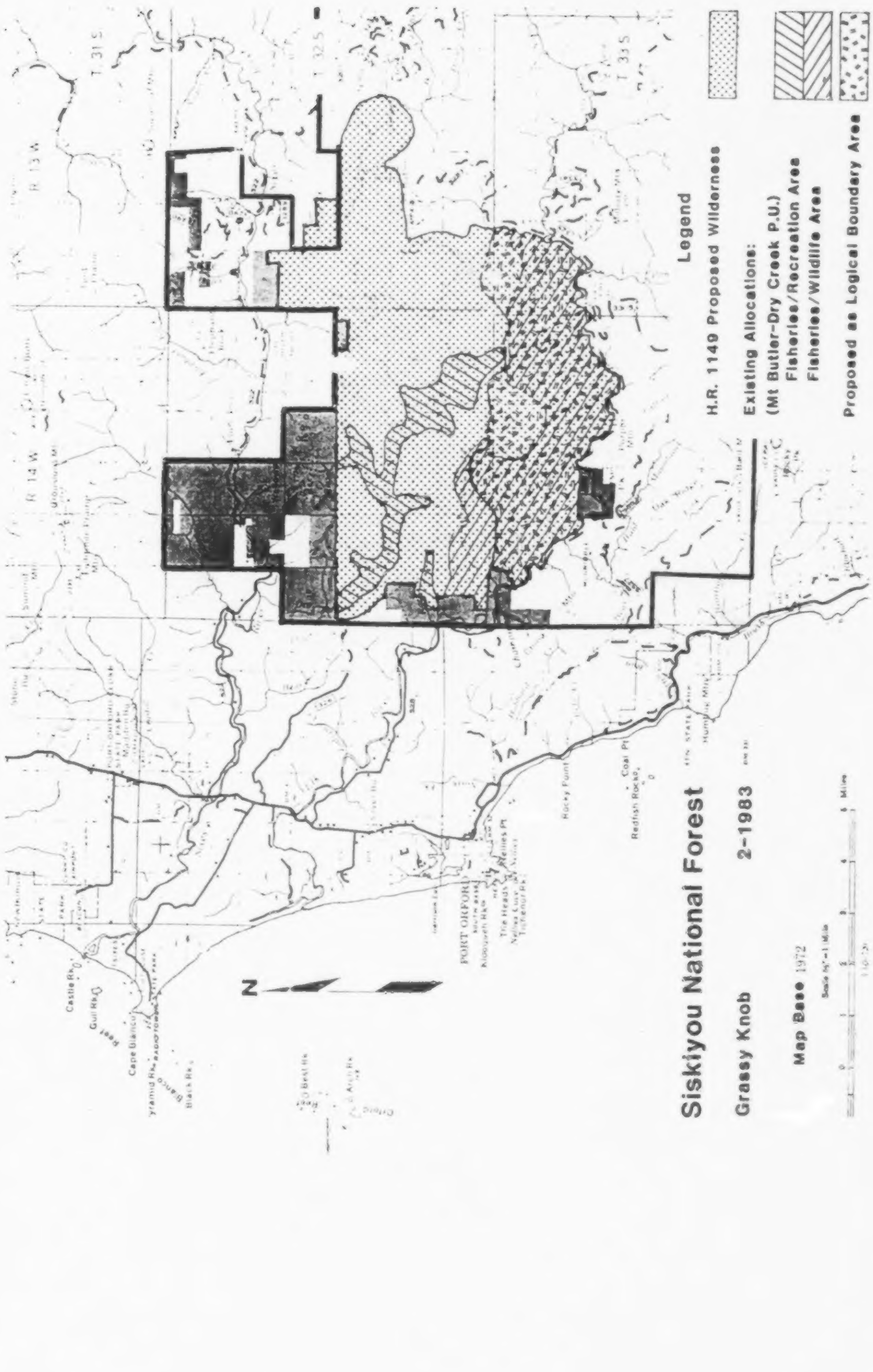
2. Determine the effects of mass erosion in a basin-wide context to identify where, for example, such events might have favorable or destructive effects on fish habitat.

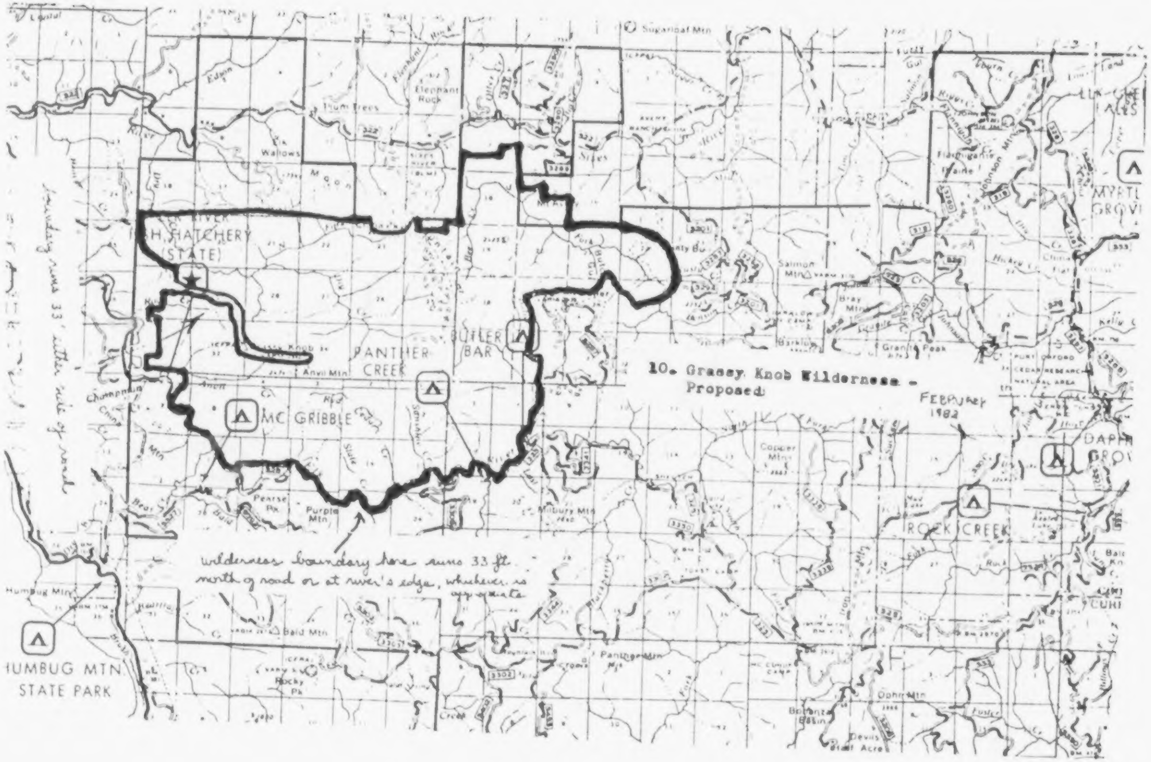
3. Determine where salmonid fish are most vulnerable to mass erosion events in a basin and how these events impact the smolt production capability within a basin.

4. Refine techniques for determining smolt production capabilities and document smolt production capability for selected tributaries of the Elk-Sixes basins.

5. Determine what trends, if any, have occurred in stream water temperatures and analyze them to determine possible influences of changes in climate, riparian vegetation cover, and channel patterns.

These basin studies will assist management in four ways. First, it will be possible to zone a drainage basin in terms of hazards to fisheries from landsliding that might be accelerated by road construction and timber harvest. Second, the data can be used to test existing assumptions linking harvest-associated activities with fish habitat damage and improvement. Third, documentation of smolt production capability for the Elk River and Sixes River drainages will help refine smolt production estimates for the Forest and the Region. Fourth, study of existing water temperature records and possible causes for changes will determine the degree and way in which management practices have caused changes so land managers can better manage stream water temperature in the future. Integration of this information should improve the data base for future planning.


Siskiyou National Forest
Grassy Knob
2-1983
Map Base 1972
Legend
H.R. 1149 Proposed Wilderness
Existing Allocations:
(Mt Butler-Dry Creek P.U.)
Fisheries/Recreation Area
Fisheries/Wildlife Area
Proposed as Logical Boundary Area
N
R 14 W
R 13 W
T 31 S
T 32 S
T 33 S
PORT ORFORD
Cape Blanco
Castle Rk
Gull Rk
Rocky Point
Redfish Rocks
Coal Pt
Humbug Mtn
Miles



10. Grassy Knob Wilderness - Proposed

February 1982

wilderness boundary here runs 33 ft north of road or at river's edge, whichever is appropriate

boundary runs 33' either side of road

Sugarloaf Mtn
Elephant Rock
Plum Trees
Wallows
Moon
Sixes
FISH HATCHERY (STATE)
Anvil Mtn
PANTHER CREEK
BUTLER BAR
MC GRIBBLE
Pearse Pk
Purple Mtn
Bald Mtn
Rocky Pk
Panther Mtn
Milbury Mtn
Copper Mtn
ROCK CREEK
Salmon Mtn
Gray Mtn
Barklow
Granite Peak
Flanagans Prairie
Johnson Mtn
MYRTLE GROVE
DAPHNE GROVE
CUHI
PORT ORFORD CEDAR RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
Ophir Mtn
Devils Half Acre
Humbug Mtn
HUMBUG MTN STATE PARK
Champion
Edson
Iron Mtn

APPROVED RESOLUTION OF THE SISKIYOU CHAPTER OF THE OREGON STATE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Whereas, the Forest Service completed a comprehensive study of roadless areas under their jurisdiction, called RARE II, which included consideration of extensive public comment as well as consideration of environmental and economic factors; and

Whereas, the RARE II results were finalized and submitted to Congress only after elected officials had additional time to study and comment on them; and

Whereas, many Southern Oregon citizens are dependent on the National Forests for their livelihood derived from timber, ranching, mining, and tourist industries as well as for their water supplies and their recreational opportunities; and

Whereas, a significant portion of Southern Oregon county budgets are derived directly from receipts and taxes generated on the National Forests; and

Whereas, H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act, allocates far more wilderness than was recommended by either the Carter or Reagan administrations after RARE II;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Siskiyou Chapter of the Oregon State Society of American Foresters

- Hereby opposes the excessive Wilderness acreage allocations in H.R. 1149 and urges the Senate to pass a more reasonable Oregon Wilderness Bill which includes:
  - easily locatable and manageable boundaries
  - only areas with truly outstanding Wilderness qualities which include no conflicting wilderness uses
  - sufficiency language insuring the adequacy of the RARE II Wilderness review
  - strong release language allowing multiple use on non-wilderness lands through the year 2000, and
  - Also requests the Senate strongly resist any compromise away from this position of a reasonable wilderness acreage level for Oregon.

Richard H. Felgenhour
Policy and Legislation Committee Chairman
Siskiyou Chapter - Society of American Foresters

STATEMENT OF LEW KRAUSS, ROUGH & READY LUMBER CO.

Mr. **Krauss**. Senator, my name is Lew Krauss, and my brothers and I operate Rough & Ready Lumber Co. in the Illinois Valley south of Cave Junction, Oreg., and just north of the California border.

Our plant is located in the heart of the Siskiyou National Forest and adjacent to the Klamath and Six Rivers National Forests in California. Our parents began sawmilling here over 60 years ago and we feel our long existence in this area gives us some perspective on the way Federal land management decisions, expecially wilderness decisions, have affected our community and those around it.

There are approximately 8,000 people in the Illinois Valley with Cave Junction as the major trading center. We are the last remaining mill and the major employer in this part of Josephine County, with 200 in the mill and another 150 employed by our logging and road building contractors. Sixty percent of our annual log usage comes from the Siskiyou National Forest and the Medford District of the BLM; the other 40 percent comes from the Klamath and Six Rivers National Forests in northern California.

With our almost complete dependence on Federal timber, we naturally become alarmed when the House of Representatives votes to add protions of two more wilderness areas to a forest like the Siskiyou, which is already 20 percent wilderness. I'm referring to Grassy Knob in the western portion, and the Red Buttes in the southeastern corner of the forest.

I would like to talk about the Oregon portion of the Red Buttes in particular, and try to explain why I feel this proposed addition is an especially ill-conceived one and one which does not really meet the Wilderness Act criteria.

First, after extensive RARE II input by the public, the Carter administration recommended a nonwilderness classification for the Oregon portion of the Red Buttes. The proposed boundaries include old-cutting units; there's some Forest Service system roads already in place; there are over 30 valid mining claims within the proposed boundaries; and, in addition, the proposed boundary is octopus shaped, and it would be difficult to manage because of the intermingled present forest uses that would create sight and sound conflicts with the wilderness designation.

In fact, in some places, the boundary lines are less than a mile apart. And in recognizing this, the Forest Service has provided protection for the outstanding features of the narrow scenic zone of the Red Buttes with a management plan which has always prohibited logging and road building.

[illegible]pite the denials we have heard, the maps we have seen recently show that the proposed boundaries even include part of the highly-developed Oregon Caves National Monument.

Another objection, and admittedly the one that concerns me the most, is the loss of an additional 4.2 million feet of annual cut. And I'm not the only one who takes this position. The Red Buttes extend also into California, and John Crowell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, added his voice to the industry's objections testifying that the Red Buttes should be deleted from the California Wilderness bill because of conflicting present uses.

With additional wilderness, such as the Red Buttes being proposed, I thought it might be interesting to remind people of something nearly everyone seems to have forgotten. Congressman John Saylor of Pennsylvania, a leading advocate of the Wilderness Act, in a 1963 committee hearing made the following statement:

> The wilderness preservation system can be established without affecting the economic arrangements of communities, counties, states or business enterprises. There will be no withdrawal of lands from the tax base to counties or communities; no withdrawal of timberlands on which lumbering operations depend, nor any withdrawal of present grazing or mining rights.

No one could quarrel with wilderness based on this philosophy, but what actually has happened in the area I live in since that 1964 act was passed is that the annual cut has been reduced by over 100 million board feet, and during that same period 17 mills in southern Oregon and northern California, employing over 3,000 people, have gone out of business.

Now I'm not suggesting that all of these plants went out of business solely because of the Wilderness Act, but I do believe that wilderness set-asides have played the largest part in causing a long-term shortage of timber. As a consequence, competition has become so fierce on the Siskiyou that the average stumpage price under contract is the highest in the Nation. In fact, we now find ourselves unable to compete with Canada or even the other lumber-producing regions in our country.

Senator, we hope you will continue to consider the economic plight of our industry, and that you will choose not to add further wilderness on the Siskiyou, such as the Red Buttes.

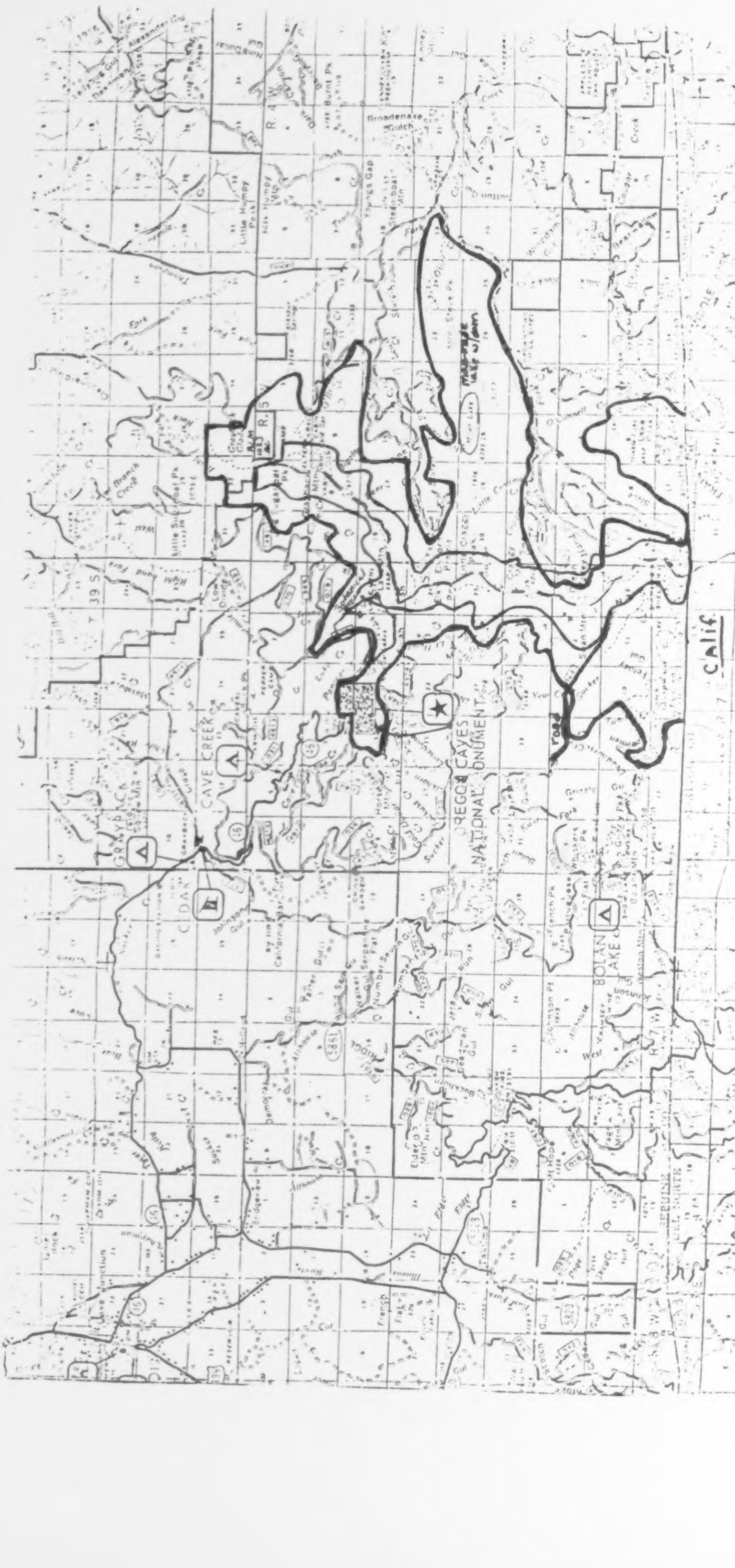
In closing, I would like to add a personal note. It concerns me that it is almost impossible to argue forcefully against wilderness additions without coming across as someone who is insensitive to nature. I can only say as one who has spent his lifetime in southern Oregon that some of my most pleasant experiences and memories are of hiking and camping in the areas I have been discussing today. I can remember as a boy skinny-dipping in Azalea Lake in the upper Applegate, clambering over acres of white marble with my wife in the Marble Mountain wilderness; seeing the Kalmiopsis flower in bloom and watching my boy catch a trout in Box Canyon Creek. I strongly believe that others should have the right to enjoy these experiences as my family has. But I just as strongly believe that the really outstanding natural features have already been protected by existing wilderness or management practices.

It concerns me, too, that when we talk about aesthetics we seem to forget that the same values we cherish so much in our trees are there in a different but just as important form when we convert those trees to lumber that is used to build a warm and inviting house in which to raise a family.

We hear the argument that we should have more wilderness because the national forest belongs to all of us, but the fact is the wilderness areas are enjoyed by relatively few and relatively infrequently. I think the great majority of people in this country who never see a wilderness area also have the right to enjoy the warmth and beauty of wood products which surround them in the homes they live in every day.

Thank you.

[Attachments to the prepared statement of Mr. Krauss follows:]


OREGON CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENT
CAVE CREEK
GRAYBACK
BOLAN LAKE
CEDAR
Calif
39 S
R. 5 W.
R. 4 W.
R. 7 W.
R. 8 W.
Broadenaxe Gulch
Youngs Gap
Little Humpy Peak
Johnson Gul
California Gul
Number Seven Gu
Elder Mtn
Little Grayback
Sucker Cr
road

[redacted] Kerr Buttes
(Oregon) -
SCENIC AREA BOUNDRY - ENCLOSURE #1

Red Buttes (Kangaroo RA) **ENCLOSURE 1**

- Weaver Bill claims 26,000 ac. F.S. estimates -

Siskiyou	10,485 ac.
Rogue River	14,977 ac.
National Monument	402 ac.
	25,864 ac.

Carter admin. recommendation for 26,000 acres was almost all in Calif. Weaver proposal is all in Oregon.

- C.F.L. Acres:

Siskiyou	8,108 ac.
Rogue	8,527 ac.
	16,635 ac.

- Growing Stock:

Siskiyou	182.7
Rogue	208.5
	391.2

Programmed Harvest	3.0 mmbf/yr
	1.2 mmbf/yr
	4.2 mmbf/yr

- Planned sales in proposal W. A.

Siskiyou	1983 - Deep Left	8.5 mm, 1.5 m. rd.
Rogue	1984 - Trail Sucker	12.3 mm, 7.0 m. rd.

- Area is basically a narrow ridge area with moderately scenic areas on the crest. Forest Service has recognized scenic attributes by creating the Craiggies special scenic area on the crest. The Siskiyou side contains 4,058 acres and the Rogue side contains 2,742 acres. Views from perimeter of designated scenic area is clearcuts and logging roads on both sides of ridge. Nearly 3 miles of full-size mainline road is included within proposed W.A. boundaries on Siskiyou side.

If acreage must be given up to Wilderness, the scenic crest zone could be sacrificed. The F.S. already has these boundaries located and only impact might be from some visual considerations and the loss of potential for constructing a road at two different locations which would link the Cave Junction Area to the Applegate area. Not considered a necessity by anyone.

RED BUTTES **ENCLOSURE 1**

Timber Supply Impact

The creation of the proposed Red Buttes Wilderness Area would preclude access to 391.2 million board feet of standing timber and the multiple use management of 16,635 acres of commercial forest land. Yearly harvest levels would be reduced by 3.4 to 5.3 million board feet.

Jobs Would Be Lost

The creation of the proposed Red Buttes Wilderness Area would result in the loss of 61 to 95 jobs.

Access to Mineral Resources Would Be Lost

Wilderness designation would result in the loss of potentially valuable mineral deposits known in the area. These include gold, chromite, manganese, and base metal sulfides which contain varying amounts of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The recently activated Gray Eagle Mine, a short distance southwest of the proposed area, and the Blue Ledge Mine, a short distance northeast of the area, should be considered important evidence of potential mineral resources within the area. Much of the area has not yet been adequately explored to evaluate the total mineral resource potential of the area.

The Proposed Wilderness Provides Little Wilderness Experience

The proposed area is only one mile wide at points and has many oddly shaped protrusions. (See attached map.) These protrusions would not provide a wilderness experience for recreational users, but, if designated as wilderness, would complicate management of adjoining lands or force the eventual wilderness designation of adjoining lands. The proposal, as is, merely takes acreage from multiple use--it does not add wilderness acreage.

The Creation of an Oregon Red Buttes Would Necessitate the Creation of of a California Counterpart

The creation of an Oregon wilderness would provide justification for the establishment of a much larger California counterpart. The creation of a California wilderness would impact Oregon mills, since it would lie within Southern Oregon's timber harvest area.

The Forest Service Can Adequately Protect the Area By Less Harmful Means Than Wilderness

The area has some unique qualities worth preserving. The Siskiyou National Forest plan protects these areas by scenic designations. This plan protects the unique area's precision without impacting the economic resources.

ENCLOSURE 1

Motorized Recreation Would Be Prohibited

Portions of the Red Buttes are frequented by recreational vehicle users. Wilderness designation would prohibit their use of the area trails and road for vehicle use.

This Area Was Not Included in the Hatfield Wilderness Bill

Senator Hatfield in 1980 could not justify the inclusion of Red Buttes into the wilderness system. The facts upon which he based his conclusion have not changed in the interim.

The Area Proposed by the Bill Is Not Roadless

Man has already entered portions of the proposed wilderness area by the construction of a road. (See attached map.) Land with such permanent construction does not fit the definition of wilderness.

ENCLOSURE 2

Registered Mining Claims in or Adjoining Red Buttes Proposed Wilderness. (Provided by Glenn Young, Kerby, Or.)

TWP. 39S-Rge.5WWM. -- No claims registered in Sec's 32 or 33.

TWP.40S.-Rge.5WWM.

Sec. 19-Josher III-----------Michael S. Raleigh
Sec. 20-Magnum 3-------------Jim McBee
Sec. 21-Magnum 2-------------Jim McBee
Sec. 21-Magnum 2"A"----------McBee Co.
Sec. 23-Mountain View #3-----Russel A. Mitchell
Sec. 24-Mountain View #1-----Russel A. Mitchell
Sec. 24-Mountain View #2-----Russel A. Mitchell
Sec. 25-Slick Rock-----------Jim McBee
Sec. 25-Big Bridge-----------Jim McBee
Sec. 25-Josher II------------Michael Raleigh
Sec. 25-Josher #4------------Michael Raleigh
Sec. 25-First National-------McBee Co.
Sec. 25-OL Possum------------Dean J. Dymon
Sec. 25-Big Bridge #2--------McBee Co.
Sec. 25-Blue Beaver----------Joyce Dymon
Sec. 25-Polar Mouse----------Sonja Dymon
Sec. 25-Red Fire Rat---------Sonja Dymon
Sec. 25-Beaver's Dream-------Thomas Dymon
Sec. 26-Browntown------------Calvin Rhodes
Sec. 26-Dorothy D------------Ernest Wolff
Sec. 26-J.J. #2--------------Michael Raleigh
Sec. 26-Hard Yard------------Dean Dymon
Sec. 26-Blue Due-------------Thomas Dymon
Sec. 26-Aqua Linda-----------Thomas Dymon
Sec. 26-Frog Hips------------Thomas Dymon
Sec. 26-Domain---------------Thomas Dymon
Sec. 26- Ridge of Gui--------Thomas Dymon
Sec. 26-North China Wall-----Thomas Dymon
Sec. 26-Peking Run-----------Thomas Dymon
Sec. 26-Tiger of Chang-------Thomas Dymon
Sec. 26-Beaver's Lodge-------Thomas Dymon
Sec. 26-Ore-Penn-------------Royce H. Mayo
Sec. 27-Beaver's Wink--------Thomas Dymon
Sec. 28-Beaver Tail #3-------Thomas Dymon
Sec. 30-Josher #1------------Michael S. Raleigh
Sec. 31-Josher #1------------Michael S. Raleigh
Sec. 32- Uncle Virg's--------Ernest Wolff
Sec. 32-Pete Pines Mine------Ernest Wolff
Sec. 33- Georgie Girl--------Ernest Wolff
Sec. 33-Garyashley-----------Ernest Wolff
Sec. 33-Mad Dog
Sec. 33-Lucky Kay #1---------Margaretha Martin
Sec. 33-Lucky Kay #2---------Gustave Martin
Sec. 33-Lucky Kay #5---------Robert L. Baker
Sec. 33-Lucky Kay #4---------Robert L. Baker
Sec. 33-Lucky Kay #3---------Robert L. Baker
Sec. 33- D.J. #2-------------Donald Grant
Sec. 33- D.J. #3-------------Donald Grant
Sec. 33-Beaver Tail #1-------Thomas H. Dymon
Sec. 34-Darling Hobie--------Ernest A Wolff
Sec. 34-Sweet Melanie--------Ernest A. Wolff

(Continued)

TWP. 40S-Rge. 5WWM ENCLOSURE 2

Sec. 34-Daisy May---------------Ernest Wolff
Sec. 34-Browntown #2,#3---------Calvin B Rhodes
Sec. 34-Beaver's Wink #3--------Thomas Dymon

There are 16 claims in Sec. 35, Twp. 40S-Rge. 5WWM. that will be affected through protest of noise, aesthetics, or prevention of access through the Wilderness.

TWP. 41S-Rge. 5WWM

Sec. 8-God's Gift #1------------------Richard English
Sec. 8-God's Gift #2------------------Richard English
Sec. 8-God's Gift #3------------------Richard English
Sec. 15-Pony Shoe---------------------Pansy Hallock
Sec. 15-Pony Shoe #2------------------Pansy Hallock
Sec. 16-Grate Wonder------------------Maude Arnold
Sec. 16-Cumstock #9-------------------Maude Arnold
Sec. 16-Eldorado----------------------John Friddle

TWP. 40S.-Rge. 6WWM

Sec. 24-Gypsy King--------------------Claude Teft
Sec. 24-Gypsy King--------------------Claude Teft
Sec. 25-Gypsy Queen-------------------Claude Teft

TWP. 41S-Rge. 6WWM

Sec. 2--Swan Mountain #8--------------Joanne Young
Sec. 2--Swan Mountain #10-------------Joanne Young
Sec. 2--Matchless---------------------Paul Strait
Sec. 3--Afterthought #2---------------Janet E. Marshall
Sec. 3--Gleem Of Hope-----------------Arthur J. Machovic,Sr.
Sec. 3--Siskiyou Princess #1----------Charles B. Miller
Sec. 3--Siskiyou Princess #2----------Charles B. Miller
Sec. 3--Siskiyou Princess #3----------Charles B. Miller
Sec. 3--Siskiyou Princess #4----------Charles B. Miller
Sec. 10-Princess Margaret #1----------Ben Penner
Sec. 10-Hard Track #2-----------------Daniel Pettit
Sec. 11-Princess Margaret #2----------Ben Penner
Sec. 11-Princess Margaret #3----------Ben Penner
Sec. 11-Princess Margaret #4----------Ben Penner
Sec. 11-Princess Margaret #5----------Ben Penner
Sec. 11-New Morning #1,#2,#3,#4-------Jay McWhorter
Sec. 11-Half Track #1-----------------Aloha Pettit
Sec. 11-Half Track #2-----------------Aloha Pettit
Sec. 11-Half Track #3-----------------Aloha Pettit
Sec. 11-Half Track #4-----------------Aloha Pettit
Sec. 11-Green Parrot------------------R.Douglas Pettit
Sec. 11-Hard Track #1-----------------Aloha Pettit
Sec. 11-Family Track #1---------------R.D. Pettit
Sec. 11-Family Track #2---------------Helen L. Hartwig
Sec. 11-Family Track #3---------------Helen L. Hartwig

(Continued)

ENCLOSURE 2

TWP. 41S-Rge. 6WWM

Sec. 11-Lips #1------------------Barbara Lindegren
Sec. 11-Lips #2------------------Barbara Lindegren
Sec. 12-Family Track #4-----------Aloha Pettit
Sec. 12-New Dawn-----------------Jay A. McWhorter
Sec. 12-Siskiyou Sisters----------Marshall Sperling
Sec. 13-High Hope-----------------David S. Strait
Sec. 14-C-One---------------------Charles Ryther

Red Buttes Wilderness Proposal--Mining Claims Involved

TWP. 39S-Rge. 5WWM--No claims registered in Sec's 32 or 33.
TWP. 40S-Rge. 5WWM--44 claims registered
TWP. 41S-Rge. 5WWM--8 claims registered
TWP. 40S-Rge. 6WWM--3 claims registered
TWP. 41S-Rge. 6WWM--39 claims registered

A total of 94 claims are registered and these are in 24 different sections. A complete total to date is not available but it runs well over 100 claims in the proposed area and a minimum of 200 claims that will be affected by being in the adjacent area. These claimholders are severely restricted now, but with Wilderness next to your claims you might as well forget them.

ENCLOSURE 2

Names and Adresse of Mining Claim Owners in Proposed Red Buttes Wilderness Area. (Provided by Glenn Young, Kerby, Or.)

Michael S. and Patricia Raleigh-2508-102nd. Ave.N.E.
Belleview, Wash.---98004

Jim McBee-449 N. Central Valley--Central Point, Oregon---97501

Russel A. Mitchell-412 W. Jackson St.--Medford, Oregon---97501

Gustave Martin--P.O. Box 1322--Jacksonville, Oregon------97530

Janet E. Marshall-24153 Vaughn Road--Veneta, Oregon------97487

Charles B. Miller-5851 N.E. Alberta St.--Portland, Oregon--97218

Deon J. Dymon-9181-Upper Applegate--Jacksonville, Oregon---97530

Joyce Dymon-9181-Upper Applegate--Jacksonville, Oregon-----97530

Loren Dymon-9181- Upper Applegate--Jacksonville,Oregon-----97530

Thomas Dyman-9181-Upper Applegate--Jacksonville,Oregon-----97530

Sonja Dymon-9181-Upper Applegate--Jacksonville, Oregon-----97530

Richard L. English-5215 S.E. 115th.-Portland, Oregon-------97266

Paul Strait-Rte. 5-Box 269 A--Newberg, Oregon--------------97132

David Strait-1552 E. 1st. St.--Newberg, Oregon-------------97132

Lucille Arnold-266 Spencer Gulch Ln.--Jacksonville, Oregon--97530

Maude Arnold-266 Spencer Gulch Ln.--Jacksonville, Oregon----97530

M.L. Arnold-266 Spencer Gulch Ln.--Jacksonville, Oregon-----97530

Aloha Pettit-General Delivery-Cave Junction, Oregon---------97523

Ben Penner-3034 N.E. 60th.--Portland, Oregon----------------97213

Arthur J. Machovic, Sr.--8965 Butte Falls Hwy.--Eagle Point, Oregon--97524

Brian McWhorter-11220 S.E. Pine Ct.--Portland, Oregon------97216

Charles C. Ryther--337 Union Ave.--Grants Pass, Oregon-----97526

Helen L. Hartwig--General Delivery--Cave Junction, Oregon--97523

Barbara Lindegren--5506 S.E. Flavel St.--Portland, Oregon--97206

Louise Sperling--Rte. 2, Box 321 A--Newberg, Oregon--------97132

Marshall Sperling--Rte. 2, Box 321 A--Newberg, Oregon------97132

John Priddle--7234 N. Applegate Road--Grants Pass, Oregon--97526

ENCLOSURE 2

Names and Addresses of Mining Claim Owners in Proposed Red Buttes Wilderness Area. (Provided by Glehn Young, Kerby, Or.)

Dorothy D. Wolff--1224 Kelly St.--Medford, Oregon--------97501

Ernest A. Wolff--1224 Kelly St.--Medford, Oregon---------97501

Melanie R. Wolff--1224 Kelly St.--Medford, Oregon--------97501

Steven D. Wolff--1224 Kelly St.--Medford, Oregon---------97501

Calvin E. Rhodes--P.O. Box 1377--Jacksonville, Oregon----97530

Donald D. Grant--P.O. Box 1172--Jacksonville, Oregon-----97530

[illegible]

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WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION

211 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108

FILE

ENCLOSURE 3

2.6728[illegible]

March 29
1983

John Crowell submitted the Administrations views on H.R. 1437 during March 4 hearings.

JOHN B. CROWELL, JR., ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
United States House of Representatives

On H.R. 1437, a bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of California for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

MARCH 4, 1983

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the Administration's views on H.R. 1437, a bill that would expand the National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of California.

The wilderness designations in H.R. 1437 are excessive in area because the resources which would be foregone are extremely high.

H.R. 1437 would designate 58 new National Forest wildernesses and wilderness additions for a total of 2.4 million acres. The bill would designate one additional wilderness study area--Monache, and one planning area--Orleans Mountain--totaling 72,000 acres.

The previous Administration, as a result of RARE II, recommended 20 new wildernesses and 15 wilderness additions for a total of 1.3 million acres in California. We support the designation of these areas as wilderness with the exception of four areas: Red Butte, 25,300 acres (5703, 6703); Boundary Peaks, 58,800 acres of which 49,000 acres are in California (A5058, B5058); small addition to Marble Mountain Wilderness, 14,850 acres (A5074); and the 620-acre Giddy Giddy Gulch-Sand Flat area of the 26,000-acre proposed Mount Shasta Wilderness (A5231); the revised total of wilderness additions recommended by the Administration is 1,193,000 acres. H.R. 1437, in contrast, would designate 58 new wildernesses and wilderness additions for a total of about 2.4 million acres, doubling our recommendations.

- M O R E -

ENCLOSURE 3

Boundary Peak (A5058, B5058) and Red Butte (5703, 6703) were not recommended for wilderness in the RARE II Final Environmental Statement, though ultimately they were proposed as wilderness by the previous Administration.

This Administration recommends they not be designated wilderness. After careful examination of the remaining wilderness recommendations of the previous Administration, we have concluded that 14,850 acres of the 36,000-acre Marble Mountain additions (A5074) should not be designated wilderness because of the high timber values in those areas. We note that the Giddy Giddy Gulch-Sand Flat area is not included in H.R. 1437. We concur that it should not be designated as wilderness but should remain available for consideration for possible winter sports development.

Although H.R. 1437 includes the areas recommended for wilderness in RARE II, H.R. 1437 goes far beyond those recommendations and would designate as wilderness RARE II further planning areas, or parts thereof, totaling 600,000 acres and RARE II nonwilderness and noninventoried areas totaling 410,000 acres. We strongly recommend that these additional areas not be designated as wilderness. We have major reasons for this recommendation.

Existing and Proposed Wilderness

First, in California there already is substantial land designated as wilderness. Within the 42 million acres in California administered by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, 2.7 million acres of public lands are in the Wilderness System now, of which 2.1 million acres is National Forest land and approximately 600,000 acres is administered by the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. Additionally, 1.3 million acres were recommended for wilderness designation by RARE II; 1.2 million acres of that total are now supported by the Administration. An additional 1.5 million acres of National Park lands are being considered for addition to the Wilderness System and more than 2 million acres of existing National Park lands are largely unroaded and undeveloped.

Wilderness Study and Further Planning Areas

Secondly, over 9 million acres of Federal lands in California are already in some form of wilderness study status. About 6.7 million acres of public lands are being considered by the Bureau of Land Management for wilderness suitability. Possible wilderness designation, of course, will be considered in planning uses for the 2.8 million California acres placed in the further planning category by RARE II. As a result of the RARE II process, the Forest Service concluded that these lands needed further consideration. In some cases, sufficient evidence to favor any one use or set of uses was lacking; in other places adjacent to National Parks or BLM lands, more time was needed to coordinate interagency assessment of the wilderness potential. All

ENCLOSURE 4

SOUTHERN OREGON AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
ANNUAL CUT REDUCTIONS SINCE 1964

		Million Board Feet
Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon:		
Kalmiopsis and Wild Rogue Wilderness		15
Medford District, BLM:		
Josephine Master Unit		40
The Rogue as a Wild River		8
Six Rivers National Forest, California:		
Gasquet Ranger District		42
	TOTAL	105

ENCLOSURE 5

SOUTHERN OREGON AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
MILLS CLOSED SINCE 1964

	Estimated Number of Employees
Cave Junction and Illinois Valley:	
Cabax Mills	250
Moore Timber Products	150
Grants Pass:	
Bate Lumber Co.	400
S H & W	200
Coos Bay:	
Cape Argo	150
Al Pierce	50
Georgia Pacific	400
Port Orford:	
SFP	50
Western States Plywood	180
Gold Beach:	
Evans Products	75
US Plywood Sawmill	200
Brookings:	
Agnew Veneer	30
Smith River, California:	
Simonson Division of Arcata Corp.	400
Crescent City, California:	
Nor Cal Plywood	150
Cal Or Veneer	200
Standard Veneer & Plywood	150
McNamara & Peepe	100
TOTAL	3135

STATEMENT OF MARY ZENTNER, OREGON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PACIFIC NORTHWEST 4-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION

Ms. ZENTNER. Senator Hatfield, my name is Mary Zentner. I am the representative of the Pacific Northwest 4-Wheel Drive Association. I think probably more so than that, I represent a lot citizens who are not concerned actually with the timber industry. So often, the wilderness designations, according to the news media, et cetera, state that the only factions which are concerned with the wilderness designation are those in industry or the preservationist groups. And I think that there are countless citizens who are users of these areas that have neither of those inclinations.

Our association is a group of family-oriented, vehicle users. We represent more than 225 clubs; we have more than 2,500 families who belong to our association.

One of the goals of the 4-Wheel Drive Association, which was formed in 1960, was to promote reasonable and workable legislation, and to oppose such legislation which would impose undue restrictions on the use of our vehicles. We have gained the recognition and the respect of both Federal and State agencies. We enjoy a good working relationship with the U.S. Forest Service and with many other agencies that are responsible for the proper use and the proper managment of public lands.

The Wilderness Act of 1964, which created the National Wilderness Preservation System, reads, in part: "Where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation." As users of the public land, we are concerned with the wise use of that land. We appreciate the true existing wilderness that we have. But we object to creation of wilderness, such as what we have in H.R. 1149.

Within these areas, there are existing roads, and there are visible impacts of human activity. The creation of wilderness is illustrated in this, there's—the fellows ahead of me mentioned how many miles of roads there are in the Grassy Knob area, which I had listed in my testimony, the Red Butte area. There are many miles of roads in these.

Accordingly to documentation which I received from various members of our association and through the Forest Service personnel, the roadless areas being considered in H.R. 1149 have mor than 408 miles of roads, and that hardly qualifies as a roadless area.

As I said earlier, we have our own objection to a true wilderness. I realize I went away from my written testimony, but they had already covered so much of what was in there.

Senator HATFIELD. Well, we will include all of your statement.

Ms. ZENTNER. OK. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statements of Ms. Zentner and Mr. Paulsen follow:]

PACIFIC NORTHWEST 4-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION
OREGON – WASHINGTON – IDAHO

Statement of Mary Zentner, Oregon Executive Director
before the
United States Senate
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Salem, Oregon August 25, 1983

Senator Hatfield, I want to thank you for this opportunity to speak on behalf of those who are recreational 4 wheelers.

The Pacific Northwest 4 Wheel Drive Association is a group of family oriented recreational vehicle users. Presently our association represents more than 225 individual clubs with a membership of more than 2500 families residing within the Tri-state area of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

One of the goals of the Association, which was formed in 1960, is to promote reasonable and workable legislation and to oppose such legislation which would impose undue restrictions on the use of off highway vehicles. Our Association has gained the recognition and respect of both federal and state agencies. We enjoy a good working relationship with the United States Forest Service as well as many other such agencies who are responsible for the proper use and management of public lands.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 which created the National Wilderness Preservation System, reads in part; "where the earth and it's community of life are untrammeled by man...retaining it's primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation". As users of the public land, we are concerned with the wise use of it. We appreciate our TRUE existing wilderness. We do object to the creation of 'wilderness' in areas where there are existing roads and other visible impacts of human activity.

The creation of wilderness is illustrated by the amount of miles of roads which are in existence in the various areas included in H.R.1149. For example, the Grassy Knob area of the Siskiyou National Forest has within it's boundaries 6 miles of roads which are all weather roads. The Red Butte area which is in both the

PACIFIC NORTHWEST 4-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION
OREGON – WASHINGTON – IDAHO

Statement of Mary Zentner, Oregon Executive Director
Salem, Oregon August 25, 1983

pg. 2

Siskiyou and Rogue River National Forests also has roads within it's boundaries. Also within the Rogue River National Forest there is an area known as Elkhorn Prairie which has a 4 wheel drive road in it. The total amount of miles of roads within the Siskiyou National Forest according to documents which I have received is 8 miles; within the Rogue River National Forest the figures which I have show 17.4 miles of roads. Further study indicates that there are more than 408 miles of roads within the various lands which are recommended for wilderness inclusion in H.R.1149. This documentation hardly lends credence to these areas being 'without permanent improvements or human habitation'.

I have attached an area by area listing of those proposed wilderness lands which include roads currently in use by our members and those roads which have a potential use by the members. The limitation and restrictions of the use of these lands will have an adverse impact on our chosen form of recreation; therefore, on behalf of the members of the Pacific Northwest 4 Wheel Drive Association, I recommend that any designations of 'wilderness' within the State of Oregon not exceed the findings of the United States Forest Service RARE II recommendations. I am willing to accept the additional acreage as recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture in January 1979. The total acreage which is found to be acceptable for addition to the wilderness system in Oregon should not exceed 325,000 acres.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST 4-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION
OREGON – WASHINGTON – IDAHO

SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST : 8 miles of roads.

ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST: 17.4 miles of roads documented by the U.S.Forest Service and by a member of our Association.

DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST: 23.9 miles of roads are documented. Other roads exist on which the mileage is not listed.

MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST: 12.8 miles of roads.

SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST: 7.1 miles of roads. The Rock Creek area appears to conform with the criteria for wilderness from our standpoint.

WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST: 51 miles of roads as documented by the Forest Service. An additional 32 miles of roads has been documented by a member of our association who is familiar with the areas involved.

MALHEUR NATIONAL FOREST: 35.29 miles of roads.

OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST: 6.5 miles of roads. The Ochoco Canyons appear to conform with the wilderness criteria from the viewpoint of recreational 4 wheelers.

UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST: 29.25 miles of roads.

WALLOWA WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST: 82.35 miles of roads. Part of this is a double lane paved road which is not necessarily of interest to us as 4 wheelers byt certainly does not meet wilderness requirements.

UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST: 108.2 miles of roads.

The total mileage which I have found to exist within the areas proposed for wilderness classification as per H.R.1149 exceeds 408 miles of roads. This documentation along with the other nonconforming features of these lands as addressed by other parties of interest should help to resolve the issue of additional acres of 'Wilderness' within Oregon.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST 4-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION
OREGON – WASHINGTON – IDAHO

RESOLUTION

OREGON WILDERNESS

WHEREAS, the Pacific Northwest 4 Wheel Drive Association has, by it's members, evaluated the Oregon Wilderness Bill, H.R.1149, as proposed by Mr. AuCoin, Mr. Wyden, and Mr. Weaver, Congressmen from Oregon and adopted by the House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS, many of the areas proposed for inclusion in the wilderness system do have existing roads and do have the potential for recreational four wheeling; and

WHEREAS, off highway vehicle use, including the use of four wheel drive vehicles, is a recognized legitimate use of the public land; and

WHEREAS, the use of off highway vehicles is increasing dramatically; and

WHEREAS, the wilderness classification of these areas would eliminate all opportunity for the recreational use of such vehicles; and

WHEREAS, most of the areas proposed for wilderness classification in H.R.1149 do have the capacity and the suitability to fulfill the need for off highway vehicle trails;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Pacific Northwest 4 Wheel Drive Association to support the multiple use management of all those lands within the State of Oregon which do not meet the criteria set forth by the Wilderness Act of 1964; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Pacific Northwest 4 Wheel Drive Association supports and encourages the Congressional adoption of a wilderness plan for the State of Oregon which will not exceed the [illegible],000 acres as recommended by the Forest Service RARE II process and including the January 1979 addition of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Don [illegible], President

PACIFIC NORTHWEST 4-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION
OREGON – WASHINGTON – IDAHO

WHEREAS, Region 5 of the Pacific Northwest 4 Wheel Drive Association has, by it's members, evaluated the Oregon Wilderness Bill, H.R.1149, as proposed by Mr. Wyden, Mr. Weaver, and Mr. AuCoin, Congressmen from Oregon; and

WHEREAS, most of the proposed Wilderness areas have available resources of economic value to Region 5, to the State, and to the Country; and

WHEREAS, vehicles that can travel through storm, flood, and snow are of increasing importance to the residents of eastern Oregon; and

WHEREAS, many of the areas do have existing roads and do have the potential for recreational four wheeling; and

WHEREAS, off highway vehicle use, including the use of four wheel drive vehicles is a recognized legitimate use of public lands; and

WHEREAS, the wilderness classification of these areas would eliminate all opportunity for recreational use of such vehicles;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by Region 5 of the Pacific Northwest 4 Wheel Drive Association to support the multiple use management of all those lands within the State of Oregon which do not meet the criteria set forth by the Wilderness Act of 1964; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Region 5 of the Pacific Northwest 4 Wheel Drive Association supports and encourages the adoption of a wilderness plan for the State of Oregon which will not exceed the 325,000 acres as recommended by the RARE II process including the Secretary of Agriculture's addition of January 1979.

Region 5 Director

STATEMENT

OF

PAUL C. PAULSEN, representing

PACIFIC NORTHWEST 4-WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION

BEFORE

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOUCES COMMITTEE

HEARING AT SALEM, OREGON 8/25/83

RE: House Resolution 1149

Mr. Hatfield and members of the Committee:

I am Paul C. Paulsen. I live at 1547 S. E. Elliott Avenue, Portland, Oregon, 97214. I am a practicing attorney. I am an active member of the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association and have been asked to help represent that organization today. My part is to present our general philosophy as to wilderness. Our association consists of approximately 225 four-wheel drive clubs in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. We work closely with all organizations using motorized vehicles for public service and recreation. Each family club is a closely knit group of people who live, work and play in their community. We include people of all occupations. We are hunters, fishermen, scuba divers, photographers, archers, hikers, etc. We work closely with public and private land owners to protect, develop and enjoy our Northwest outdoors.

Since our organization, our members have participated in many public land hearings, studies and conferences. Our members have taken their families over nearly every passable road and trail. We have hiked in every wilderness area and looked carefully thru and over the many more square miles of suggested wilderness. We have more than our share of wilderness but appreciate the wilderness we have. We support some small additions to round out existing areas. We cannot support the massive proposals of H.R. 1149.

Most of the areas recommended for Wilderness by HR 1149 have been or are being thoroughly studied. Only a few small areas qualify under the original wilderness acts. The rest of the lands affected have many economic and recreational values under the multiple use philosophy. We will probably discover many new uses and values in the years to come.

We can maintain the present values and even enhance those values if Congress will properly finance the management programs of the land managing agencies. Under present programs these areas will be held dormant and uncared for until the study procedures are complete.

We do not believe that wise use must lead to destruction. We believe that cutting a growing tree is part of building a home and managing a forest. We know we can dam some streams for power and keep a fish run. We can quarry mountains, produce metals, and leave parks. We can hunt our hills, fish our streams, travel our trails and be sure our streams, trails and hills will remain for future years and our children. Our environment need not suffer from use -- only abuse and that we will help you prevent.

As to H.R. 1149 - ten years ago our club took a jeep trip from the Columbia River thru to Zig Zag across part of the proposed Columbia Gorge wilderness. I have picked berries and looked over the proposed Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness areas and the proposed Badger Creek Wilderness area.

These areas have many recreational possibilities and tremendous amount of good timber. The Columbia Gorge and the Salmon River Areas are related to important water resources. These water resources can be protected and maintained as easily under managed use as the adjoining Bull Run Area. The 133,000 acres in these three areas contain timber of considerable value of at least$10,000 per acre and can produce income to help with our local tax problems, schools and roads. Good management of these lands will also require a steady employment of many workers in timber,recreation and conservation work. These areas do have roads into and around the edges. Those roads can and should be developed enough for harvesting downed and diseased timber and to clear the fire hazards that do exist in those areas.

Maybe a better plan for management of the Badger unit would be to turn it over to the Warm Springs Reservation. They have the manpower, equipment and respect for the land that is required for proper management. This would certainly be a better solution than leaving this and other public lands in the state of benign neglect known as wilderness.

Over 50 years ago I spent several weeks in the Tillamook forest and later saw the enormous destruction of the great fires that covered that area. One of the reasons for those fires was the lack of roads and the inability of the fire fighters to build protective lanes. We are now beginning to harvest timber from that forest. The growing crop of trees and brush furnish one of the greatest big game areas in the U. S. The streams are still famous

. . . .

for excellent fishing and the land is enjoyed by all who hike or ride thru it.

As to the other wilderness areas proposed in H.R. 1149, I see no good reason for any further designation of wilderness for the State of Oregon. We already have plenty and believe that those wilderness lands should be managed on a more positive basis with primary emphasis on the recreation and natural values with protection of those values and utilization of timber and mineral resources on a much lower priority.

We are pleased to hear that Congress is seriously considering funding programs that will allow our public land managers to use techniques proven by farmers and private foresters. I hope you will go further and let the public land managers be leaders in good land management.

Our many outdoor clubs and the communities they represent will continue to help our public land managers. We hope you will continue to have a positive role in this matter.

Sincerely,

Paul C. Paulsen

Paul C. Paulsen
of Legal Counsel
Oregon 4-Wheel Drive Clubs
1547 S. E. Elliott
Portland, Oregon 97214

Tel: 234 2620

Mr. **Bauer**. Our clarification of a point I made. I'd like to point out that the petition that I handed you was signed not only by the elected officials of Josephine County but also 1,500 residents of the county.

Senator **Hatfield**. Yes. I noted that.

Mr. **Bauer**. Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you, Mr. Bauer.

Mr. **Bauer**. Dick Felgenhour has an addition that he'd like to make.

Mr. **Felgenhour**. We have a little more time. I'd like to read an approved resolution of the Siskiyou Chapter of the Oregon State Society of American Foresters:

> Whereas, the Forest Service completed a comprehensive study of the roadless areas under their jurisdiction, called RARE II, which included consideration of extensive public comment as well as consideration of environmental and economic factors; and
>
> Whereas, the RARE II results were finalized and submitted to Congress only after elected officials had additional time to study and comment on them;
>
> Whereas, many Southern Oregon citizens are dependent on the National Forests for their livelihood derived from timber, ranching, mining, and tourist industries as well as for their water supplies and their recreational opportunities; and
>
> Whereas, a significant portion of Southern Oregon county budgets are derived directly from receipts and taxes generated on the National Forests; and
>
> Whereas, H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act, allocates far more wilderness than was recommended by either the Carter or Reagan administrations after RARE II;
>
> Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Siskiyou Chapter of the Oregon State Society of American Foresters hereby opposes the excessive Wilderness acreage allocations in H.R. 1149 and urges the Senate to pass a more reasonable Oregon Wilderness bill which includes easily locatable and manageable boundaries; only areas with truly outstanding Wilderness qualities which include no conflicting wilderness uses; sufficiency language insuring the adequacy of the RARE II Wilderness review; strong release language allowing multiple use on non-wilderness lands through the year 2000, and also requests the Senate strongly resist any compromise away from this position of a reasonable wilderness acreage level for Oregon.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. All right. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Bauer**. Thank you.

Mr. **Felgenhour**. Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Now I'd like to invite the Rogue River National Forest Panel A.

Good morning. We're ready to go.

Mr. **Burrill**. Good morning, Senator Hatfield.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL E. BURRILL, PRESIDENT, EUGENE F. BURRILL LUMBER CO.

Mr. **Burrill**. Senator Hatfield, members of the committee, my name is Michael Burrill. I'm president of Eugene F. Burrill Lumber Co. located in Medford, Oreg. Our company is a small, family owned business employing approximately 150.

We have been in business in Jackson County for close to 40 years, and during that 40 years we've experienced a variety of issues which tend to subtract from our timber supply. But none has had the potential for harm that is included in H.R. 1149, and it's denying the access of millions of Americans to the public lands that they own. H.R. 1149 is supposed to be an Oregon Wilderness bill, but it is far from that.

I will not get into specific areas this morning, and I think it's too bad that sometimes that we have to polarize ourselves by having those who think that they are environmentalists as opposed to those who are categorized as being those who want to go out and destroy the forest, because I'm sure that many of the concerns that they have we also share.

Two questions come to my mind when I have looked at H.R. 1149. The first is: What is wilderness? And the second is: How much is enough?

The answer to the first question can be found if you look at the 1964 Wilderness Act, the act that H.R. 1149 is supposed to be part of. I won't read all of the definitions of the act, in the act, but the one part that impressed me the most is a statement that says, "with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable."

After reading a definition of acceptable land for wilderness, as spelled out in the 1964 act, I find no logic in the areas chosen under H.R. 1149. Many of the areas in H.R. 1149 do not in any way contain the unique characteristics called for in the 1964 act. There are areas that are heavily roaded and logged. In many cases, the logging also includes clearcuts. The gentleman that testified before me said that what we were getting in H.R. 1149 was some real wilderness, indicating that apparently we do not have real wilderness in the wilderness that we have now. I would challenge that, that if he really thinks that wilderness is looking at clearcuts and roaded and logged areas.

In many cases, like I said, it did include clearcuts. And I must ask why, why do they want all this? One of the areas that is included is near Diamond Lake, and is probably one of the most widely used recreational areas for winter recreation in the State of Oregon. If it is included in the wilderness plan, most of that will be taken away from the use of the recreational use that it enjoys now.

Why do they want another 1.2 million acres in Oregon? Well, from what we've heard this morning, they don't want 1.2 million acres; they want 3.4 million acres, and I'm sure that will not be the end. The answer in my way of thinking is not to preserve the unique lands but to lock up large land areas. Their plan, really, is to shut down the logging industry. They don't want us in the forests.

The second question as to how much is enough is a difficult one to answer. The decision must be based on true need, not by a few backpackers but the majority of us Americans. We in the forest products industry are labeled as the ones who have no desire but to destroy the forests. All of us in the industry love the forests as much as the wilderness advocates. The difference, if we must be different, is that we support a multiple-use concept for those areas that do not meet the wilderness definition. We in Oregon cannot afford nor can we accept the locking up of millions of acres in Oregon, the destroying of jobs and income, denying access to many and the lack of responsibility shown by the representatives, Weaver, AuCoin, and Wyden.

This morning, you have heard testimony over and over that 1.2 million acres is enough. But where does it stop? Some of the areas included in H.R. 1149 do meet wilderness criteria, and should be considered, but a big part of it should never become wilderness.

I wish to thank you, Senator Hatfield, and the members of the committee for hearing us here in Oregon. This has been one of our complaints in the past is that we have not had adequate hearings here in this State, and I commend you for coming to Salem and holding the hearings.

It is my hope that you will be able to learn from those of us in Oregon just what kind of a bill should be passed and get this problem settled once and for all. You have heard over and over this morning that more acreage is needed. The wilderness advocates are not to be satisfied with 1.2 or 3.4 million acres. To settle it, we must have included in the bill something in the way of sufficiency language and release language to allow the U.S. Forest Service to put those lands back into production. We must also insist that any lands placed in wilderness should meet the criteria of the 1964 act.

Our second presenter this morning, Senator, will be Jim Benson. He's with the Home Builders Association of Jackson County.

STATEMENT OF JIM BENSON, SECRETARY, HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF JACKSON COUNTY, OREG.

Mr. **Benson**. I'm Jim Benson, a builder—a vocation I thought that was going to insure me from having to wear this kind of clothing for this long. I heard a preacher say that they thought ties were invented by women to shorten the life of men. I think I agree with that.

I'm secretary of the Home Builders Association of Jackson County. Our organization represents 253 homebuilders, remodelers, building craftsmen, supplies and service firms in Jackson County.

Our members are forest product users and providers of housing in Jackson County. As such, they have some concerns about the impact of proposed additions to the wilderness system in and adjacent to Jackson County.

Our concerns center around the ultimate impact these additions would have on the market for our product. The increase in the price of raw materials anticipated to result from the reduction in available timber and potential increase and dependence upon imported Canadian lumber.

I would like to make three points today. First, Jackson County is largely dependent on the forest products industry. Second, Jackson County homebuilding activity closely paralells that of the timber industry; and, finally, the Jackson County wilderness system additions would have an adverse impact on the Jackson County homebuilding industry.

On the easel you see a bar graph of the relationship of various sectors of the Jackson County economy. The timber industry directly accounts for 11 percent of the total during normal years, ranging from a high of 13 percent to a low of 7 percent. Other manufacturing accounts for only 4 percent. The remaining 85 percent is service, government, and self-employment.

Assuming a multiplier effect of two, the forest products job support an additional 22 percent of Jackson County employment, accounting in total for one-third of the county's employment. These jobs are included in the various other sectors from retail, through government, to manufacturing.

These figures point out the importance of the timber industry to our local economy. Jackson County does not have a diversified industrial base. Much of the indirect employment, such as medical services, is largely dependent on forest product and supporting jobs in a 15-county area of southern Oregon and northern California.

The next chart compares the employment levels of the forest product industry in Jackson County to that of construction. Homebuilding is only one element of construction, and Jackson County has seen high employment in recent years in conjunction with the Lost Creek and Applegate Dam projects. I have attempted to eliminate that impact in my analysis.

When this is accounted for, there is a close relationship between forest products and homebuilding employment. This leads me to conclude that a large precentage of our end product is sold to employees of the forest products industry for those whose jobs support them.

Employment levels in the homebuilding industry in Jackson County closely parallel those of the forest industry. If this relationship holds true, then anything which will cause the forest products industry to reduce employment will result in reduction in homebuilding employment. I suggest this results from a reduced demand for new homes. Granted, we are striving to diversify, but in the foreseeable future, this relationship will probably hold true.

The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983, H.R. 1149, proposes designating some 205,000 acres in and adjacent to Jackson County as wilderness. The Forest Service has advised us that this addition would cause the timber sales program on the Rogue River, Umpqua, Winema, and Siskiyou National Forests to be reduced 18 million board feet per year.

A second concern we have is the impact of wilderness designation on our markets. Home purchases are a function of three factors: employment, interest rates, and price. If any one of these elements gets out of line, don't buy homes. When two go out together, as has been the case over the past 3 years, then the impact is significantly greater.

Provided we can control interest rates, then housing starts, the indicator of health in our local homebuilding industry, become a function of employment and price. The price element is partially a function of raw material cost. If timber harvests are reduced while national demand improves, the mills will have to pay a higher price for their logs. This means more cost going into the mill and higher cost to the end-product consumer—the homebuilder and the home purchaser.

While wood products only account for 17 percent at the present time of the cost of the average home, any increase in their cost will raise the price of the home. With interest rates predicted to remain high, many home buyers are priced out of the market. Any increase in the home price will only aggravate the situation. It would mean a further decline in the demand for our product, in addition to that resulting from lost jobs in the manufacturing sector.

Another aspect of the price issue is the increased dependence upon imported lumber which will result from domestic supply reductions. The recession has shown us what can happen when U.S. lumber prices itself out of the market. An extended period may possibly result in lost manufacturing capacity during which the Canadians could capture a significant market share.

We feel local wilderness withdrawals proposed in H.R. 1149 can only hurt the homebuilding industry of Jackson County. Markets will be affected by reduction in employment in the county and increased prices for homes.

Our members have been hard hit by the recent recession. Many builders are no longer in business, while others are attempting to put their businesses back together. We strongly urge you to weigh the impact of further wilderness designations upon our basic industries in developing your proposal.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Benson follows:]

TESTIMONY OF JIM BENSON, SECRETARY,
HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF JACKSON COUNTY
BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE,
AUGUST 25, 1983 IN SALEM, OREGON,
CONCERNING ADDITIONS TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM
CONTAINED IN H.R. 1149.

GOOD MORNING SENATOR,

I am Jim Benson, Secretary of the Home Builders Association of Jackson County. Our organization represents 253 home builders, remodelers, building craftsmen, suppliers and service firms in Jackson County.

Our members are forest product users and providers of housing in Jackson County. As such they have some concerns about the impact of proposed additions to the Wilderness System in and adjacent to Jackson County. Specifically, I refer to the Rogue-Umpqua Divide, Sky Lakes and Red Buttes areas and the addition to the Mountain Lakes Wilderness.

Our concerns center around the ultimate impact these additions would have on the market for our product, the increase in the price of raw materials anticipated to result from the reduction in available timber, and increased dependence upon imported Canadian lumber.

I would like to make three points today. First, Jackson County is largely dependent on the Forest Products industry. Second, Jackson County home building activity closely parallels that of the timber industry; and finally, the Jackson County wilderness system additions would have an adverse impact on the Jackson County home building industry.

On the easel you see a bar graph of the relationship of various sectors of the Jackson County economy. The timber industry directly accounts for 11 percentage of the total during normal years, ranging from a high of 13 percent to a low of 7 percent. Other manufacturing accounts for only 4 percent. The remaining 85 percent is service, government and self employment.

Assuming a multiplier effect of two, the forest products jobs support an additional 22 percent of Jackson County employment, accounting in total for 1/3 of the county's employment. These jobs are included in the various other sectors from retail, through government to manufacturing.

These figures point out the importance of the timber industry to our local economy. Jackson County does not have a diversified industrial base. Much of the indirect employment, such as medical services, is largely dependent on forest product and supporting jobs in a 15 county area of southern Oregon and northern California. If you were to eliminate the forest products industry from these counties there would be little economic base left in Jackson County.

The next chart compares the employment levels of the forest products industry in Jackson County to that of construction. Home building is only one element of construction, and Jackson County has seen high employment in recent years in conjunction with the Lost Creek and Applegate Dam projects. I have attempted to eliminate that impact in my analysis.

When this is accounted for, there is a close relationship between forest products and homebuilding employment. This leads me to conclude that a large percentage of our end product is sold to employees of the forest products industry or those whose jobs support them.

Employment levels in the home building industry in Jackson County closely parallel those of the forest products industry. If this relationship holds true, then anything which will cause the forest products industry to reduce employment should result in a reduction in home building employment. I suggest this results from a reduced demand for new homes. Granted, we are striving to diversify, but in the foreseeable future this relationship will probably hold true.

The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983, H.R. 1149, proposes designating some 205,000 acres in and adjacent to Jackson County as wilderness. The Forest Service has advised us that this addition would cause the timber sales program on the Rogue River, Umpqua, Winema and Siskiyou National Forests to be reduced by 18 million board feet per year. Our forest product industry sources indicate a large share of this would have been milled in Jackson County. That 18 million board feet would cause an estimated loss of 144 jobs in Jackson County mills. It would be responsible for the loss of 288 jobs in supporting industries, including ours, for a total of 432 jobs.

Based on the long term relationship of total employment to home building employment in Jackson County our sources indicated those 432 jobs would mean a reduction of 14 jobs in the home building industry. That may not seem like a lot Senator, but when you are trying to recover from a disasterous recession it is significant.

A second concern we have is the impacts of wilderness designation on our markets. Home purchases are a function of three factors: employment, interest rates, and price.

If any one of the elements gets out of line, people don't buy homes. When two go out together, as has been the case over the past three years, then the impact is significantly greater.

Provided we can control interest rates, then housing starts, the indicator of health in our local home building industry, become a function of employment and price.

Those 432 jobs represent potential home buyers. Over the next ten years perhaps 10 percent of those employees would have considered buying a new home. That would average 4 starts per year, enough to keep one builder in business.

The price element is partially a function of raw material cost. If timber harvests are reduced while national demand improves, the mills will have to pay higher prices for their logs. This means more cost going into the mill, and higher costs to the end product consumer - the home builder and the home purchaser.

While wood products only account for 17% of the cost of the average home, any increase in their cost will raise the price of the home. With interest rates predicted to remain high many home buyers are priced out of the market. Any increase in the house price will only aggravate the situation. It would mean a further decline in the demand for our product, in addition to that resulting from lost jobs in the manufacturing sector.

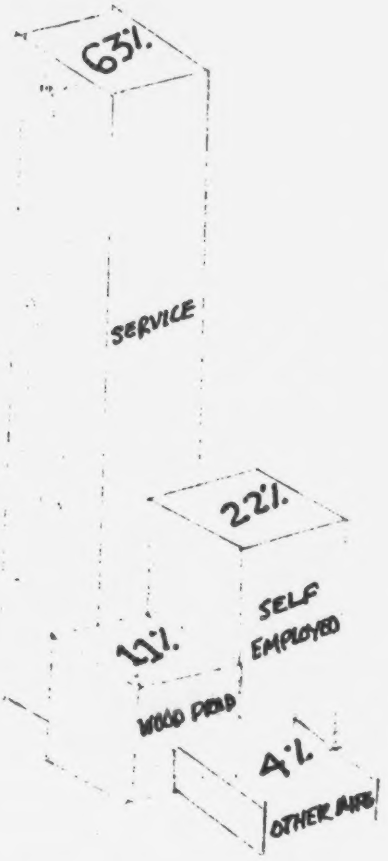
Another aspect of the price issue is the increased dependence on imported lumber which will result from domestic supply reductions. The recession has shown us what can happen when U.S. lumber prices itself out of the market place. A extended period may possibly result in lost manufacturing capacity during which the Canadians could capture significant market share. We could conceivably find ourselves dependent upon a foreign power, and at the mercy of their pricing strategies. This is not desirable.

The local wilderness withdrawls proposed in H.R. 1149 can only hurt the home building industry of Jackson County. Markets will be affected by reduction in employment in the county and increased prices for homes.

Our members have been hard hit by the recent recession. Many of builders are no longer in business, while others are attempting to put their businesses back together. There is no way we can support the H.R. 1149 proposal. We strongly urge you weight the impact of further wilderness designations upon our basic industries in developing your proposal.

Thank you for your consideration, and for bringing these hearings to Oregon.

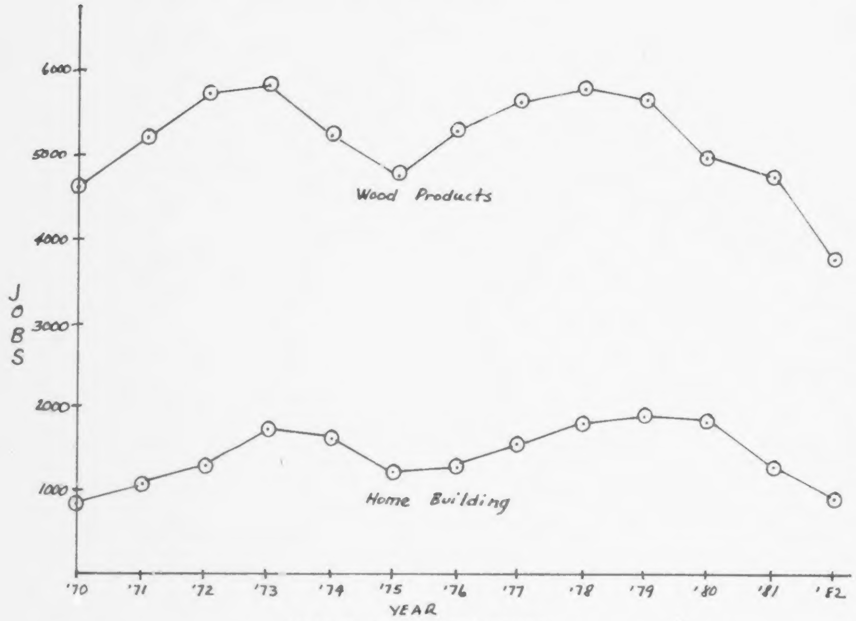
EASEL DISPLAY ITEM NO. ONE



JACKSON COUNTY EMPLOYMENT

Wood Products vs. Home Building

EASEL DISPLAY ITEM NO. TWO



JACKSON COUNTY EMPLOYMENT
BY SECTORS

EASEL DISPLAY ITEM NO. THREE

- 18 MMBF
- 144 Forest Product Jobs
- 288 Indirect Jobs
- 432 Potential Home Buyers
- Higher Costs For Materials

Mr. BURRILL. Senator, our next presenter will be John Smith, who is the secretary-manager of the Southern Oregon Timber Industries Association.

STATEMENT OF JOHN L. SMITH, SECRETARY-MANAGER, SOUTHERN OREGON TIMBER INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, MEDFORD, OREG.

Mr. SMITH. Good morning, Senator. I'm John Smith, secretary/manager of Southern Oregon Timber Industries Associations headquartered in Milford, Oreg. Our association represents 160 firms, all of which are dependent largely on Federal stumpage. They are vitally concerned about the proposed addition of over 205,000 acres of southern Oregon National Forest lands to the Wilderness System.

This morning I would like to specifically address the resource values for three of the four areas in and adjacent to Jackson County, those being Mountain Lakes Addition, Rogue-Umpqua Divide, and Sky Lakes. Mr. Krauss in the previous panel addressed Red Buttes.

The Mountain Lakes Wilderness, 23,071 acres on the Winema National Forest, was originally designated in 1964. H.R. 1149 proposes adding 3,889 acres, by a Forest Service estimate, adjacent to the northern and western boundaries.

Most of the proposal, 3,811 acres, or 98 percent, is commercial forest land, with 82 board feet of standing sawtimber. The area is currently in the commercial forest land base, and contributes a half a million board feet per year to the calculation. Two sales were scheduled in the area prior to inclusion in H.R. 1149.

Testimony at Bend indicated that there were spotted owls in the proposed area. Our research has not verified this claim. There are no anadromous fisheries involved, and the area is not critical range for any game species.

The proposed area was not recommended by the Forest Service for addition to wilderness in RARE II. The principal features of Mountain Lakes lie in an ancient volcanic caldera, naturally buffered by landforms. The proposal would not contribute to this buffering. The addition is readily visible from Lake of the Woods and Highway 140, both sensitive scenic viewing areas. The Forest Service will constrain their management of the area with regard to those two high-use areas.

We recommend that Mountain Lakes Addition not be included in your proposal, as it would do little to enhance the wilderness value of the original Mountain Lakes area. It contains valuable forest land, and there are no resource values which need wilderness status for protection.

The Rogue-Umpqua Divide proposal contains 58,939 acres of Umpqua and Rogue River National Forest land. Forty-five thousand, one hundred and seventy-four acres—77 percent of that land—is commercial forest land, with 1.7 billion board feet of standing inventory. The area contributes eight million board feet to the allowable harvest calculation, and could or has a potential yield of 11.2 million board feet per year. This area was not recommended for wilderness in the Umpqua National Forest Land Use Plan published in 1978 or the RARE II Final EIS.

The Umpqua plan did recommend a 20,500 acre scenic area, and the Forest Service planning staff indicates this recommendation will be sustained in the forest currently under development. An additional 2,660 acres is dedicated as the Abbott Creek Research Natural Area.

The proposed area is like an amoeba, going to the edge of existing roads and cutting unit boundaries to maximize acreage. In places, it is less than a mile across. Approximately half of the proposal is less than 3 miles in width. There are 59 timber harvest units, 2,054 acres, 37 road segments, totaling 26 miles, and seven rock pits in the proposal, hardly untrammeled by man. Several of the road segments are not perimeter features, and extend deeply into the area.

In our opinion the Rogue-Umpqua Divide is not a quality wilderness candidate. There are significant botanical, scenic, wildlife, and recreational values in the area, but none by themselves or in aggregate constitute sufficient value for wilderness designation.

Given the existing management direction of the scenic area and the research natural area, much of the proposal is already excluded from development. We anticipate the Forest Service will provide protection for features and values outside of those two restricted areas.

We request you not include Rogue-Umpqua Divide in your proposal. It will not be a wilderness-quality area. Its values and features will receive adequate protection under Forest Service Administration, and the resource values that can be developed are significant.

Sky Lakes has been under consideration for wilderness designation for over 40 years. The Forest Service did not recommend it for wilderness designation in RARE II, although the Carter administration subsequently did recommend the area. The H.R. 1149 proposal consists of 116,343 acres on the Winema and Rogue River National Forests. Approximately 39 percent—45,000 acres—is commercial forest land. Much of this is concentrated along the western and southern boundaries of the area, while the recreational features are in the interior and eastern portions.

The proposal contains almost 1 billion board feet of timber. While presently not considered in the commercial forest land base because it's in the Sky Lakes limited area, the area would contribute 5 million board feet a year to the calculation.

There are no anadromous fisheries directly involved. South Fork and Middle Fork of the Rouge River head in the area, but flow into Lost Creek and Lost Creek controls downstream temperature and sediment outflow. The area provides summer range for several bands of elk and deer, with extensive hunting for both species within the proposal. The area does not serve as winter range.

Recreational use is concentrated on several trails and around the myriad of lakes. The Pacific Crest Trail runs the length of the area, and several trails provide access from all sides. The area is interesting in that the timber and recreational values are segregated from each other, largely. Opportunities exist to develop the timbered western edge without materially impacting recreational use.

It has always been our contention that the area is not of wilderness quality. It is long and narrow, generally less than 7 miles across. Most of the lakes are accessible for day-use trips. Use is heavy, and several of the lake shore areas are roped off, if you can believe that, to permit vegetation to rejuvenate. It is a good, local back country area. However, we do not feel a wilderness designation would best serve the area or the people that use it.

We request that you not include Sky Lakes in your proposal. If you feel it necessary, we would like to see consideration given to moving the western boundary some 1½ miles in for the 15 miles below Crater Lake National Park to release the high-value timberlands.

Thank you, sir.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

TESTIMONY OF JOHN L. SMITH, SECRETARY-MANAGER, SOUTHERN OREGON TIMBER INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION MEDFORD, OREGON BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, AUGUST 25, 1983, IN SALEM, OREGON CONCERNING WILDERNESS ADDITIONS IN AND ADJACENT TO JACKSON COUNTY PROPOSED IN H.R. 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

Good Morning Senator,

I am John L. Smith, Secretary-manager of Southern Oregon Timber Industries Association, Medford, Oregon. Our association represents 160 mills, loggers, truckers, road builders, suppliers and service firms in Jackson and Josephine Counties. These firms are largely dependent on federal stumpage. They are vitally concerned about the proposed addition of over 205,000 acres of southern Oregon National Forest land to the Wilderness System.

This morning I would like to specifically address the resource values for three of the four areas in and adjacent to Jackson County: The Mountain Lakes addition, Rogue-Umpqua Divide and Sky Lakes. Mr. Krauss has already discussed Red Buttes.

The Mountain Lakes Wilderness, 23,071 acres on the Winema National Forest, was originally designated in 1964. H.R. 1149 proposes adding 3,889 acres adjacent to the northern and western boundaries. This acreage is all of the undeveloped forest land adjacent to the Wilderness.

Most of the proposal, 3811 acres - 98 percent - is commercial forest land, with 82.2 million board feet of standing saw timber. The area is currently in the commercial forest land base, contributing .52 million board feet per year to the calculation. Two sales were scheduled in the area prior to inclusion in H.R. 1149.

Testimony at Bend indicated there were spotted owls in the proposal. Our research has not verified this claim. There are no anadromous fisheries involved, and the area is not critical range for any game species. Elk use is minimal to non-existent.

The proposed area was not recommended by the Forest Service for addition to the Wilderness in RARE II. Its inclusion in H.R. 1149 appears to be an attempt to further buffer the existing Wilderness. The principal features of Mountain Lakes lie inside an ancient volcanic caldera. They are naturally buffered by landforms. The proposal would not contribute to this buffering. The addition is readily visable from Lake of the Woods and Highway 140, both sensitive, scenic viewing points. The Forest Service will constrain their management activities with regard to these two high-use areas.

We recommend that the Mountain Lakes addition not be included in your proposal as it would do little to enhance wilderness values, it contains valuable forest land and there are no resource values which need wilderness status for protection.

The Rogue-Umpqua Divide proposal contains 58,939 acres of Umpqua and Rogue River National Forest land. 45,174 acres - 77 percent - is commercial forest land, with 1.731 billion board feet of growing stock. The area contributes 8.1 million board feet to the allowable harvest calculation, and has a potential yield of 11.2 million board feet per year.

This area was not recommended for wilderness in the Umpqua National Forest Land Use Plan published in 1978. The RARE II Final EIS did not include it as a wilderness recommendation.

The Umpqua Plan did recommend a 20,500 acre scenic area. The forest land use planning staff indicate this recommendation will be sustained in the Forest Plan currently under development. An additional 2,660 acres is dedicated as the Abbott Creek Research Natural Area.

The proposed area is like an amoeba, going to the edge of existing roads and cutting unit boundaries to maximize acreage. In places it is less than a mile across. Approximately half of the proposal is less than three miles in width. There are 59 timber harvest units, totalling 2,054 acres, within the proposal. There are also 37 road segments, totalling 26 miles, and 7 developed rock pits. Several of the road segments are not perimeter features, but extend some distance into the area.

In our opinion the Rogue-Umpqua Divide is not a quality wilderness candidate. There are significant scenic, botantical, wildlife and recreational values in the area. But, none by themselves or in aggregate constitute sufficient value for wilderness designation. The Forest Service is aware of these values and their use by local people. The agency is taking pains to insure that these are adequately protected in their forthcoming forest plan.

Given the existing management direction on the scenic area and the Research Natural Area much of the proposal is already excluded from development. We anticipate the Forest Service will allocate the ridge crest area to dispersed recreation, and will provide protection for features and values outside of the two restricted areas.

We request you not include Rogue-Umpqua Divide in your proposal. It is not a wilderness quality area. Its values and features will receive adequate protection under Forest Service administration, and the resource values that can be developed are significant.

Sky Lakes has been under consideration for wilderness designation for over 40 years. The Forest Service did not recommend it for wilderness designation in RARE II. The Carter Administration subsequently did recommend the area. The H.R. 1149 proposal consists of 116,343 acres on the Winema and Rogue River National Forests. Approximately 39 percent - 45,000 acres - is commercial forest land. Much of this is concentrated along the western and southern boundaries of the area, while the recreational features are in the interior and eastern portions.

The proposal contains significant timber volumes totalling almost one billion board feet. While presently not considered in the commercial forest land base because of an administrative designation made years ago, the area would contribute 5.2 MMBF to the calculation.

There are no anadromous fisheries directly involved. The South and Middle Forks of the Rogue River head in the area. They flow into Lost Creek Dam, which controls water temperature and sediment outflow downstream. The area provides summer range for several bands of elk and deer, with extensive hunting for both species within the proposal. The area does not serve as winter range.

Recreational use is concentrated on several trails and around the myrid of lakes. The Pacific Crest Trail runs the length of the area, and several trails provide access from all sides. The area is interesting in that the timber and recreational values are segregated from each other. Opportunities exist to develope the timbered, western edge without materially impacting the recreational use.

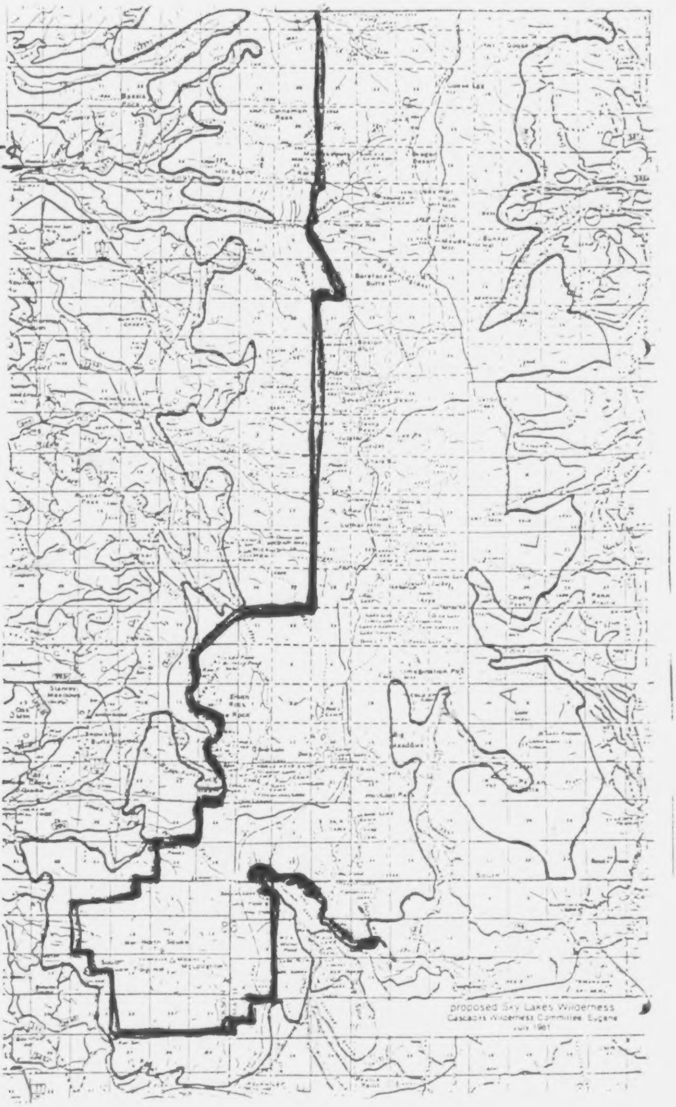
SOTIA has studied the area and testified numerous times on its merits. It has always been our contention that the area is not of wilderness quality. It is long and narrow; generally less than 7 miles across. Most of the lakes are accessible for day trips. Use is heavy, and several of the lake shore areas are roped off to permit vegetation to rejuvenate. It is a good, local backcountry area. We have never supported development of the interior or eastern portions. However, we do not feel wilderness designation will best serve the area or the people who utilize it.

We request you not include the Sky Lakes area in your proposal. If you feel it necessary, we would like to see consideration given to moving the western boundary 1½ miles in for approximately 15 miles from the National Park boundary south. A map is attached showing this line.

Thank you for coming to Oregon to hear our concerns. Congressman Weaver repeatedly promised an opportunity to testify here in the state, but we were never granted the opportunity. Your consideration is appreciated.

SOTIA

SKY LAKES
SUGGESTED
BOUNDARY
CHANGE



proposed Sky Lakes Wilderness
Cascades Wilderness Committee, Eugene
July 1981

Mr. **Burrill**. Our next presenter will be Diane Davidson. She's a retail business operator, small business operator located in White City, Oreg.

Ms. **Davidson**. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF DIANE DAVIDSON, BIG BEAR SHOPPER, INC.

Ms. **Davidson**. Senator, I'm Diane Davidson, and I own and operate Big Bear Shopper, an automotive hardware and sporting goods store in White City, Oreg.

I'm here today because I have survived the recession and I'm looking forward to a few years of good business. I am a retailer in a community that is dependent on the wood products industry. White City is the industrial center of Jackson County. We have 20 miles and remanufacturing plants. There are a couple of computer plants, but most of the residents, my customers, work for a mill, somebody who supplies a mill, log or are in log trucking or related businesses.

I can tell you firsthand about the relationship of retail sales to timber industry jobs. The last 3 years have been a disaster. I'm not an economist, but I am convinced my economic future hinges on the future of the timber industry in southern Oregon.

I built my store from the ground up. In June of 1977, we opened and struggled, as all new businesses do. By September 1979, we were moving upward to $800,000 in annual sales. Then the recession hit. Since that time, I have been forced to refinance my business, sell property to cover losses, and my payroll has gone from $10,000 a month to $2,000 a month.

Things are improving in Jackson County. Unemployment—things are improving. Jackson County unemployment has dropped significantly, and all but two mill facilities are back to pretty much normal. My receipts and payroll are up and things are looking better.

My business is no different than most others in Jackson County. When people don't have jobs, they don't spend money. We reduce the number of jobs, and the number of retailers also goes down. I am part of that indirect sector supported by the timber industry. That $8,000 per month reduction in payroll I mentioned was eight jobs. Much more, and it would have been one business.

It is my understanding that Congressman Weaver's Wilderness bill would eliminate about 18 million board feet of timber a year from the available local supply. The calculations show that over 140 forest products jobs and 288 indirect jobs would be lost in Jackson County. One hundred forty jobs would be like shutting down Burrill Lumber Co., and I can readily identify with a part of the 288 indirect jobs. It would hurt. This is just one more threats to an already suffering community.

I sell to hard working, dependable people. My business is built on repeat trade. That requires employment. I have trouble believing that adding wilderness will create enough recreational business to offset the loss because of fewer jobs. There is no way I could sell enough backpacks or sleeping bags in a year to make up for the loss I would suffer from a reduction of over 400 jobs in this county.

I think you would find the forecast recreational business increases would come from people outside the area. They buy their equipment in their own communities, not White City. I depend on selling the basic needs of an economically healthy community. There is no way recreation trade will offset the losses I'll suffer with 400 fewer jobs.

The Rogue Valley has made a considerable effort to diversify. However, this takes several years to see even noticeable results. Even if displaced mill workers and loggers traded straight across for computer assembly jobs, their purchasing power would be cut in half. Most electronic assembly plants don't pay anywhere close to what mill workers and loggers make.

The four Jackson County and adjacent areas in H.R. 1149, Sky Lakes, Red Buttes, Rogue-Umpqua Divide, and the Mountain Lakes addition, mean placing even further burdens on our community, its industry and the small business person in general. Three, almost 4 years of depressed conditions have cost me in excess of $300,000 in losses, and I am just one person, one business. The small business person does not have the capital and assets to endure these types of losses. Eventually, there will be no more small businesses left.

Please consider my situation and that of a lot of other small business people in Jackson County when you put together your proposal. Job reductions resulting from wilderness additions are not in our interest.

Thank you, Senator, for the chance to speak.

Mr. BURRILL. The next speaker will be Rus Fredsall. He's with the Western Wood Products Association out of Portland, Oreg.

STATEMENT OF RUS M. FREDSALL, DIRECTOR, RESOURCES, WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. FREDSALL. Senator, I wish to compliment you on being the first member of the Oregon Congressional Delegation to hold an official field hearing on Oregon wilderness and roadless areas in more than 2 years.

Senator HATFIELD. Two years ago, with my own hearing as well. [Laughter.]

Mr. FREDSALL. In its present form, we oppose the enactment of H.R. 1149 for good and substantial reasons. Today, I believe we are more focused on the necessity to maintain as much land accessible to forestry culture as is possible to assure the best uses of this most productive softwood forest in the world.

We recognize some of these areas will probably become part of wilderness for one reason or another. We firmly believe that the decisions to dedicate areas should be confined to, first of all, the recognition of areas of national significance, and, second, areas where the net public benefits of wilderness will exceed the benefits of alternative management programs.

The need to substantially increase Oregon's wilderness is certainly open to question, as much as it was when myself and others raised the question with you during the hearings of this committee in 1979. At that time, you listened with some skepticism, but you did listen and asked the Department of Agriculture if, in fact, there had been a decrease in existing wilderness use. The response was not quite a definitive answer, as I recall.

At that time, I pointed out a use decline on 10 Oregon wilderness areas established for more than 10 years. Today, the last decade of record, 1973 through 1982, for these same areas shows an 18-percent decline in use of more than 100,000 recreation visitor days each year.

I am not attempting to convince you that wilderness use will dwindle away to nothing or lose its significance in national forest management. However, I am now more convinced than ever that the Forest Service "RPA Assessment of 1979" was correct in stating that demand for wilderness opportunities is continuing to soften and level off due to population aging and higher travel costs.

It's interesting to note that more than 80 percent of all wilderness use continues to come from the areas originally designated in 1964. It's quite apparent that the answer to providing more wilderness opportunities for the future must be found in better management of what we've got, rather than adding more acres of lower quality wilderness land.

The consideration of use trends are very important for planning and settling management priorities. The indications are that more emphasis needs to be placed upon providing forms of outdoor recreation opportunities which will serve greater numbers of people.

We strongly urge you, Senator, not to propose limited-use areas, such as national conservation areas or back country units when you write your own bill for reasons which I have outlined in my statement, and others which we have discussed over the years.

During calendar year 1982, in the national forests of Oregon, 7,700,000 recreation visitor days were recorded on a mere 8,000 acres of developed sites, while 1,400,000 recreation visitor days are credited to 1¼ million acres of wilderness. That is more than 5 times as much use on 150 times less land.

Potential recreation use would be reduced by the eventual classification of areas mentioned in H.R. 1149. Present use in most of these areas has not increased significantly since then. The loss of potential is 210,000 recreational visitor days each year.

We are not adamantly opposed to moderate increases in the wilderness system, and realize that there will be some. Therefore, we do not wish to take ourselves out of the debate. We'll look forward to addressing legislation that may come as a result of these hearings.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fredsall follows:]

STATEMENT OF
RUS M. FREDSALL, DIRECTOR, RESOURCES
WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Before The Subcommittee
August 25, 1983 on Salem, Oregon
Public Lands and Reserved Water
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

On H.R. 1149, a bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Oregon for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and for other purposes.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
I am pleased to have this opportunity to present our views on H.R. 1149 particularly at this time and place within the State where those most concerned with this legislation can be heard.

Senator, I wish to complement you on being the first member of the Oregon Congressional delegation to hold official field hearings on Oregon wilderness proposals in more than two years. There have been numerous substantial changes in areas proposed and the general resource situation since the House Committee thought they had heard it all in 1981, so today is very timely.

Western Wood Products Association represents lumber manufacturers in the 12 western states who produce 40% of this nation's total domestic production. WWPA's 54 member mills produce over 46% of the lumber manufactured in Oregon state each year. We are vitally concerned with the constant attrition on the productive forest land base. Much of the seemingly irrational bidding for public timber in recent years is an artifact of pervasive raw material insecurity.

In its present form, we oppose the enactment of H.R. 1149 for good and substantial reasons. After more than a decade of travail, including roadless area studies, hearings and subsequent legislation, the Oregon wilderness situation is plagued with uncertainties yet today. Following the introduction of H.R. 1149, adjustments had to be made in proposed area boundaries to the point of question as to whether the proponents were at all familiar with these areas. Also, the last available information on NFMA planning direction indicated that there may be substantial reductions in the productive timber base due to a variety of assumptions unrelated to wilderness.

Today I believe we are more focused on the necessity to maintain as much land accessible to forestry culture as is possible to assure the best uses of this most productive softwood forest in the world. Of the lands encompassed by H.R. 1149, approximately 75% of the total area is productive forest land with over 60% presently considered in the programmed harvest. This area is 3/4 of a million acres with an annual allowable harvest of 238 million board feet. We feel very strongly that these lands should be freed from all legislative, administrative and judicial obstacles to a balanced land resource management program. We recognize that some of these areas will probably become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System for one reason or another. We firmly believe that the decisions to dedicate areas to such strictly limited use regimes should be confined to: (1) The recognition of areas of national significance and, (2) Areas where the net public benefits of wilderness will exceed the benefits of alternative management programs.

The need to substantially increase or even double the area of Oregon's wilderness system is certainly open to challenge as much as it was when myself and others raised the question with you during the hearings of this Committee in 1979. I recall, at that time, you listened to this suggestion with some skepticism - but you did listen and then asked in your own questions, to the Department of Agriculture, as to whether if, in fact, there had been a decrease in existing wilderness use. As I recall the response, it was to the effect that yes, there had been decreases, some increases and the profound observation that visitatons do vary from year-to-year. Not quite a definitive answer. My statement to you in 1979 concluded that "human values and preferences are changing as resource availability and our population characteristics change and the popularity of wilderness among national forest visitors is on the wane". At that time I pointed out a use decline over the previous ten-year period on ten Oregon wilderness areas established for more than ten years despite major additions to three of these areas amounting to some 170,000 acres. Today, the last decade of record (73-82) for these same areas, shows an 18% decline in use of more than 100,000 visitor days. As The Forest Service replied to you in 1979, it is true that yearly use varies greatly due to economic conditions, snow persistence and other weather-related phenomena as well as gradual improvement in the techniques of measuring use. I am not attempting to convince you that wilderness use will dwindle away to nothing or lose its significance in the national forest management. However, I am now more convinced than ever that the Forest Service RPA Assessment of 1979 was essentially correct in stating that demand for wilderness opportunities is continuing to soften and level off due to population aging and higher travel costs. The myth of dramatic upward trends in wilderness use is a product of doubling and redoubling the size of the System to include areas that people are already using for primitive recreation and other purposes.

Certainly we expect future increases in wilderness use but at a relatively lower rate compared with some of the more people-oriented activities. It is interesting to note that more than 80% of all National Wilderness Preservation use continues to come from the areas originally designated by the passage of The Wilderness Act of 1964. This does not speak well for our collective judgement in establishing all the tens of millions of acres added to the System in the last 20 years. It is quite apparent that the answer to providing more wilderness opportunities for the future must be found in better management of what we've got rather than in adding more acres of lower wilderness quality land.

Another factor that merits consideration regarding the advisability of establishing more wilderness is the pervasive nonwilderness manner in which some of the more prominent areas are being used. The North Cascades Unit of the National Park System is an example of this phenomenon. The average visit to this park is less than 4 hours duration and only 3.6% of the total visits are in the wilderness backcountry. Backcountry visits in 1982 were the lowest since 1978, apparently having reached a plateau of use.

One of the justifications offered for continued inflation of the Wilderness System is the very impressive sales record in camping and backpacking equipment. I am one of the few members still active who holds a 4-digit card number in REI (Recreational Equipment, Inc.) so I have had the opportunity to observe this growth of sales volume and equipment development for a long time. Unfortunately, the politics of preservation has become part and parcel to some of these businesses - perhaps because it helps to sell outdoor equipment. My personal observation is that most of this merchandise volume trade never reaches within the boundaries of classified wilderness and there is no direct correlation between backpack sales and wilderness use per se.

It has been suggested that in some instances, wilderness designation can lead to increased employment opportunities. Over the many years that I have studied the wilderness and parks situation in the western United States, I have yet to find one example of such economic stimulation. Rural slums sometimes develop around parks but nothing of any consequence around wilderness areas that would not have developed in any event and done better without the withdrawal. Rosy predictions are often made during testimony prior to establishment but they seldom if ever materialize. For example, the original Redwood National Park was supposed to cost 92 million dollars prior to the legislative talking but actually cost over 306 million dollars. The additions to the park were supposed to cost 359 million dollars and now this expenditure may well exceed a billion dollars. Visits to the Redwood Park were projected by the proponents to reach 2-1/2 million annually but have barely exceeded 40,000 visits per year by now and unemployment is a rampant 15 to 20% in the park counties. In Oregon state, whatsoever economic benefits are derived from parks and wilderness are largely realized in large cities where equipment and provisions are purchased and not in the rural areas that are so heavily plagued by unemployment. People tend to buy their beer and pop in the supermarket and leave the empties in the countryside.

The consideration of use trends is very important for national forest system planning as a major factor in setting management priorities. Indications are strong that more emphasis needs to be placed upon providing forms of outdoor recreation opportunities that will serve greater numbers of visitors. This should also be reflected in new Forest Service policy which will reverse the trend toward establishing a greater proportion of limited use areas of all kinds.

Over the years, there has been almost a continuing dialogue with your staff and the Forest Service over the relative merit of establishing nonwilderness limited-use areas both legislative and administrative. One of the points we have been attempting to make during the long drawn-out exchange of views, is that the creation of nonwilderness special limited-use areas does not create any new recreation opportunities because people engaged in these proximate uses are already there. As late as last year, even the researchers have discovered this revelation as witnessed by an article in the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY. So, it must be so. Dominant use areas such as wildlife refuges and national recreation areas, although theoretically "multiple use areas", have demonstrated very plainly that there is to be little or no forestry practiced in the areas of these classifications where productive forests occur. We strongly urge you, Senator, not to propose limited-use areas such as "National Conservation Areas" or "Backcountry" units when you write your own bill. If indeed, any such areas are justified in the planning process as being the highest and best use, then the Forest Service already has all the authority necessary to establish special areas such as have been contemplated in the past.

During C. Y. 1982 in the National Forests of Oregon state, 7,732,000 Recreation Visitor Days (RVD's) were recorded on a mere 8,000 acres of developed sites while 1,448,500 RVD's are credited to 1,214,000 acres in wilderness. That is more than 5 times as much use on 150 times less land. Visitors to our over-crowded developed outdoor recreation sites would appreciate even a fraction more attention to their needs of what is being lavished on the wilderness people. It is a matter of equity.

Potential recreation use will be drastically reduced by the eventual classification of areas mentioned in H.R. 1149. These estimates were made by Forest Service recreation specialists during the final RARE II analysis of individual roadless areas in 1978. Present use in most of these areas has not increased significantly since then. The loss of potential recreation use for the proposed wilderness areas not including the study areas is 210,000 (RVD's) Recreation Visitor Days each year due to wilderness classification. Lost recreation use potential means a loss of future service-related jobs as well. Before more areas are set aside, a majority of the various concerned publics should be satisfied that we can afford to lose these future employment opportunities. Another consideration that is important in comparing wilderness Recreation Visitor Days of use with the more accessible and therefore land -- intensive outdoor activities is the relative numbers of visitors involved. A Recreation Visitor Day is defined as 12 hours of use and may vary from one person for 12 hours to 12 persons for one hour each. 1,000 RVD's of wilderness-use represents an average in the magnitude of 250 visits while a 1,000 RVD's of developed site-use can easily represent 6,000 visits. The benefit/cost ratio is much more favorable in accessible, developed site recreation.

It should be kept in mind that H.R. 1149 or counterpart measures will not settle the wilderness controversy in this state even if all areas mentioned were summarily included in The Preservation System. There is the larger matter of another two million plus acres of national forest land and seven to eight million acres of BLM lands beyond the scope of this bill that will be advocated in the future by the wilderness lobby. Beyond that, we are destined to have an endless litany of other preservation controversies. It is a philosophical conflict with productivity that defies resolution.

We oppose H.R. 1149 as presently written and at this time have no specific recommendations on areas to be included. We are not adamantly opposed to some moderate additions to the Wilderness System and realize certainly that there will be some, therefore we do not wish to take ourselves out of the debate. We strongly urge the Congress to refrain from enacting legislation that would not release other roadless lands from further consideration until at least the year 2,000. We will look forward to addressing legislation that may come as a result of these hearings.

Thank you for hearing this testimony which I respectfully request be made a part of the Official Record. I hope that we will be afforded further opportunities to submit information as a measure develops toward a final legislative proposal.

Rus M. Fredsall
August 25, 1983
Salem, Oregon

Mr. BURRILL. Senator, our last presenter on this panel will be a gentleman by the name of Doug Smith. He's with the National Inholders Association.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS SMITH, NATIONAL INHOLDERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Senator Hatfield. My name is Doug Smith, and this statement is on behalf of the National Inholders Association. I'm a forester, former staff member for Senator McClure for 7½ years. The National Inholders Association represents persons owning property or some other type of equity interest within the boundary of a federally managed area or who are impacted by that management, regulation, or access to the area. There are approximately 500,000 inholders in this category.

The House-passed H.R. 1149 now before the Senate is of great concern to us for the following reasons: The addition of 1.2 million acres more than doubles the existing wilderness in Oregon. A review of Forest Service statistics show that recreation visitor days of use on national forest system lands over the past several years has been very stable for both wilderness and nonwilderness areas. There is no justification from the standpoint of additional use pressure for this large increase in wilderness.

Forest Service records show national forest system lands carry a much larger proportion of visitor use on nonwilderness acres as compared to wilderness acres. This much wilderness increase can only increase the pressure of developed recreation use on remaining nonwilderness lands. The statistics will be provided for the record.

The House Report 98-13, part 1, has a long list of nonconforming uses included in the proposed wilderness areas. These include prior logged areas, developed roads, existing and planned timber sales, and other developments. In no way can these areas meet the test of wilderness as areas untrampled by man. Existing timber sales contracts included in the Oregon wilderness proposals passed by the House of Representatives total an estimated over 200 million board feet. Figuring timber sale preparation costs of $8 a thousand board feet, this represents an amount of $1,736,000 in appropriated funds invested in these timber sales already. Other testimony has considered lost Treasury receipts, as well as return to the counties.

And at this time, I'd like to call your attention to the House Report 98-13 which also includes a memo from the Congressional Research Service authored by Bob Wolfe to Congressman Weaver. And I'll quote from that and I'll also make the report available in its entirety. He has significant conflict with the Senate—Secretary Crowell's analysis of the Oregon wilderness. And he says, "If in fact the designation of these 1.1 million acres as wilderness would reduce estimated income, the net loss after cost to the United States would be nearer $10 million annually than the $35 or $40 million cited by Assistant Secretary Crowell." This raises significant question about whose analysis is more correct. And, also, he goes on to state in his conclusion, a more detailed data from the USDA showing sites, species, value and actual growth, potential growth, development costs, management, and reforestation costs for timber harvest, and production would be requried to show which areas are economic for timber production. However, even the generalized data suggests that 937,000 of the 1.1 million acres or over 80 percent is likely to be uneconomic for timber production.

Thank you very much, Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. Yes, thank you all.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

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OREGON WILDERNESS HEARINGS

August 25, 1983
Salem, Oregon

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL INHOLDERS ASSOCIATION

My name is Douglas Smith, and this statement is on behalf of the National Inholders Association. The NIA represents persons owning property or other type of equity interest within the boundary of a federally managed area or who is impacted by the management, regulation or access to that area.

The House passed H.R. 1149, now before the Senate is of great concern to us, for the following reasons:

The addition of 1.26 million acres more than doubles the existing wilderness in Oregon. A review of Forest Service statistics show that recreational visitor days of use on National Forest System lands over the past few years has been very stable for both Wilderness and non-Wilderness areas. There is no justification from the standpoint of additional use pressure for this large increase. National Forest system lands carry a much larger proportion of visitor use on non-Wilderness acres as compared to Wilderness use. This much Wilderness increase can only increase the pressure of developed recreation use on the remaining non-Wilderness lands. On request, the statistics will be provided for the Record.

The House Report 98-13, Part 1, has a long list of nonconforming uses included in the proposed Wilderness areas. These include; prior logged areas, developed roads, existing and planned timber sales, and other developments. In no way can these areas meet the test of Wilderness as "areas untrammeled by man." Existing timber sales contracts included in the Oregon Wilderness proposals passed by the House of Representatives total about 217 million board feet. Figuring timber sale preparation costs at $8 per thousand board feet, this represents an amount of $1,736,000 in appropriated funds invested in these timber sale contracts. Other testimony will likely consider lost treasury receipts as well as return to the counties.

Section 6 of the House passed bill does not provide permanent release for undeveloped lands, and such lands if still undeveloped are subject for review for Wilderness potential under provisions of the National Forest Management Act.

The legislative history leading to the passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act is most instructive. With so much attention being given to vast additions to the Wilderness system at this time a careful review is very much in order. A good source is in the American Forests, February 1971 issue titled, "The Wilderness Act as Congress Intended." On request we will provide a copy for the Committee.

It will be difficult to find the right balance for the many needed uses on our national forests. The trees, vegetation, and wildlife--like people--change. Wilderness is not the ultimate answer to protecting forest values. A large acreage of hastily considered Wilderness proposal is not in our national best interests.

Senator HATFIELD. Now I'd like to invite Panel B on the Rogue River to come to the table.

STATEMENT OF KATHLEEN RULE, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, CITY OF EUGENE, OREG.

Ms. RULE. My name is Kathy Rule, and I work for the outdoor program, which is part of the parks and recreation department in the city of Eugene. I'm not here as their official representative, but I feel sort of like I'm representing those people that I take on the outings.

I take residents of the city, rafting, cross-country skiing, hiking, climbing—those kinds of things. It's a terrible job, but somebody has to do it, I guess. We emphasize education and care of the environment, skill development and I felt it was really important for me to be here to represent those people because I don't think they're very vocal, and I would like to be just a little bit—I only have about 2 minutes to do it, so I focused on a real narrow area.

I feel it's important that Senator Hatfield and this committee know that our outdoor program does already take advantage of some of the areas that are included in H.R. 1149, as well as those which are not yet added. Close to Eugene, the Hardesty Mountain Wilderness, the Old Cascades study area, the Drift Creek area, the Middle Santiam Wilderness and the Waldo study area all provide an area that we can go to in one day, which is real important for our recreational activities—to be able to go and come back, gas-wise, and just get-away-type things for a day.

Of special importance to me are the outings for the senior centers. We have a very active group of people in this population. It's getting bigger all the time; there are more and more—people coming to us through the senior centers to go to the wilderness areas. They also have some limitations. Many are affected by the altitude and find that lower altitude, the lower elevation areas are more easy for them to hike in. They can get to those areas in one day and it doesn't cost as much. The lower altitude is not as hard on their bodies; they can go a little bit further, they can go a little bit longer, and enjoy a wilderness experience like other people.

My last sentence just says for all of us: Please, include those areas.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Rule follows:]

Prepared for Wilderness Hearing
August 25, 1983
By Kathleen Rule, Outdoor Leader for City of Eugene, Parks & Rec. Dept.

I am a recreation leader and instructor for the City of Eugene, Parks and Recreation Department's Outdoor/Environmental Program. I take residents of the city rafting, skiing cross-country, hiking and climbing. We emphasize education, care of the environment and skill development. I'm not here as an official representive for the City of Eugene but I think I can say fairly, that I represent a great number of residents who take part in the activities I lead.

I feel it is important that Senator Hatfield and this Committee know that our Outdoor Program does take advantage of several of the areas included in HR 1149 as well as those which as yet have not been added. Close to Eugene, the Hardesty Mountain Wilderness, the Old Cascades Study Area, the Drift Creek area, the Middle Santiam Wilderness and the Waldo Study Area provide easy, one-day access for our recreational activities.

Of special importance to me, are the outings for the Senior Centers. We have a very active group of people in this population and they appreciate the opportunities they have to visit the Wilderness more than most people. They also have more limitations. Many are affected by altitude and find that the lower elevation Wilderness such as Hardesty Mountain is easier on the body, allowing them to hike a little further and a little longer. Many of the classic rock and ice type alpine areas are prohibitive in this sense for this group of people (an ever increasing number of people by the way). Some of these lower elevation areas allow us to "get away" to Wilderness any time of the year, an important mental health aspect for all ages. Another important aspect is that of cost, both in energy and dollars. These areas that are within a day's visiting time offer a low-cost wilderness experience to Eugene city dwellers.

For all of us .... protect Oregon's remaining forest wildlands as Congressionally-designated Wilderness.

Mr. PATT. Do you want a copy of this, Senator?

Senator HATFIELD. Please.

STATEMENT OF JOHN PATT, MARYS PEAK GROUP, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. PATT. Senator Hatfield, my name is John Patt. I am employed in the construction industry as a home insulator and represent the Marys Peak Group of the Sierra Club.

For several years, preservation of the middle Santiam has been a top Sierra Club priority, and we want to have the middle Santiam included in the Senate version of the 1983 Oregon Wilderness bill.

The middle Santiam is unique and irreplaceable. Following through its southern end is the middle fork of the Santiam River, one of the longest stretches of wild, unroaded river in the western Oregon Cascades. The river supports a purely wild but fragile trout fishery, and the Sierra Club and other conservationists have filed a lawsuit to protect this ecosystem from environmental damage that would be incurred by the Pyramid timber sale.

On the slopes above the river lies the most intensive low elevation old-growth forest remaining in Oregon. For comparison, the middle Santiam contains three times the old-growth acreage as French Pete, six times more on a percentage-of-area basis, according to Forest Service figures. Furthermore, the majority of acreage on the Willamette that could be managed for preservation has forests which are not even 200 years old. But the middle Santiam has a high concentration of old growth that ranges from 450 to 600 or more years of age.

The Forest Service has proposed administrative protection for about 15 percent of the middle Santiam. This allotment is totally inadequate, especially since factors such as boundary affects, opening of the canopy and programed long-term harvest would reduce protection to near zero.

The middle Santiam meets the criteria of the 1964 Wilderness Act for preservation as wilderness. The conservationists proposed boundary includes eight clearcuts, but these are geometrically consistent with those in the Boulder Creek proposal of your 1979 Oregon Wilderness bill.

From a human perspective, the old-growth forest is far more than a source of casual recreation. It is a spiritual retreat, a link with the creator. By preserving the old-growth forest of the middle Santiam, rather than converting it to a relatively low volume of board feet, we will help insure that that portion of the human spirit which has been cultured and nourished by the wildness of the forest throughout our history will not now vanish from among us.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD LEWIS, OREGON KAYAK & CANOE CLUB

Mr. LEWIS. Senator Hatfield, my name is Rick Lewis. I represent the Oregon Kayak & Canoe Club, with members all over the State who not only use Oregon rivers but also take a great interest in their management.

At first glance, it might appear that a river user simply travels the water's course, much as a highway traveler might drive from

Portland to Bend seeing the surrounding country, but not really studying it in great detail. Nothing could be further from the truth. Floating down a river, a person has the opportunity to gain an intimate knowledge of both the river system and that system's interaction with the surrounding land. In between the challenging rapids, every river has some stretches of quiet water. And there is something about the physical test of navigating through a thundering maze of ravenous holes and massive walls of water that forces a person to later contemplate, Where does this all come from? What makes this so beautiful?

Stopovers and side trips are also a part of river trips, and they provide an additional chance to experience the surrounding landscape. River travel carries a person through a myriad of land uses and management, but there's no doubt in our mind that rivers flowing through the wilderness are among the most valuable treasures that Oregon has. For that reason, we strongly support wilderness designation for the Grande Ronde and White River canyons, Kalmiopsis, Wild Rogue and Hells Canyon additions, and North Fork John Day, middle Santiam, Chewaucan and Metolius Breaks.

In addition, our intimate knowledge of the rivers has shown us that the entire water system must be protected in the most comprehensive manner possible, from the source of the smallest streams to the ocean. Obviously this is not possible everywhere, but where it is possible it is our hope that watersheds will be protected through wilderness designation.

H.R. 1149 is a good first step, and we hope that you will continue your longstanding concern for rivers by supporting H.R. 1149 and expanding it where necessary.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JOHN MARSH, FISHERIES BIOLOGIST, COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

Mr. **Marsh**. Hello, Senator Hatfield.

Senator **Hatfield**. Good morning.

Mr. **Marsh**. My name is John Marsh. I'm a professional fisheries biologist employed by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. In this capacity, I work primarily on issues that involve salmon and steelhead habitat, and therefore, the natural production of this resource. As you know, the commission's member tribes support wilderness designation of about 660,000 acres in eastern Oregon. This support is based on the value of these lands for natural production of salmon and steelhead.

I want to focus my testimony today on three apparent misconceptions regarding anadromous fish in these proposed wilderness areas. The first of these misconceptions is that dead and dying timber in that region's roadless area will cause a catastrophic fire that will harm the fisheries resource more than would roading and logging. This is simply not true. If, and from my conversations with Forest Service personnel this is a big if, a catastrophic fire did occur, it could cause erosion and deposit heavy silt loads in many salmon and steelhead streams. I want to emphasize that this scenario is a worst case that has very little likelihood of happening. But even if it did, I doubt that the damage would be any worse than the erosion and stream siltation from roading and logging these areas.

The lands the tribes proposed for wilderness are generally important headwater areas. They are steep sloped, highly erosive, lie in high elevations where vegetation regrowth is extremely slow and where the fire potential is minimal. While it is only barely possible that a catastrophic fire could occur and damage this habitat, it is highly probable that roading and logging would either damage or destroy it.

The second misconception is that pine-beetle-killed trees will fall into creeks and block the migration of salmon and steelhead. Large woody debris—by this, I mean trees—in creeks is a natural component of the stream environment. In the early 1800's, when the white man came to develop the Northwest's natural resources, large woody debris to the extreme of log jams were commonplace in the region's watercourses. Most of these watercourses were cleaned because debris impeded their use as transportation corridors for delivering logs to the marketplace. By the 1900's when fisheries biologists first studied Northwest salmon and steelhead, the habitat had been so altered that large, woody debris was perceived as an impediment to migration, rearing and spawning. Now, however, we have begun to realize the overall importance of trees to fish production.

Trees are an integral part of the stream environment. Before becoming what we call woody debris, they have necessary function as streamside vegetation. Once in the watercourse, they have an equally valuable function. First of all, large woody debris provides nutrients to the system. Woody debris also provides cover, which is a necessary ingredient of the stream environment for both juvenile and adult salmonids. In addition, woody debris has a significant and lasting effect on stream hydrology by forming diversified pools and riffles. It is this very kind of habitat that Pacific Northwest salmon and steelhead have survived in for thousands of years and to which they are perfectly adapted. In fact, dead lodgepole pine that falls in the creeks rarely, if ever, blocks adult salmon and steelhead migration.

I have appended a letter from fisheries biologists familiar with the North Fork John Day system, stating that to their knowledge lodgepole falldown has not blocked migrating salmon and steelhead in this system for at least the past 25 years.

I would also ask that the testimony that the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife biologists gave 4 years ago in 1979—incidentally, two of the biologists that wrote the letter that I appended gave testimony at that time—I would ask that that testimony be resubmitted, because they are unable to submit testimony because of political reasons.

I'll have to end here, and ask that you——

Senator **Hatfield**. We'll have your statement in the record.

Mr. **Marsh**. Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Marsh follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN MARSH, FISHERIES BIOLOGIST, COLUMBIA RIVER INTER TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION, BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, IN SALEM, OREGON ON AUGUST 25, 1983, CONCERNING H.R. 1149 AND THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN OREGON AS WILDERNESS

Senator Hatfield and Subcommittee members, I am pleased to speak at this hearing. My name is John Marsh. I am a professional fisheries biologist employed by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, for whom I have worked almost five years. Previous to that time, I was with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Environmental Protection Agency. I am immediate past-president of the Portland chapter of the American Fisheries Society.

As an employee of the commission, my duties are to provide technical assistance to the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm springs, and Yakima Tribes on matters affecting Columbia basin salmon and steelhead. I primarily work on issues that involve habitat and therefore the natural production of this resource.

As you know, the commission's member tribes support wilderness designation of about 660,000 acres in northcentral and northeastern Oregon. This support is based on the value of these lands for natural production of salmon and steelhead. Much of the best salmonid spawning and rearing habitat remaining in the Columbia basin lied within or is directly influenced by roadless areas. From previous testimony

AND PERSONAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE COMMISSION AND TRIBES, YOU KNOW THAT PROTECTION OF THESE AREAS FROM DEVELOPMENT IS ESSENTIAL TO INSURE THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF A PRECIOUS BUT FRAGILE RESOURCE. I WANT TO FOCUS TODAY ON THREE APPARENT MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING ANADROMOUS FISH AND THE PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS OF NORTHCENTRAL AND NORTHEASTERN OREGON.

THE FIRST OF THESE MISCONCEPTIONS IS THAT UNLESS DEAD AND DYING TIMBER IN THAT REGION'S ROADLESS AREAS IS REMOVED, A CATASTROPHIC FIRE WILL OCCUR THAT WILL HARM THE FISHERIES RESOURCE MORE THAN WOULD ROADING AND LOGGING. THIS IS SIMPLY NOT TRUE. IF, AND FROM MY CONVERSATIONS WITH FOREST PERSONNEL THIS IS A BIG IF, A CATASTROPHIC FIRE DID OCCUR, IT COULD POSSIBLY BECOME LARGE AND HOT ENOUGH TO CAUSE EROSION AND DEPOSIT HEAVY SILT LOADS IN MANY SALMON AND STEELHEAD STREAMS. I WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT THIS SCENARIO IS A WORST CASE THAT HAS VERY LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF HAPPENING. BUT EVEN IF IT DID, I DOUBT THAT THE DAMAGE WOULD BE ANY WORSE THAN THE EROSION AND STREAM SILTATION FROM ROADING AND LOGGING THESE AREAS.

THE LANDS THE TRIBES PROPOSE FOR WILDERNESS ARE GENERALLY IMPORTANT HEADWATER AREAS. THEY ARE STEEP-SLOPED; THE STATE OF OREGON CONSIDERS THEIR SOILS TO BE CRITICALLY SUBJECT TO EROSION. MANY PROPOSED AREAS LIE AT HIGH ELEVATIONS, WHERE VEGETATION REGROWTH IS EXTREMELY SLOW, AND WHERE THE FIRE POTENTIAL IS MINIMAL. FROM THESE AREAS FLOW QUANTITIES OF WATER OF THE QUALITY NEEDED TO SUPPORT SPECIFIC POPULATIONS OF SALMON AND STEELHEAD. WHILE IT IS ONLY BARELY POSSIBLE THAT A CATASTROPHIC FIRE COULD OCCUR AND DAMAGE THIS HABITAT, IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT ROADING AND LOGGING WOULD EITHER DAMAGE OR DESTROY IT.

THE SECOND MISCONCEPTION IS THAT PINE-BEETLE-KILLED TREES WILL FALL AND CLOG THE CREEKS AND BLOCK UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM MIGRATION OF SALMON AND STEELHEAD. LARGE WOODY DEBRIS -- BY THIS I MEAN TREES -- IN CREEKS IS A NATURAL COMPONENT OF THE STREAM ENVIRONMENT. IN THE EARLY 1800S, WHEN WHITE MEN CAME TO DEVELOP THE NORTHWEST'S NATURAL RESOURCES, LARGE WOODY DEBRIS, TO THE EXTREME OF LOG JAMS, WAS COMMPONPLACE IN THE REGION'S WATERCOURSES. MOST OF THESE WATERCOURSES WERE CLEARED AND CLEANED BECAUSE DEBRIS IMPEDED THEIR USE OF TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS FOR DELIVERING LOGS TO THE MARKETPLACE. BY THE 1900S, WHEN FISHERIES BIOLOGISTS FIRST STUDIED NORTHWEST SALMON AND STEELHEAD, THE HABITAT HAD BEEN SO ALTERED THAT LARGE WOODY DEBRIS WAS PERCEIVED AS AN IMPEDIMENT TO MIGRATION, REARING, AND SPAWNING. NOW, HOWEVER, WE HAVE BEGUN TO REALIZE THE OVERALL IMPORTANCE OF TREES TO FISH PRODUCTION.

TREES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE STREAM ENVIRONMENT. BEFORE BECOMING WHAT WE CALL WOODY DEBRIS, THEY HAVE A NECESSARY FUNCTION AS STREAMSIDE VEGETATION -- STABLILIZING BANKS, PREVENTING HIGH WATER TEMPERATURES, MAINTAINING INSECT POPULATIONS, AND SO FORTH. ONCE IN THE WATERCOURSE, THEY HAVE AN EQUALLY VALUABLE FUNCTION. FIRST OF ALL, LARGE WOODY DEBRIS PROVIDES NUTRIENTS TO THE STREAM. FISH-FOOD ORGANISMS PROSPER FROM THE ADDED NUTRIENTS. WOODY DEBRIS ALSO PROVIDES COVER, A NECESSARY INGREDIENT OF THE STREAM ENVIRONMENT FOR BOTH JUVENILE AND ADULT SALMONIDS. IN ADDITION, WOODY DEBRIS HAS A SIGNIFICANT AND LASTING EFFECT ON STREAM HYDROLOGY BY FORMING DIVERSIFIED POOLS AND RIFFLES. IT IS THIS VERY KIND OF HABITAT THAT HAS PRODUCED PACIFIC NORTHWEST SALMON AND STEELHEAD, THAT THEY HAVE SURVIVED IN FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS, AND TO WHICH THEY ARE PERFECTLY adapted. In fact, dead lodgepole pine that falls into creeks rarely if ever blocks adult salmon and steelhead migration. I have appended a letter from fisheries biologists familiar with the North Fork John Day River system, stating that to their knowledge lodgepole falldown has not blocked migrating salmon and steelhead in this system for at least the past 25 years (the period of the biologists' research in the area). Also appended for your information and use are some studies on woody debris and its relationship to fish habitat.

Finally, I will address the misconception that impacts on salmon and steelhead production in roadless headwater areas are confined to those areas. In reality, impacts on fish-producing headwater areas affect the entire system, compounding other problems in the Columbia River and out into the ocean. Current efforts to rebuild dangerously low fish runs that originate above Bonneville Dam are inhibited by the loss of every fraction of production potential in headwater areas.

The tribes have foregone their mainstem spring chinook season for nine out of the past 10 years in an attempt to allow as many adults as possible to return and spawn in their natal streams. Ocean and lower river non-Indian fisheries have been restricted for the same purpose. This not only means the loss of millions of dollars annually to the Oregon and regional economy, but also has an immeasurable effect on Indian people, whose religion and culture, as well as livelihood, depend on the salmon and steelhead harvest.

Meanwhile, as many fishers forego or restrict their harvest, tremendous rehabilitation efforts are under way by the tribes, states, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THE ENHANCEMENT ACT AND NORTHWEST POWER ACT STRIVE MIGHTILY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY UNCOORDINATED MANAGEMENT OF HATCHERY, NATURAL, AND WILD PRODUCTION OF SALMON AND STEELHEAD RUNS, AND BY MASSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLUMBIA FOR HYDROELECTRIC PRODUCTION. (SENATOR HATFIELD, WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR YOUR WORK IN PASSING THIS VITALLY IMPORTANT FEDERAL LEGISLATION.) NOW ALSO, UNITED STATES/CANADIAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS ARE CONTINUING IN AN EFFORT TO SOLVE OVERHARVEST PROBLEMS CAUSED BY MIXED-STOCK FISHERIES OFF THE SHORES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALASKA. YET STILL, AT THIS CRITICAL TIME WHEN THE FUTURE OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN SALMON AND STEELHEAD RESOURCE HANGS BY A DELICATE THREAD, DESTRUCTION AND DEGRADATION OF HEADWATER PRODUCTION AREAS CONTINUES.

THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERING THIS TESTIMONY. PLEASE CALL ON ME, AT ANY TIME, FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION I CAN PROVIDE.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN A. MOEN, VICE PRESIDENT, OREGON DIVISION, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. MOEN. Senator Hatfield, I'm Steve Moen. I reside in Portland. I am vice president of the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, and am appearing in the league's behalf. In addition, I'm a practicing attorney in Wilsonville. I'm speaking in support of the proposed Grande Ronde Canyon Wilderness in northeastern Oregon.

In Oregon, we've been blessed with an abundance of rivers. Nationally, Oregon is recognized for the beauty of its free-flowing streams. The Rogue, Deschutes, McKenzie, Owyhee, Willamette, to name but a few, are well known far beyond our State's borders.

Yet this appearance of abundance is very misleading. Only four whitewater rivers in Oregon are long enough to provide an overnight, year-round whitewater-drifting experience. These four rivers are the only ones that have a flow of water sufficient to make them runable throughout the dry summer months and, in addition, have not been reduced into short segments as a result of the construction of dams.

These rivers are the Snake, Rogue, Deschutes and Grande Ronde. Of these, only the Grande Ronde remains unprotected and, at this time, relatively little used. Obviously, in the future this will change, and the Grande Ronde, like the other rivers, will become heavily used.

The creation of a Grande Ronde wilderness will provide the first all-important step in establishing protection for this resource. The proposed wilderness contains a most beautiful part of the entire canyon between the town of Minam and the Snake River.

The Izaak Walton League has taken the position on local, State, and national levels that the Wallowa-Grande Ronde Rivers and the Grande Ronde Canyon are important natural resources and that they should be protected from development.

We support the inclusion of the Wallowa-Grande Ronde in the national scenic and/or wild system of rivers and the canyon in the wilderness.

I would particularly call your attention to the resolutions of the State, local, and national organizations supporting protection of the Grande Ronde River, which contain considerably more information than I've provided at this time.

Thank you.

[Attachments to the prepared statement of Mr. Moen follow:]

RESOLUTION
WALLOWA-GRANDE RONDE RIVERS
SNAKE RIVER

The Grande Ronde-Wallowa Rivers and Canyons between Oregon Highway 82 and the Snake River have been recognized throughout the Pacific Northwest as being an outstanding scenic area, containing a valuable fishery and excellent recreational resources including a premier freeflowing river;

These rivers have been proposed for inclusion in state and/or federal wild and/or scenic waterways/river systems, and the canyons at certain locations have been proposed for wilderness status;

The Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife has completed a 5.2 million dollar hatchery to raise Chinook salmon solely for the Grande Ronde River; and in addition, that agency is working on a 20 million dollar facility for propagation of steelhead, many of which are to be released in the Grande Ronde River Basin, all in mitigation of dams previously constructed on the Lower Snake River;

Boise Cascade Corporation has proposed construction of a 100-foot high dam on the mainstream Grande Ronde River, 4.7 miles below its confluence with the Wallowa River, and a 210-foot high dam on the Wallowa River, 2.3 miles above its confluence with the Grande Ronde River;

The Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife has stated in an internal memorandum with reference to these dams if they were constructed, ". . . in all likelihood, anadromous fish runs produced upstream would be eliminated . . . ." In addition, construction of these dams would destroy unique whitewater rivers and eliminate their suitability for scenic/wild river protection.

In addition, at various times, dams have been proposed on the main stem Snake River near the town of Asotin, Washington, downriver from the mouth of the Grande Ronde River and the Salmon River, Idaho, another important anadromous fishery resource. Construction of a dam on the main stem Snake River would undoubtedly negatively impact the Grande Ronde River and Salmon River fisheries;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Oregon Division of The Izaak Walton League of America does oppose construction of any and all dams on the Wallowa-Grande Ronde Rivers, between Oregon Highway 82 and the confluence of the Grande Ronde River with the Snake River;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Oregon Division of The Izaak Walton League of America does hereby oppose construction of any further dams on the main stem Snake River between Lewiston-Clarkston and Low Hells Canyon Dam; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Oregon Division of The Izaak Walton League of America does hereby support inclusion of the Wallowa/Grande Ronde Rivers between Oregon Highway 82 and the Oregon-Washington border in the Oregon State Scenic Waterways System, and further, does support the inclusion of the Wallowa-Grande Ronde Rivers between Oregon Highway 82 and the Snake River within the National Scenic/Wild River System.

OREGON DIVISION

Izaak Walton League of America, Inc.
DEFENDERS OF SOIL, WOODS, WATERS, AIR AND WILDLIFE

WILDERNESS - GRANDE RONDE RIVER CANYON

WHEREAS, Izaak Walton League of America, Union County Chapter, submits this Wilderness Resolution dated the 12th day of January, 1982, and passed by Executive Board, Oregon Division, Izaak Walton League of America, January 17, 1982.

WHEREAS, The Grande Ronde River Canyon constitutes the longest river in Oregon which is unprotected by either federal or state scenic or wild river status, and

WHEREAS, the Grande Ronde River receives substantial use by hunters, fishermen, and float boaters, many of whom are not residents of northeastern Oregon, and

WHEREAS, the Grande Ronde River has been proposed as a major fish-producing area in that the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife will complete in 1982 a 6.2 million dollar fish hatchery on Looking Glass Creek using mitigation funding resulting from the recently built federal dams on the Lower Snake River;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Union County Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America, supports the inclusion of the proposed 26,000 acre wilderness area within the canyon of the Grande Ronde River as an addition to the national wilderness system.

Izaak Walton League of America

By Rick Craiger
Rick Craiger, President
Union County Chapter

By: Loren W Hughes Sr.
Loren W. Hughes Sr.
Oregon Division IWLA
Wilderness Chairman

WALLOWA-GRANDE RONDE RIVERS

SNAKE RIVER

Oregon's Grande Ronde-Wallowa Rivers and Canyons have been recognized throughout the Pacific Northwest for their outstanding scenery, valuable fishery and excellent recreation.

These rivers have been proposed for inclusion in state or federal wild and scenic river systems, and portions of the canyons have been proposed for wilderness status.

The state of Oregon has completed a $5.2 million salmon hatchery solely for the Grande Ronde, and is working on a $20 million steelhead facility largely for the Grande Ronde Basin.

These outstanding natural resources and valuable public investments are currently threatened by proposed private construction of a 100-foot high dam on the Grande Ronde River, and a 210-foot high dam on the Wallowa River above its confluence with the Grande Ronde.

If constructed, the dams would, in all likelihood, eliminate the anadromous fish runs produced upstream. Construction of these dams would also destroy unique whitewater rivers and eliminate their suitability for wild and scenic river protection.

Other dams have been proposed on the main stem of the Snake River near Asotin, Washington, downriver from the mouths of both the Grande Ronde and the Salmon Rivers, threatening the important anadromous fisheries of both the Grande Ronde and Salmon Rivers.

The Izaak Walton League of America assembled in convention on July 13-15, 1983, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, therefore opposes construction of any dams on the Wallowa-Grande Ronde Rivers, between Oregon Highway 82 and the confluence of the Grande Ronde River with the Snake Rivers, or on the Snake River between Lewiston-Clarkston and Low Hells Canyon Dam.

The Izaak Walton League further urges that the Wallowa-Grande Ronde Rivers, between Oregon Highway 82 and the Snake River be included within the National Wild and Scenic River System.

STATEMENT OF GLEN STREAM, PRESIDENT, OREGON DIVISION, ISAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. STREAM. Good afternoon, Senator Hatfield and members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resource Committee. My name is Glen Stream, and I reside near Portland. I am current president of the Oregon Division of the Isaak Walton League.

The Oregon division reiterated its support for the additional Forest Service wilderness in Oregon by resolution passed at its annual state convention in Corvallis, Oreg., May 15, 1983. Specifically, the Oregon division supports those areas proposed in H.R. 1149, the forest wilderness bill of 1983.

The league believes the bill is a fair compromise-balance, beneficial to the timber interests as well as those of us interested in permanently protecting these lands in Oregon as it originally was before development.

Much of the area proposed for wilderness is at higher elevations, above the productive lower cutover timber producing the lands of Federal, State, and private owners.

Senator, the league also supports the addition of the Drift Creek area, with some 11,260 acres, and that it be included in the Senate version of the bill.

Big game animals in this area include deer, elk, bear, and cougar. There's mink, beaver, bobcat, raccoon, flying squirrels, and mountain beaver that also inhabit the area. There are bald eagles and spotted owls currently using area, and nesting is suspected for both species. The area receives light hunting pressure.

The Waldport unit encompasses 5.7 miles of main stem Drift Creek, which is the largest, unroaded, fishable section of stream in Lincoln County. In total, the area has 15.1 miles of fish habitat. Game fish include winter steelhead, coho, fall chinook, spring chinook and sea-run cutthroat.

Management of this unit should be of two types. A corridor of unharvested timber should be left along Drift Creek and a stream level trail constructed the length of the main stem section which lies in this undeveloped area. The remainder of the area should be managed on a multiple-use basis with emphasis placed on protecting water quality and on creating and maintaining wildlife habitat. This area has the finest representative sample of old-growth Douglas fir forest left on the Coast Range. Less then 2 percent of the Coast Range remains in a wild condition.

And I thank you, Senator, kindly.

STATEMENT OF ROY H. KEENE

Mr. KEENE. Senator Hatfield, my name is Roy Keene. I have lived in this part of Oregon for 15 years. I work as a forester appraising and marketing timberlands.

Theoretically, I am opposed to further legislative control over my life by establishing certain areas of the Umpqua National Forest as wilderness. But over the last decade, I've personally viewed the deterioration of the famous Rogue-Umpqua Divide as a kind of example of resource misues in the national forest I am now convinced that only congressional protection can keep what remains of this area in tact.

Within the divide, the scenic area has been roaded and logged unnecessarily, along with additional roading and logging, seemingly to prevent the area from being considered as wilderness. Fragile meadows are over-grazed and streambeds flattened out and evaporated. Mountain and ridge tops have been shorn of their mystery in favor of helicopter landing sites. Exquisite lakes are trashed yearly with literally tons of debris due mainly to motorized access. Proconservation water and soil data compiled by the U.S. Forest Service was apparently ignored in their land planning process on the divide. Economic predictions for deficient timber sales were seemingly disregarded as critical areas were placed in general forestry management.

Senator, our timber supply and demand position is not so desperate in Douglas County that we must sacrifice the crowning glory of the Old Cascade Range for a mere six-tenths of 1 percent of our yearly harvest. Trading questionable and meger timber resources in the divide for the last remnant of the Old Cascades is not, as they say in my business, a "good deal."

Please help us balance our resource management in the Umpqua Forest by gaining legislative protection for this area.

Thank you.

I have another short statement here which I've been allotted time to read from a Mr. Charles Jackson, chairman of the Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES JACKSON, CHAIRMAN, COW CREEK BAND OF UMPQUA TRIBE OF INDIANS, AS PRESENTED BY ROY H. KEENE

Mr. **Keene**. My name is Charles Jackson. I am the chairman of the Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians. Due to other obligations, I am unable to attend this hearing personally. I am having my friend, Roy Keene, read this statement for me.

Speaking as a local Native American, I am concerned about the Rogue-Umpqua Divide. We have used this protected area for thousands of years. This vital area provides us with food gathering and contains our sacred spiritual religious areas. The divide is the headwater of the South Umpqua River which contains the last pure cold waters and the spawning grounds for our fish.

In my lifetime, I have watched the divide deteriorate from industrial use and abuse. I feel that the divide must be protected for everyone in this country. Senator, please do not let our ancestral heritage be destroyed.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much.

Ms. **Gredler**. Good afternoon.

Senator **Hatfield**. Good afternoon.

STATEMENT OF GAIL GREDLER, HARDESTY MOUNTAIN STUDY GROUP

Ms. **Gredler**. My name is Gail Gredler, and I'm here today representing the Hardesty Mountain Study Group and, because of the shortage of time, we prepared a more detailed description of our proposal and Nancy's going to bring that up to you, here.

[Document handed to Senator Hatfield.]

We ask that you enter it in the hearing record.

Senator **Hatfield**. I'm very happy to receive it.

Ms. **Gredler**. Hardesty Mountain is a different kind of wilderness than those that now exist in the wilderness system and even than many of the proposals that have been talked about this morning. It's a small area—our proposal is 8,900 acres—and it's only 25 miles from the Eugene-Springfield area, making it by far the closest potential wilderness to Oregon's second largest metropolitan area. Its lowest point is only 900 feet above sea level, and its ridges and valleys are heavily forested with the nature and old-growth Douglas fir that once covered most of the western Cascades.

Hardesty Mountain is an island of wilderness in the midst of the heavily roaded and logged Lowell and Cottage Grove ranger districts. As such, it's a haven for wildlife species that depend on solitude and old-growth forests. Bald eagle, northern spotted owl, osprey, deer, elk, and even cougar all live within the proposed wilderness boundaries. The habitat that Hardesty affords is not found elsewhere for many miles. If this diversity of solitude-dependent wildlife is to be maintained, Hardesty Mountain must be added to the wilderness system.

Hardesty is also an extremely important and popular recreational resource for Lane County. There are nearly 20 miles of diverse hiking trails that offer a wilderness experience to young and old alike. In the last 2 years, the Hardesty Mountain Study Group has sold almost 2,000 hiking guides to the area.

Here, then, is the opportunity to add to the wilderness system an area that is an affordable recreational experience, easily accessible year-round to the entire family.

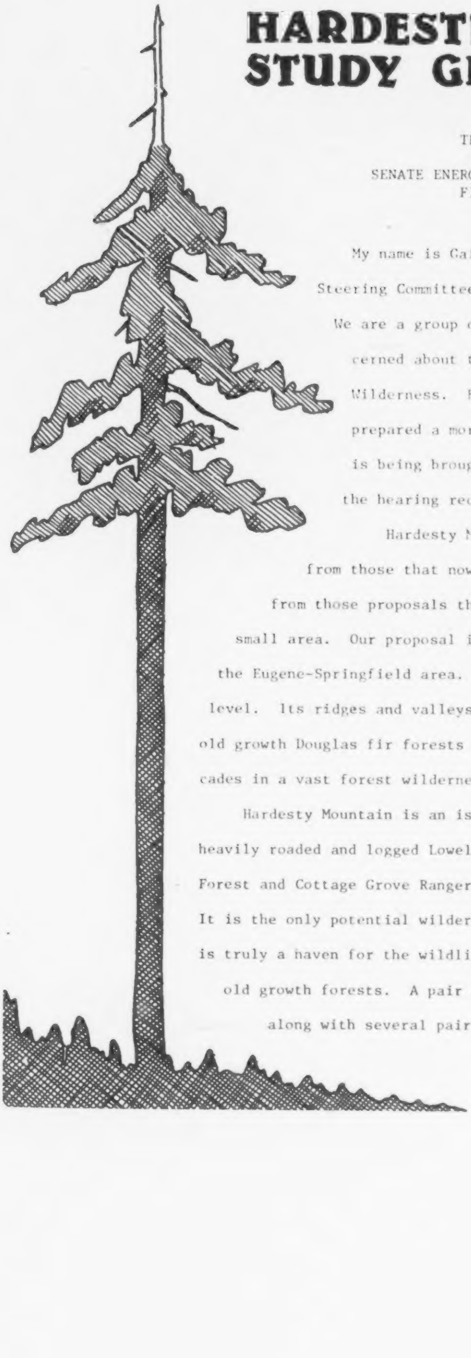
Hardesty Mountain is also the only unroaded, unlogged portion of the Cottage Grove municipal watershed, and it is indispensable as a source of pure water for the city of Cottage Grove.

The timber resource foregone by wilderness protection needs to be addressed. Our calculations put the impact on the allowable cut at 2.7 million board feet. Interestingly enough, the Forest Service originally calculated the allowable cut within the boundaries to be 3.6 million board feet when the proposal acreage was 8,900 acres. When it was reduced to 7,000 acres in H.R. 1149, instead of estimating the reduction in impact accordingly, the Forest Service increased its estimate of the timber resource to 4.4. million board feet, evidence that there is much bias involved even in Forest Service figures.

Finally, Hardesty Mountain is the last remaining vestige of the kind of forest wilderness that played a critical role in shaping the heritage of Oregon. As such, we feel it well deserves a place in the national wilderness system.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Gredler follows:]



HARDESTY MOUNTAIN STUDY GROUP
P.O. Box 377
Springfield, Oregon 97477

TESTIMONY OF THE HARDESTY
MOUNTAIN STUDY GROUP
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
FIELD HEARING, SALEM, OREGON
AUGUST 25, 1983

My name is Gail Gredler, and I am representing the Steering Committee of the Hardesty Mountain Study Group. We are a group of citizens from Lane County who are concerned about the fate of the proposed Hardesty Mountain Wilderness. Because of the shortage of time here, we have prepared a more detailed description of the proposal which is being brought to you now. We ask that you enter it in the hearing record.

Hardesty Mountain is a different kind of wilderness from those that now exist in the Wilderness System and even from those proposals that have just been talked about. It is a small area. Our proposal is 8900 acres, and it is only 25 miles from the Eugene-Springfield area. Its lowest point is only 900' above sea level. Its ridges and valleys are heavily forested with the mature and old growth Douglas fir forests that once covered most of the western Cascades in a vast forest wilderness.

Hardesty Mountain is an island of wilderness in the midst of the heavily roaded and logged Lowell Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest and Cottage Grove Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest. It is the only potential wilderness on the Lowell District. As such, it is truly a haven for the wildlife species that depend on solitude and old growth forests. A pair of bald eagle nest in the lower elevations, along with several pair of northern spotted owl and several pair of osprey. Big game use the entire area as winter range, and a cougar makes its home in the rocky slopes of Mt. June. The habitat that Hardesty Mountain affords is not found elsewhere for many miles. If this diversity of wildlife is to be maintained, Hardesty Mountain must be added to the Wilderness System.

Hardesty Mountain is also an extremely important recreational resource for Lane County. There are nearly 20 miles of diverse hiking trails in the area, and they offer a challenge to every type of hiker. Families with small children and older people often hike the lower trails, while the Obsidians and other hardy types take on the steeper trails to the summits of Hardesty Mountain and Mt. June. In addition, Hardesty Mountain's trails are accessible year-round, unlike most existing Wilderness Areas. This area is heavily used and much loved by Lane County hikers. Already this year, the Obsidians of Eugene have spent 340 person hours on volunteer trail maintenance in the proposed wilderness. In addition, the Hardesty Mountain Study Group has sold almost 2000 copies of its hiking guide to the area in the last two years.

One of the criticisms often leveled at the Wilderness System is that existing Wildernesses are accessible only to those people strong enough to climb into the mountains with a pack on their backs and wealthy enough to afford gas and maintenance on the car that can take them to far away places. Here is the opportunity to add to the Wilderness System an area that is easily accessible year-round to the entire family.

As I have said, the forest surrounding the Hardesty Mountain wilderness is dissected by roads and clearcuts. The siltation that has resulted from this logging activity has caused serious water quality problems in the City of Cottage Grove watershed. The southern 2500 acres of the wilderness proposal is the only unroaded, unlogged portion of the watershed, and the only contributor of clean, clear water to the Cottage Grove Municipal Watershed. The City of Cottage Grove asked the Umpqua National Forest during the RARE II process to "preserve what roadless areas exist so that the negative impacts upon the watershed may be minimized." Wilderness protection would ensure this watershed a source of pure water in perpetuity.

The timber resource foregone by wilderness protection needs to be addressed. Our calculations put the impact on the allowable cut at 2.7 MMBF. (Interestingly enough, the Forest Service originally calculated the allowable cut within the wilderness boundaries to be 3.6 MMBF when the proposal acreage was 8,900 acres. When it was reduced to 7,000 acres in H.R. 1149, the estimated timber resource by the Forest Service increased to 4.4 MMBF.) At any rate, 2.7 MMBF comprises ½ of 1% of the annual allowable cut of the Willamette and Umpqua National Forests, hardly a sum that will close mills and unemploy hundreds. Rather, the impact of removing Hardesty Mountain from the timber base will go largely unnoticed.

Finally, there are some who feel that an area only qualifies as Wilderness if it is vast in size, and if a person can look in every direction at an unblemished landscape. The proposed Hardesty Mountain Wilderness is small in comparison to many of the proposals. But we need to remember that this size does meet the criterion set forth by Congress in the Wilderness Act. More importantly, we need to remember that it is small, precisely because it is so endangered. Low elevation, old growth forest once covered all of the western Cascades. It is a wilderness that played a critical role in shaping the heritage of Oregon. Hardesty Mountain, as one of the few remaining remnants of that wilderness, deserves to be recognized and preserved as such in the National Wilderness System. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DOUG HANSEN

Mr. **Hansen**. Senator Hatfield, my name is Doug Hansen, and I live in Wolf Creek, a small town about 20 miles north of Grants Pass in Josephine Conty. I'm here representing myself and several other residents of Wolf Creek.

We feel that the House-passed Oregon Wilderness Act designating 1.2 million acres of wilderness is at best inadequate, and that the 3.4 million-acres proposal of the ONRC is much better. We consider the over 6 million-acre proposal of the Earth First organization to be the best, since this would protect all de facto wilderness in the State.

We believe Oregon needs all the wilderness it can get, since what we preserve now is all that we will ever have. Even Earth First's proposal would still leave over 80 percent of the State's 31 million acres of forested land open to development, as well as over 90 percent of its available timber productivity.

We specifically support the addition of two local areas to the House-passed bill—the 113,000-acre north Kalmiopsis roadless area and the 13,030-acre Copper Mountain addition to the Grassy Knob area. The north Kalmiopsis is the finest unprotected wilderness in the Coast Range. Less than 2 percent of the Coast Range remains in its natural condition. Copper Mountain is a key watershed for maintaining the integrity of Grassy Knob.

In closing, I would like to emphasize that wilderness is not a single use. Wilderness is essential for the protection of fisheries, watersheds, wildlife, and many forms of outdoor recreation. Outdoor recreation-related tourism is big business in Josephine County. One value of wilderness not often mentioned is its importance in the recovery of adjacent disturbed areas, such as those which have been logged. A study in the January 1977 issue of American Birds showed that clearcuts and regrowth isolated from old-growth had a much lower quantity and diversity of bird species than those which were connected even tenuously to old growth by corridors of forest. Logged areas need wilderness too.

Senator **Hatfield**. OK. Now does that complete the panel?

STATEMENT OF DEANNA MUELLER-CRISPIN

Ms. **Mueller-Crispin**. My name is Deanna Mueller-Crispin. I now live in Portland, Oreg., but, having grown up in Pendleton, I'm delighted that we're on the way to perpetuating the diversity and integrity of a number of my favorite places in eastern Oregon. I would like to voice my support for their official designation as the wilderness that they are.

I'd like to mention briefly three areas in particular with which I'm personally familiar—all unspoiled, all with slightly different claims to wilderness designation in my personal scale of values.

The first is the north fork of the John Day River. Its resources value as anadromous fish habitat is well appreciated. It's also a marvelous place to trail ride and to just appreciate the cool, deep pools sheltering venerable native trout. However, the boundaries should be enlarged to about 400,000 acres from those in H.R. 1149.

The second is the north fork of the Umatilla River. This is an easily accessible cool, forested area much used by Pendletonians, such as myself, to escape the summer heat of eastern Oregon. Any deterioration of the recreation values it offers would be a great loss to the local people.

The third is the Murderers Creek area in the Ochoco National Forest not yet included in H.R. 1149. It's 30,000-some acres should be added. This is again just prime wildlife habitat, recognized as such by its designation as a special wildlife management area. For me, however, the aesthetics of the area at least equal its value for wildlife. On a late spring day, its charms range from snow mushrooms and leopard lillies to moderate basalt breaks, to deer grazing on brilliant green meadows. Nothing grandiose, just quietly thrilling.

It seems ironic that the most creative thing we can do is to keep hands off of these areas, but that is a fact.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much.

Any others, now, on this panel?

STATEMENT OF CRAIG P. MARKHAM

Mr. **Markham**. Senator Hatfield, my name is Craig Markham. I have just passed up to you a photo album of the Grande Ronde River. I've logged nearly 600 miles on the river for over the past 6 years——

Senator **Hatfield**. You've what?

Mr. **Markham**. I've logged nearly 600 miles over the past 6 years, total.

Senator **Hatfield**. Oh, you've logged that.

Mr. **Markham**. Yes. [Laughter.]

Senator **Hatfield**. I thought you'd lost that.

Mr. MARKHAM. That's with a canoe, not a chainsaw, sir. [Laughter.]

I've found that it is a river which is in a class by itself for its scenic beauty, its recreational values and its wildlife and fisheries values. It has one of the few surviving steelhead fisheries in the Northwest.

It is the only whitewater river in Oregon where primitive campsites are plentiful over the entire 90-mile distance from Minam down to the Snake River. It provides whitewater canoeing unsurpassed anywhere.

The 130-mile waterway formed by the Minam, Wallowa, and Grande Ronde Rivers is the longest remaining free-flowing river of its kind in Oregon that I'm aware of.

The Federal Government—the people, in other words—are investing upward to $20 million to construct hatcheries to restore wild fishery stocks, salmon and steelhead, to the Grande Ronde. Meanwhile the Corps of Engineers has identified seven potential dam sites on the Grande Ronde. Boise Cascade has filed two applications for dam sites. This river needs immediate preservation under wilderness. I hope that you will find it in your heart to do so.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Markham follows:]

HEARING TESTIMONY
before the
U.S. Senate
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Salem, Oregon
25 August 1983

THE OREGON FOREST WILDERNESS BILL
(HR 1149)

Craig P. Markham
13606 NW Milburn St.
Portland, OR 97229

"INCLUDE THE GRANDE RONDE CANYON WILDERNESS"

Since 1978, one of the highlights of my life has been the annual 90-mile canoe trip I have shared with my family and friends on the Wallowa-Grande Ronde River System. The natural beauty of the river and its surroundings, and the freedom to totally experience it, has become a special and irreplaceable part of our lives. I have submitted a photographic essay to give you at least a visual inkling of that experience.

Scenic, Wildlife and Recreational Values

The entire 90 miles, from the Wallowa River at Minam to the confluence of the Grande Ronde with the Snake River [state and regional maps attached], is a waterway of national significance for its scenic, recreational, wildlife and fisheries values. It deserves, and must soon have, wild and scenic waterway and wilderness protection if it is to be enjoyed by future generations.

Each year people flock to Minam by the hundreds to float the spring runoff in rafts and driftboats and enjoy the many splendid campsites between Minam and Troy. In midsummer, as the flow tapers off, the river can provide a canoeing experience which I would wager is unsurpassed anywhere. In the fall, hunters seek the deer and elk which the river helps support.

Fisheries

As partial mitigation for the virtual destruction of anadromous fisheries on the Columbia River System, the federal government has invested $6.5 million to construct the Lookingglass hatchery to restore the wild salmon runs on the Grande Ronde and Imnaha Rivers. The 2 1/2 year-old facility released 460,000 smolts last year. That effort will begin to bear fruit within the next two years. A similar facility constructed earlier on the North Fork of the John Day is now creating an estimated annual return of $6 million.

The Grande Ronde is one of the few remaining rivers in the northwest with a surviving wild Steelhead fishery. That fishery will soon be bolstered by a special hatchery at Irrigon which will use wild steelhead egg stocks. The federal government's investment in that facility is expected to be considerably more than for the Lookingglass hatchery.

Threats to the River

Meanwhile, the Army Corps of Engineers, while it is distributing the funds for the fisheries mitigation, has identified seven potential hydroelectric dam sites on the Grande Ronde. Boise Cascade Corporation has filed applications for two diversion dam sites -- one on the Wallowa River a mile above its confluence with the Grande Ronde, and the other about 5 miles below the confluence. Furthermore, Utah International, a subsidiary of General Electric, has proposed strip mining operations which would impose substantial water withdrawals on the lower river.

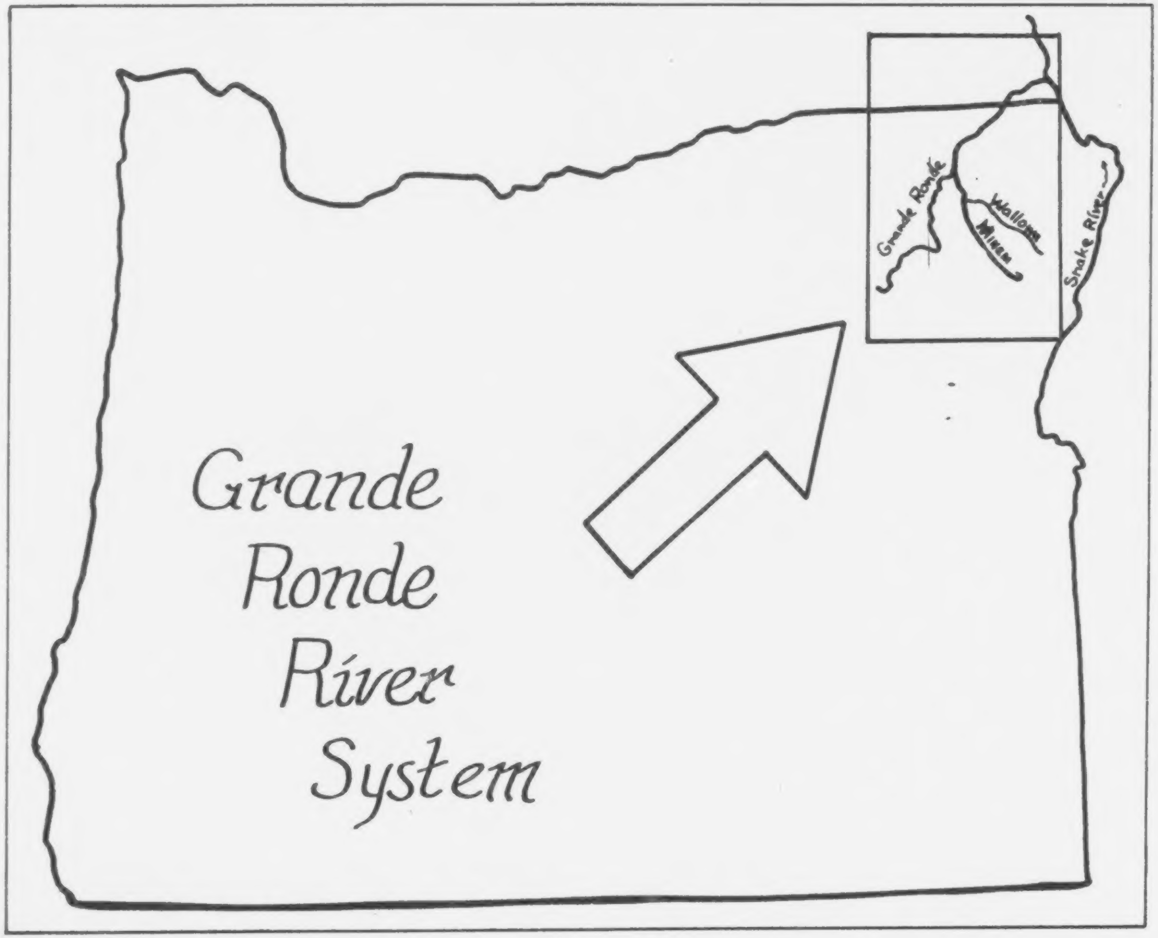
How long can our publicly-financed fisheries mitigation last in an environment like that? If any one of these projects were built, the effects would be devastating -- on the unique recreational utility of the river, on the fisheries and on the existing public investment supporting those fisheries.

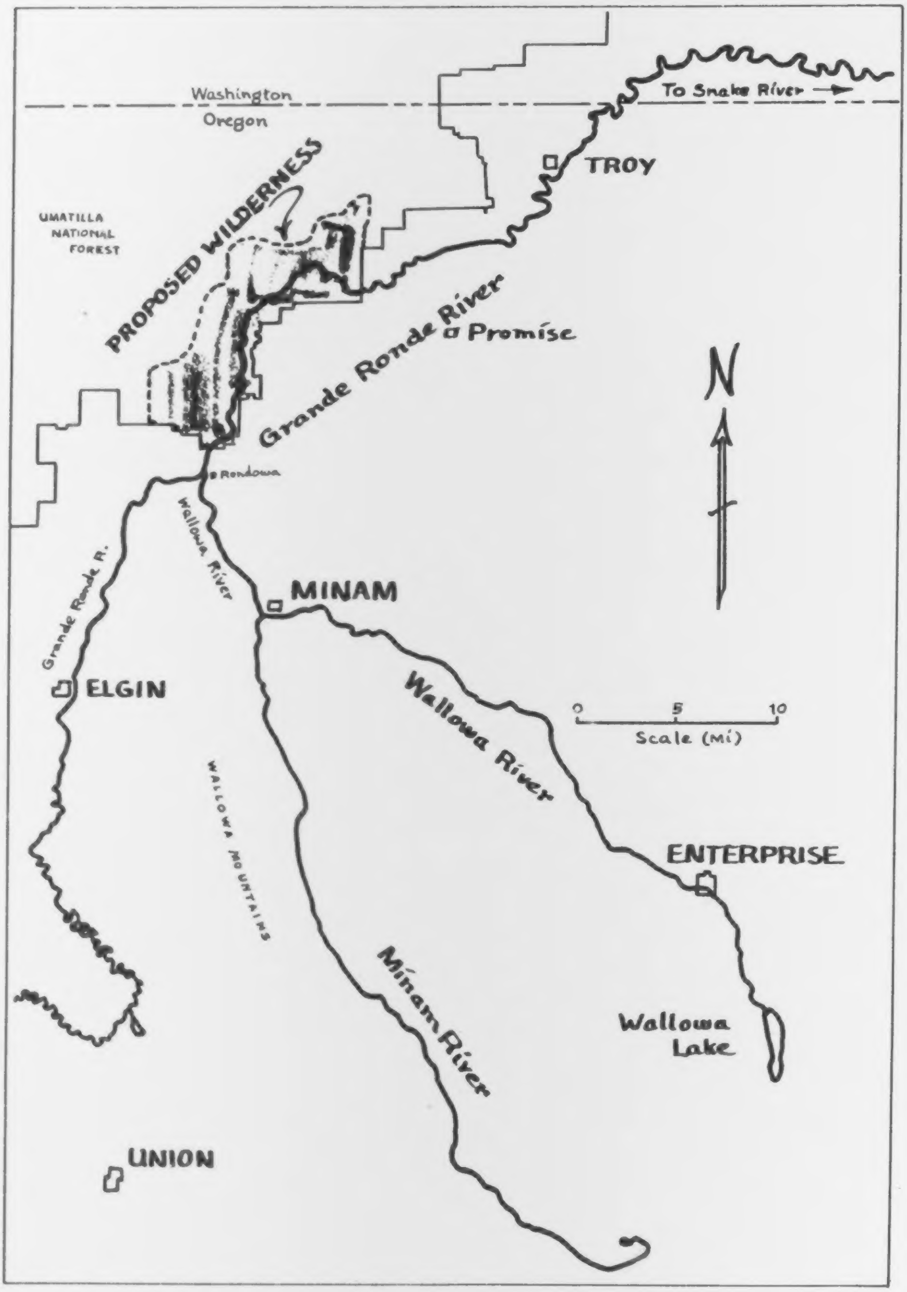
Wilderness Designation

Inclusion of the proposed 22,978-acre Grande Ronde Canyon Wilderness in the Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill would protect 20 miles of the river. The area lies within the Umatilla and Wallowa Whitman National Forests, where wilderness designation could easily be accomplished.

I have created a 40-minute multimedia slide presentation, selected from some 3000 photographs I have taken in the Grande Ronde Canyons. Using that medium, I am sharing my Grande Ronde experiences with hundreds of others across the state. I hope that I will soon be able to tell my audiences that Senator Hatfield and his collegues had the wisdom and the foresight to protect this irreplaceable river.

I urge that you include the Grande Ronde Canyon in the Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill.


Grande Ronde River System
Grande Ronde
Wallowa
Minam
Snake River


Washington
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ENTERPRISE
Minam River
Wallowa Lake
UNION

Senator **Hatfield**. Now we've completed everyone. A very fine performance. Thank you very much.

We will now recess until 1 o'clock.

[Applause.]

[Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 1 p.m., the same day.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator **Hatfield**. Will the meeting please come to order.

I would like to invite panel A of the Umpqua National Forest now, please, to come to the table.

All right. Who's the leadoff witness this afternoon?

Ms. **Sherman**. I am, Senator.

STATEMENT OF LESLEE SHERMAN, PRESIDENT, UMPQUA WILDERNESS DEFENDERS

Ms. **Sherman**. My name is Leslee Sherman, president of the Umpqua Wilderness Defenders. It's a pleasure to see you again and——

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you.

Ms. **Sherman** [continuing]. Have an opportunity to tell you why wilderness is so important for Douglas County.

As you will remember, the 60 business letters that we delivered to your office, we feel it's not only environmentally sound but good business.

Boulder Creek, of course, remains the highest priority for wilderness designation. Our studies are completed and well documented. Since Boulder Creek wilderness has been affirmed by the U.S. Senate twice and the House of Representatives once, we don't feel that it's really necessary to retread old ground. I really appreciate, as well as the organization, your continued and courageous support for this roadless land.

I do wish to remind you of the pictures that I showed you in your office 4 years ago of the upper watershed of Boulder Creek, and remind you that these pristine headwaters of Boulder Creek are the lifeblood of the stream in this last, low elevation watershed to the North Umpqua River.

As I submit the Boulder Creek proposal to the record, I would also respectfully request that you include the 1,600-acre Dark Canyon area that was passed in your first legislation, but inadvertently omitted from the second.

Senator Hatfield, during the last few months, the timber industry has actively opposed H.R. 1149, unfortunately, basing their arguments on a great deal of misinformation. Counter-wilderness proposals have also been developed and have been billed as compromise. Senator, the compromises were made years ago, first with the once 100-percent virgin forest, then with the 20 roadless areas that are remaining, and finally with the four roadless areas our organization is recommending for wilderness.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Sherman and related material follow:]

OREGON FOREST WILDERNESS
ACT OF 1983

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
August 25, 1983

My name is Leslee Sherman, President of the Umpqua Wilderness Defenders. It is a pleasure to see you and again have an opportunity to explain the need for Wilderness designation. Wilderness is not only environmentally correct but good business, as you will remember the 60 business letters delivered to your office.

Boulder Creek remains the highest priority for Wilderness designation. Our studies are completed and arguments for protection well documented. Since a Boulder Creek Wilderness has been affirmed by the United States Senate twice and the House of Representatives once and because of your continued and courageous support, it is not necessary for me to tread old ground. I only wish to remind you of the Boulder Creek upper drainage pictures I showed you 4 years ago. The pristine headwaters of Boulder Creek are the life blood of this last, low-elevation watershed to the North Umpqua River. As I submit the Boulder Creek Proposal to the record, I also respectfully request that you include the 1,600 acre Dark Canyon area that passed in your first legislation but was inadvertently ommitted from the second.

Senator Hatfield, during the last few months the timber industry has actively opposed HR 1149, unfortunately basing their arguments on a great deal of misinformation. Counter wilderness proposals have also been developed that are billed as the "Compromise". Senator, the compromises were made years ago - first with the once 100% virgin forest, then with only 20 roadless area, and finally with the four roadless areas we are recommending for wilderness.

The panelists before you represent volunteers, spending many hours of their own time and their own dollars, totally dedicated to maintaining a high quality of life in Douglas County. They will be discussing the wilderness resource as well as setting the true perspective of what wilderness designation will entail. The economic costs are not as great as the industry has projected and the benefits are tremendous.

BOULDER CREEK WILDERNESS

Proposed By: UMPQUA WILDERNESS DEFENDERS

August 25, 1983

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INTRODUCTION

According to a recent Forest Service publication, Wilderness Management,[1] "The last 25 or 30 years have been a period of great growth for outdoor recreation, however, wilderness use has grown even faster, exceeding the general rate of increase", and "wilderness is still increasing its share of National Forest recreation." From 1960 to 1975 the average national annual increase has been 7.1% and in the state of Oregon the average annual increase use is approximately 6% since 1966.

However wilderness use is not just recreation as the Forest Service also points out in that "Millions of people who never set foot in wilderness nevertheless derive satisfaction from experiencing wilderness indirectly..." and "We would speculate that the number of vicarious and other indirect users is probably greater than the number of actual users."[2]

Although the Umpqua NF has no wilderness, thousands of people are currently using the roadless lands to derive primitive recreation and spiritual fulfillment. RARE II data indicates that 16 roadless areas represent 15,200 visitor days of recreation use. Where will these people go when the last remaining shreds of mature forested land are developed?

It has been suggested that there are many areas within a 2½ hour drive of Roseburg. For day use this means a total of 5 hours of driving. Needless to say, without wilderness protection on the Umpqua NF, day use opportunities will be dramatically reduced and long distance travel for a wilderness experience is not consistent with the demand for energy conservation.

It is not a question of wilderness designation denying increased developed campsites, recreation vehicle and off-road vehicle recreation use to the citizens of Douglas County (72% of the Umpqua NF involving 3,700 miles of road is currently available for this type of use) but rather a question of what current primitive recreation opportunities will be lost forever if roadless lands are developed.

Providing wilderness protection of the Boulder Creek roadless area will not only meet the above mentioned demand and needs of the public but will also meet some of the currently unprotected needs of the environment. Therefore, private citizens first made inquiries about the protection of Boulder Creek as early as 1956 and the first documented letter was sent in 1970 (see appendix). For the last 9 years, the Umpqua Wilderness Defenders have made the protection of Boulder Creek their primary objective resulting in many gains as well as a few disappointments.

To date, public awareness of the wilderness attributes of Boulder Creek has evolved from a few hunter days to 1,200 visitor days of annual recreation use; from an area receiving little resource documentation to an area that has been included in two pieces of wilderness legislation; from an area of little national awareness to an area that has been included in the nationally distributed film "Common Ground". In essence, Boulder Creek has evolved from local to national significance and awareness.

Although Boulder Creek's lush old-growth forest may not appear special to a few individuals today, as the last old-growth tree is removed for healthy timber producing stands and public safety purposes (the majority of the existing old-growth timber on the Standard component will be harvested in about 50 years)[3] the resource values and characteristics of Boulder Creek will be indeed "unique". Future generations must be allowed to experience the primieval forest, untouched by man, as it once existed in 100% of the Umpqua NF. In good conscience, we have no other choice.

[1] Wilderness Management, USDA, Forest Service, Miscellaneous Publication No. 1365, Hendee, Stankey, Robert Lucas, October 1978

[2] Ibid.

[3] Timber Resource Plan for the Umpqua National Forest, Forest Service, USDA, Pacific Northwest Region, Final Environmental Statement, August 1, 1978, p.59

BOULDER CREEK WILDERNESS

LOCATION: The proposed Boulder Creek Wilderness is located in the Steamboat Ranger District and Diamond Lake Ranger District of the Umpqua NF. Located in Douglas County, Boulder Creek drains into the North Umpqua River. The legal description reads: T26 S. R2/3 E. T25½ S. R2/3 E. T25 S. R2/3 E. Refer to boundaries map.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The principal value of the area is the virtually untouched watershed and its relationship to the North Umpqua River. The stream itself is a series of quiet pools connected with lively waterfalls and rapids. The basin begins at 1,450 feet in elevation and rises to approximately 5,000 feet. The creek drops 400 feet per mile as compared to only 19 feet per mile on the North Umpqua River. The area is characterized by mostly steep precipitous slopes throughout most of the drainage, which becomes less rugged near its upper end. Other important features include:

A) Rock Monoliths: Numerous rock ledges lining the gorge and monoliths (volcanic plugs) add diversity to the scenery, representing the most prominent and well known geologic formations in the North Umpqua Canyon (Umpqua Rocks and Sliver Rock) and demonstrating outstanding examples of Western Cascade volcanic formations. These monoliths are also used extensively by rock climbers.

B) Pine Bench: This is the most well known of several benches located in the drainage comprising approximately 140 acres. It contains a unique low elevation stand of Ponderosa Pine and is a favorite campsite for recreationists.

C) Soda Springs: Is a sulfur-bearing spring flowing out from beneath Pine Bench at an elevation of 1,750 feet. Soda Springs is used extensively by the resident Roosevelt Elk located in the area.

D) Soils: A variety of soils are found in the area that reflect the nature of the underlying volcanic bedrock and contained in the subsurface layers are angular fragments of the bedrock from which they are derived.

E) Meadows: Numerous alpine meadows, containing springs and supporting unusual flora, are located in the upper part of the drainage.

F) Vegetation: The area is predominately Douglas Fir with associated tree species of Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar and true firs. The over-story is mostly old-growth Douglas Fir with an under-story of some second growth due to early forest fires in the canyon.

A unique feature of the area is a stand of Ponderosa Pine that occupies approximately 50 acres of the Bench and is believed to be the largest such stand this far north and west of the summit of the Cascades.

Within the proposed boundaries a variety of typical North American plant species exist, as well as some species considered Rare and Endangered. The diversity of flora may be attributed to the presence of heterogeneous ecosystems produced by an extreme elevation difference and the survival of old plant communities.

RESOURCES:

A) Watershed: The 8.7 miles of Boulder Creek supply the North Umpqua River with cool, clean water throughout the year. The creek is joined by five smaller streams within the drainage. Although only limited water temperature and stream flow data exists, the importance of preserving this last large and virtually untouched watershed of the North Umpqua River cannot be overemphasized in terms of stable stream flows, fisheries, and municipal water use. (A water temperature guage installed at the mouth of Boulder Creek indicates that the stream is one of the coolest streams in the North Umpqua drainage during the summer months.) See appendix

B) Fisheries: The first 1½ miles of Boulder Creek provides 992 square yards of spawning gravel supporting 50 Summer Steelhead and 20 Winter Steelhead that make it back to the origins of their birth. It is reported that this area of the stream also supports a few searun Cutthroat and resident Salmon. The creek also provides important habitat for many small rainbow, brook, cutthroat and an occassional brown trout.

C) Wildlife: Boulder Creek is inhabited by an abundance of diverse wildlife species including two rare and endangered species that find part-time residence in the area. It supports large populations of big game animals including resident roosevelt elk, black bear, several mountain lions, a few bobcats and many black-tailed deer.

The importance of this area to the 85 to 100 resident elk and a total of 250 wintering elk, that drop down from the Willamette/Umpqua Divide, cannot be overestimated. The elk herd's survival is directly correlated with the current "de facto" wilderness character of Boulder Creek in terms of thermal cover; escape from people harrassment; mature timber and downfall excellent for calving; and excessible food supply for most of the year. The elk's well established migration pattern follows the Boulder Creek valley from areas near the North Umpqua River to a summer range high in the Cascades. Calving occurs during May and June in the meadows and timbered slopes of the upper drainage. Another important stop in the migration occurs in late October around Rattlesnake Rock as the elk seek refuge from hunters.

The numerous non-game species that inhabit Boulder Creek are dependent upon the old-growth forest for sustaining existing populations and the diversity of the species. Some of the animals and birds include: Great Gray Owl (rare), Spotted Owl (threatened), Pine Marten, Osprey, Northern Flying Squirrel, and unconfirmed sightings of wolf. A wolf, Canis lupus, was trapped two years ago approximately 3 miles east of Boulder Creek. Suspected wolf sightings have occurred off Reynolds Ridge, Eagle Ridge, and into Rattlesnake Creek. Other sightings have occurred nearby.

The Southwest Regional Office of the Department of Fish and Wildlife states that "Boulder Creek rates a third place in the recovery scale" (in regard to all Umpqua NF roadless areas) but as "Elk numbers are increasing; hunter demand for elk hunting areas is increasing faster. We need to have, keep and maintain these habitats in natural condition." (See appendix for Wilderness Study recommendation by the Dept. of Fish and Wildlife)

D) Flora: As a result of Boulder Creek's southern exposure, differences in slope and varying degree of soil formations (from rocky to accumulated forest duff), there are wide varieties of plant communities. There are at least 225 species of wildflowers of which 22 species belong to the lily family, including the beautiful, rare Leopard Lily (Lilium paradalinum). Plant surveys have located 9 orchids including the rare Phantom Orchid (Eburophyton ausinae) which has no chlorophyll and obtains nourishment from decaying vegetative matter on the forest floor. Several rare saprophytes are also located in that area as well as the unusual, uncommon Sun Dew (Drosera rotundifolia) that captures insects on its sticky leaves and are digested, furnishing nitrogen essential for growth.

At least 22 species of trees are found in the proposed boundaries including the Knobcone Pine as well as 12 species of fern. Boulder Creek is thought to be the northern most limit of the Giant Chain Fern (Woodwardia chamissoi).

E) Timber Resource: It is difficult to exactly judge what the timber resource volume of Boulder Creek actually is since calculated figures have varied over the years, with the current timber resource inventory for the UNF not yet completed.

Rare I	19,200 acres	450 mmbf
UNF Impacts of Alts.	23,370 acres	1,034 mmbf
RARE II	21,253 acres	1,045 mmbf

Volume changes have apparently had something to do with the method of inventory, tree measurements, etc., however, it has led to some doubt that the Umpqua NF really knows the timber resource value of the area. Over the years, allowable cut figures have also varied from approximately 4.0 mmbf to 7.7 mmbf, with a current programmed harvest of 6.7 mmbf.

Regeneration data for the 20 harvest units cut around the Boulder Creek drainage have been somewhat less than "adequate" in their stocking levels. Under new NFMA Rules and Regulations, (Vol 44, No. 181 Fed. Register, p. 53998) "When trees are cut to achieve timber production objectives, the cuttings will be made in such a way as to assure that lands can be adequately restocked within 5 years after final harvest. Research and experience will indicate that the harvest and regeneration practices planned can be expected to result in adequate restocking. Adequate restocking means that the cut area will contain the minimum number, size distribution, and species composition of regeneration..." The Steamboat Ranger District has stated that "250 trees per acre is the minimum we will accept for a fully stocked unit. On extremely rocky sites we may consider 100 to 150 trees per acre as fully stocked." A unit isn't considered stocked for a minimum of 3 years after final planting. This allows for 3 season surveys to determine if further plantings are required. Certification of a unit occurs when the unit is determined to require no further plantings and a unit is considered Established when the trees are 4½ feet high and are free to grow.

The following general regeneration statements can be made about Boulder Creek's existing harvest units as detailed in the attached charts:

1) Of the 20 harvest units 11 (55%) are considered stocked, 2 (10%) overstocked, 1 (5%) marginal, and 6 (30%) are understocked. Of the 11 units considered stocked only 8½ are certified and none of the 217 acres are established.

2) Of the 7 units that have received only one planting 3 are understocked, 2 stocked, and 2 overstocked. The remaining units required at least two plantings with 2 units requiring five. (See Chart A)

3) 2 units took only 3 and 5 years between harvest and certification (the overstocked units) while one unit wasn't certified for 15 years after harvest. (See Chart B)

4) For the units that are considered completely stocked but as yet not certified, the years between harvest and today has been 12 to 20 years.

5) The current completely understocked areas have been in this condition from 9 to 14 years. (See Chart D)

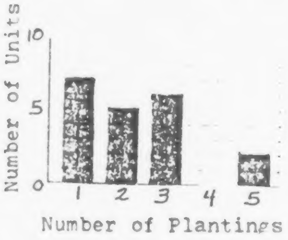
6) Of the 13 units considered completely stocked or overstocked, only 3 units were stocked within 5 years of harvest (obtained by adding 3 years to final planting, allowing for 3rd season survey, and subtracting date of harvest). (See Chart E)

7) Using the date of the last planting and subtracting the date of harvest, only 7 of the 13 completely stocked units are considered stocked within the 5 years established by NFMA. (See Chart E)

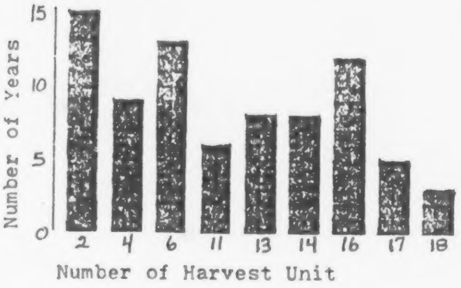
8) Under the Steamboat Ranger District's own standards (Item #6) only 15% of Boulder Creek's 20 harvest units are considered stocked within 5 years after final harvest as required by NFMA.

In this light, we believe much of the area will not grow back once it is harvested and that the economic benefits from logging may be offset by the costs. We also believe that much of the proposed harvesting might be in violation of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and current regulations. Concern is increased when compared to all the other resource values of the area that will be destroyed if the area is not left in its natural state.

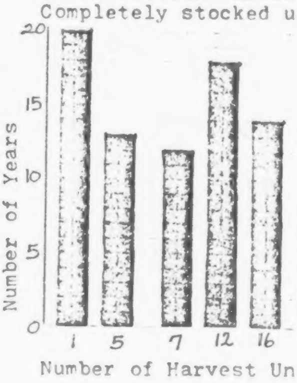
Number of times Units have been planted - Chart A



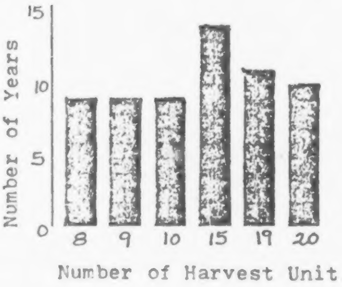
Number of Years Required for Stocked Units to be Certified Chart B



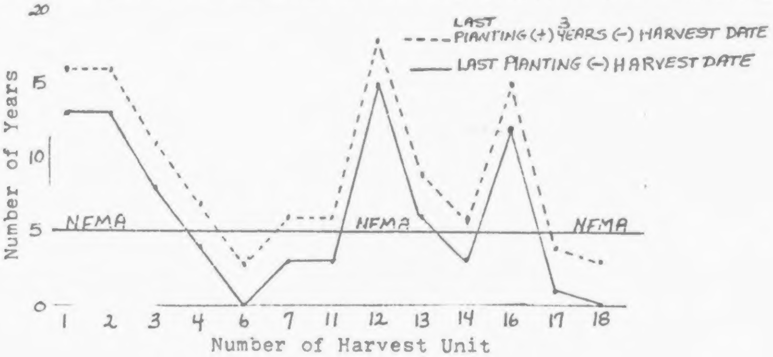
(not certified)-Chart C
Years between Harvest and Completely stocked units



Years between completely Understocked Units and Harvest Chart D



Depicting Stocking Requirements under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 for the Stocked and Overstocked Units - Chart E



F) Soils: Most of the information in this section is derived from the Umpqua NF's Soil Resource Inventory, conducted by the Forest Service in the mid-1970's. The utilization of SRI data aids in documenting the contention that timber management in many parts of the proposed wilderness area may violate provisions of the National Forest Management Act pertaining to environmental protection and long-term soil productivity and cost effectiveness.

In response to similar testimony on Boulder Creek, Forest Service officials have raised objections that the SRI data are neither "site specific" nor applicable to the types of timber management that would be permitted in the fragile areas of Boulder Creek or elsewhere in the Umpqua NF. They have pointed out the following limitations of the SRI:

1) The SRI was intended to provide "broad management indicators" of potentially hazardous sites that may require more thorough, site-specific investigation. They consider the data to be only 70% accurate and applicable on a scale no smaller than 45 acres.

2) The figures used to define such categories as "high sediment yield" and "low reforestation potential" are considered largely qualitative, rather than determined through scientific methods.

3) The model employed to arrive at probable soil responses to management activities assumes the use of "standard practices" for road construction, timber harvesting, reforestation, etc. By employing "special" management techniques, such as low-density roads, skyline or total suspension logging systems, shading or irrigation of seedlings, etc., the soil responses predicted in the SRI may be substantially mitigated.

We do not wish to dispute the Forest Service's reservations concerning the application of SRI data to arguments for wilderness designation. The fact remains, however, that the SRI is by far the most authoritative and reliable source of data currently available on the soil resource in Boulder Creek.

The Land Management Plan for the Umpqua NF has classified 4,484 acres (21%) of the area as nonforest land. This is based on both SRI data and vegetative types of rock, grass, brush, streams, roads (existing and planned), and non-vegetative land. SRI data indicates that approximately 3,320 acres (15%) of the area is 60 to 100% noncommercial/nonforest land. If traditional logging techniques are used, approximately 7,850 acres (37%) will be subject to mass wasting by either roads and/or clearcutting. The SRI also indicates that regeneration potential after clearcutting is low to very low on approximately 11,640 acres of land. Overlays of each of the above mentioned soil composition and erosion potential shows that only around 25% of Boulder Creek can be developed without any timber harvesting constraints being applied.

The Timber Management Plan for the Umpqua NF also states that the following lands should not be clearcut because of regeneration problems:

1) true fir/mountain hemlock 2) ridgetops 3) forest pockets 4) south to west aspects 5) Douglas fir ecoclass 6) Poison oak, hairy honeysuckle, Oregon grape - when occur in undisturbed sites on SW drainages. (may apply to other parts of the forest) 7) when these soil types exist - 156, 21,212, 221, 46, 412, 432, 433, 453, 461, 462, 463, 465, 466, 467, 468, 476, 56, 517, 542, 546, 561, 563, 566, 567, 568, 569, 576, 617, 733, 81, 82, 810, 812, 821, 823, 832, 90, 91, 99, 901, 902, 904, 906, 911, 916, 921, 966, 969, 990, 991, 992, 996
Anytime two or more are present regeneration is definitely not good.

Approximately 25% of Boulder Creek contains four of the above soil types.

Shelterwood harvest techniques has been used by Forest Service personnel as a way by which harvesting problems might be mitigated. We understand, however, that shelterwood cutting is not necessarily satisfactory under all situations and can bring on other problems such as blowdown and tree damage. Shelterwood harvesting should not be conducted on steep and precipitous slopes (according to USDA Agricultural Handbook No. 445) and many of the slopes in Boulder Creek are of this nature. The only shelterwood data we have near Boulder Creek shows that the units were cut on slopes of 10-30% and 15-50%. The units are considered stocked and in fact overstocked with Shasta Red Fir. As of 3/16/77, additional work needed to be accomplished before the stands are considered optimum for growth.

The above information strongly indicates that development of Boulder Creek's steep slopes and often shallow and rocky soils will quite possibly result in negative environmental impacts that will seriously jeopardize water quality, fisheries, and reforestation without implementing costly engineering and harvesting techniques.

C) Recreation: Trail register data, located at the lower end of the drainage, indicates a trend in increased wilderness use of Boulder Creek. Pre-1970 information estimated that the area supported 100 hunter days and an occasional hiker; 7/76 to 7/77 data approximated 575 people used the area representing an unknown number of visitor days; RARE II data shows 800 visitor days of use; 1/78 to 1/79 data indicated 705 people using the area representing 998 visitor days; and finally 1979 trail use statistics show 718 people using the area involving 1,200 visitor days.[1] Visitor day use has increase 20% in one year. This is well above the Nation's and the State's estimated annual increase in wilderness use. Actual use, however, is somewhat higher since many people use other parts of the drainage without ever seeing the trail register.

Although timber interests have argued that wilderness support for the area is limited; that the vast majority of the activity takes place on Pine Bench (95%); and that it is too steep, too dense, and too rugged for a true wilderness experience, hundreds of people and trail register data simply do not bear this contention out (see appendix). For instance, in 1978 34.7% of the registered people traveled to destination points beyond Pine Bench, the average length of stay was 1.6 days, and 40.7% of the visitors are attributed to day-use.

A trail system of 33 miles, easy access, and low elevation affords year-round opportunities including rock climbing, hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, swimming, photography, etc. Its close proximity to an urban area also allows the recreationist the opportunity for a weekend wilderness experience and/or day hiking without traveling a far distance.

H) Archeological and Historical: The first known original inhabitants of Boulder Creek were a band of Athapascan stock of Umpqua Indians. Chips of obsidian, polka-dot agate, and other non-native material found in the area tells that Indians from Eastern Oregon traded with the Umpqua's. It is known that Boulder Creek was used for encampment both at the mouth of the creek and on Pine Bench, however recent evidence indicates that the entire area was traveled by the Umpqua's. A recent site has also been discovered in the Medicine Creek drainage and is awaiting official cultural resources survey to determine the degree of site "significance". At least one trail, the Bradley Trail, within the proposed Boulder Creek wilderness is part of the once extensive indian trail system. Today, however, only the remains of their craft and livelihood remind us of the fact that the Umpqua Indians found the Boulder Creek area valuable for both sustenance and encampment.

Boulder Creek was also an area used extensively by the first white explorers in the North Umpqua area, Bill Bradley and Perry Wright. Bill Bradley came into Illahee about 1878 and frequently traveled through the area in the process of conducting his business, trading deer meat and hides in return for ponies that he sold in Eugene and other areas.

Perry Wright came into the Boulder Creek-Illahee area about 1894 and became good friends with Bill Bradley. He used a range allotment in the Grassy Ranch and Cinder Prairie areas (both in the Boulder Creek drainage). Perry Wright also spent several summers packing supplies for the Forest Service over the old Grassy Ranch Trail up to Illahee Lookout (still in its original place just outside the Boulder Creek boundaries).

The importance of these two first explorers lies in the many trails and landmarks named after them in Boulder Creek such as; Bradley Trail, Perry Butte, and Perry Butte Way. It is difficult to describe the awe that one feels while traveling over ground once used by the indians and the forbearers of our heritage. To many it helps formulate our identity and to others it represents scientific values. In either case, the archeological and historic resource values represent significant importance that must be protected.

AGENCY PLANNING:

Umpqua NF agency planning for Boulder Creek has changed from a "We'll never harvest it" position in the late 50's to 91% of the area being open for timber harvest in the late 70's. Timber interests have argued that the important areas in Boulder Creek will be protected through the current land management plan for the area. Yet, with the exculsion of Nonforest/Noncommercial land and some streamside buffer, at least some form of man-made disturbance will occur on 100% of the land. 72% of the area will have 100% timber yield.

LAND USE ALLOCATION	ACRES	EXPECTED TIMBER YIELD
General Forest	14,209	100.0%
Winter Range	73	91.8
Special Interest	1,063	Unregulated harvest
Streamside Management	362	reduced
Wildlife Habitat	1,062	100.0
Noncommercial/Nonforest	4,484	0.0

Three timber sales are planned for the area and will be listed on this year's Umpqua NF 5-Year Action Plan. The Loletta Sale is planned for 1983 and involves approximately 120 acres with an estimated timber yield of 8 mmbf. A Medicine Creek timber planning sale area has been identified to survey for sales that will come up in 1984. Approximately 70 acres will yield an estimated 3.2 mmbf although exact location has not yet been determined. In 1985, the Onion Creek sale will possibly be harvested (it is not certain that this sale will be on the 5-Year Action Plan although some sources say that it might be). Preliminary work indicates that 8-10 mmbf will be harvested off approximately 200 acres. The Loletta Sale will be entirely shelterwood cutting and the Medicine Creek sale will be a combination of clearcutting and shelterwood.

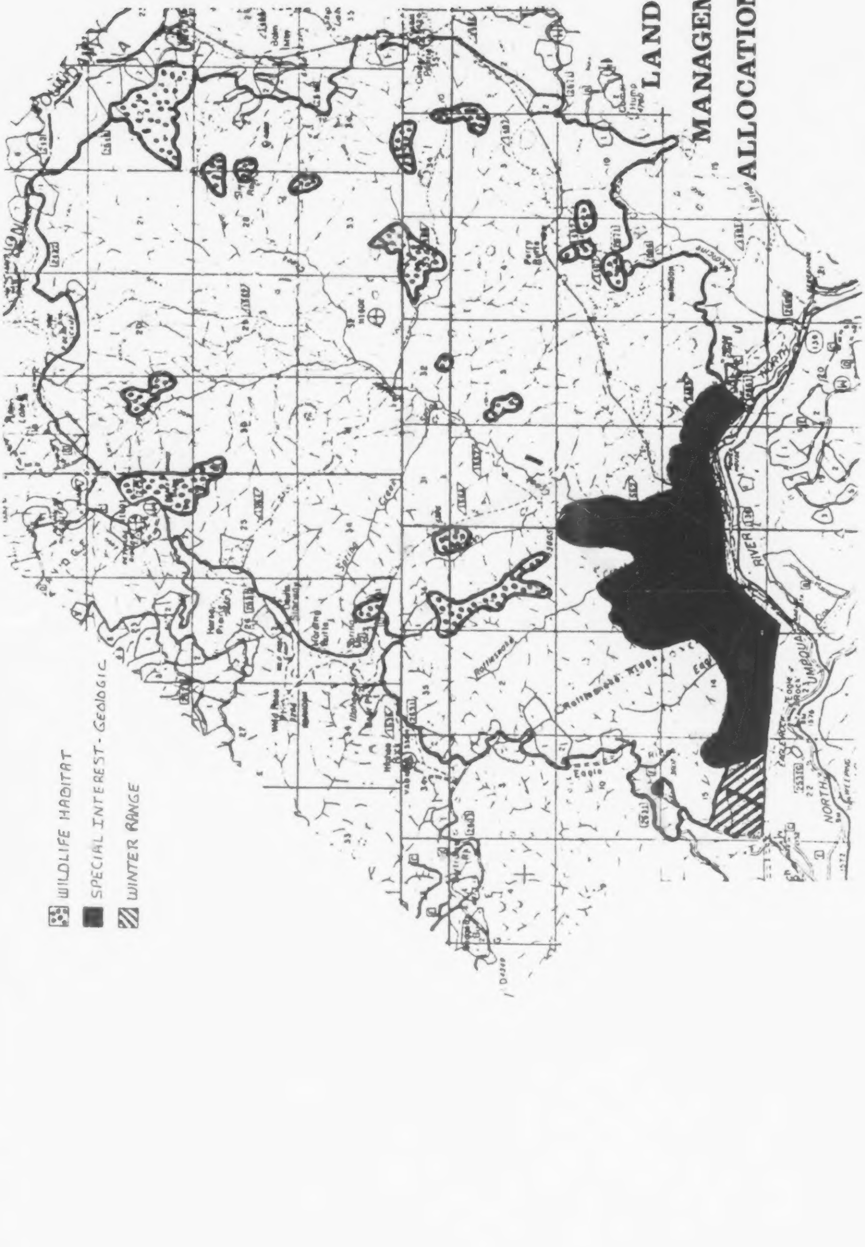
Ironically, as more and more people have become acutely aware of the inherent natural beauty and valuable resources located in Boulder Creek, as well as its needed protection under the Wilderness Act of 1964, the Umpqua NF has continued its push forward towards development and has remained firm in its resolve that Boulder Creek does not contain wilderness qualities. In 1979, at least 718 Boulder Creek visitors disagreed.

WILDERNESS SUPPORT

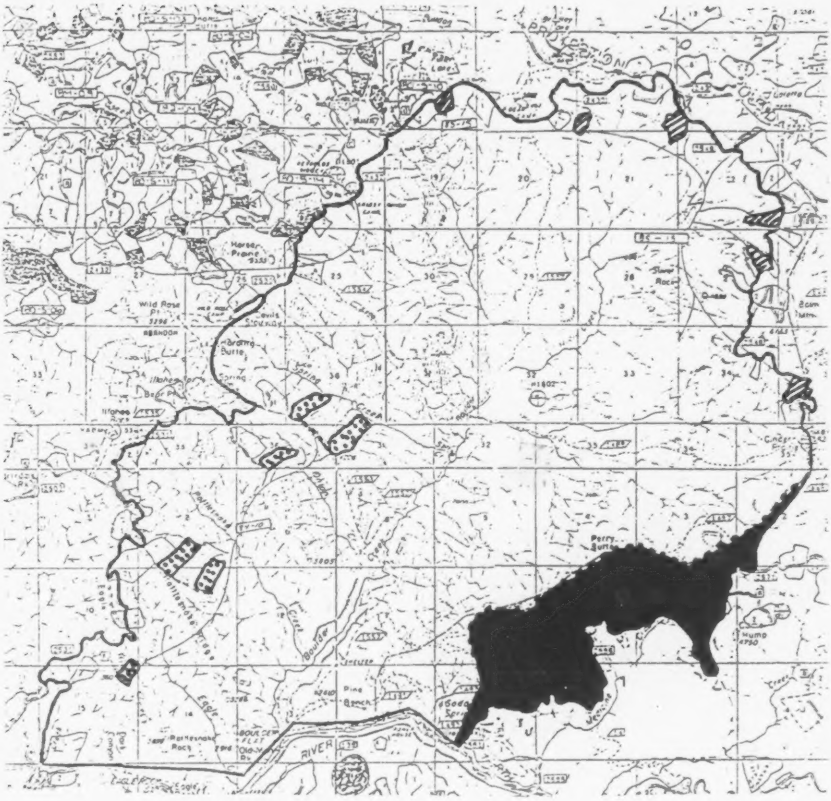
In 1972, when the Umpqua NF announced before and after RARE I hearings that none of the roadless areas, including Boulder Creek, qualified for wilderness study, the Umpqua Wilderness Defenders struggled into being. With its primary focus on Boulder Creek, the organization has sought the goal of seeing some of the Umpqua NF lands left in its natural state under the legislative protection of Wilderness designation.

In spite of seemingly unsurmountable odds, Boulder Creek was included in Senator Hatfield's Oregon Omnibus Wilderness Bill for Instant Wilderness. To the dismay of several hundred people, it became necessary to drop Boulder Creek when the Bill became the Senate version of the Endangered Amercian Wilderness Act. However, the area was dropped without prejudice and Congress mandated a Wilderness Study to be conducted on the area as prescribed in the Wilderness Act of 1964. This study was not conducted. Boulder Creek was then included in Senator Hatfield's most recent wilderness legislation, SB 2031, that passed the Senate in late 1979. This legislation died in the House and with the onset of a new Congress and Administration Boulder Creek is currently in an unprotected state.

Nine years of hard work and frustration, however, have clearly demonstrated that the desire to see a Boulder Creek Wilderness is not merely a local concern involving the organization's 120 members but has attracted state-wide and even national interest.


WILDLIFE HABITAT
SPECIAL INTEREST - GEOLOGIC
WINTER RANGE
NORTH
UMPQUA
RIVER
Eagle
Rattlesnake

LAND MANAGEMENT ALLOCATIONS


Horse Prairie
Wild Rose Pt
Devils Stovepipe
Perry Butte
Hump
Pine Bench
Rattlesnake Rock
RIVER
Eagle
Boulder
Loletta

PROPOSED HARVEST UNITS AND ROADS

▨ Loletta Timber Sale - preliminary work

● Medicine Creek Timber Sale Planning Area

⊛ Onion Creek Timber Sale - preliminary work

OPPOSITION:

Organizations such as the Northwest Timber Association, Douglas Timber Operators, Southern Oregon Resource Alliance, Oregon Women for Timber and the Chamber of Commerce can be expected to oppose Wilderness designation of Boulder Creek as this action is construed to be a significant threat to the economic well-being of the community. Local timber operators also perceive that reduction in the commercial forest land base and annual programmed harvest as a major factor in the survival of their business investments, jobs, and home building markets. The trees in Boulder Creek, however, represent only 1.9% of the programmed harvest of the Umpqua NF and only 2.3% of the commercial forest land base. Many individuals can be expected to state that they will lose their jobs in the woods or in the mills. Some opposition might come from motorized vehicle clubs and hunters that prefer increased road access for their sport.

KEY CITIZEN LEADERS:

Michael Lund, President - 1262 Kester Road, Roseburg, OR 97470
Umpqua Wilderness Defenders
Leslee Sherman, Board Member - 716 Echo Drive, Roseburg, OR 97470

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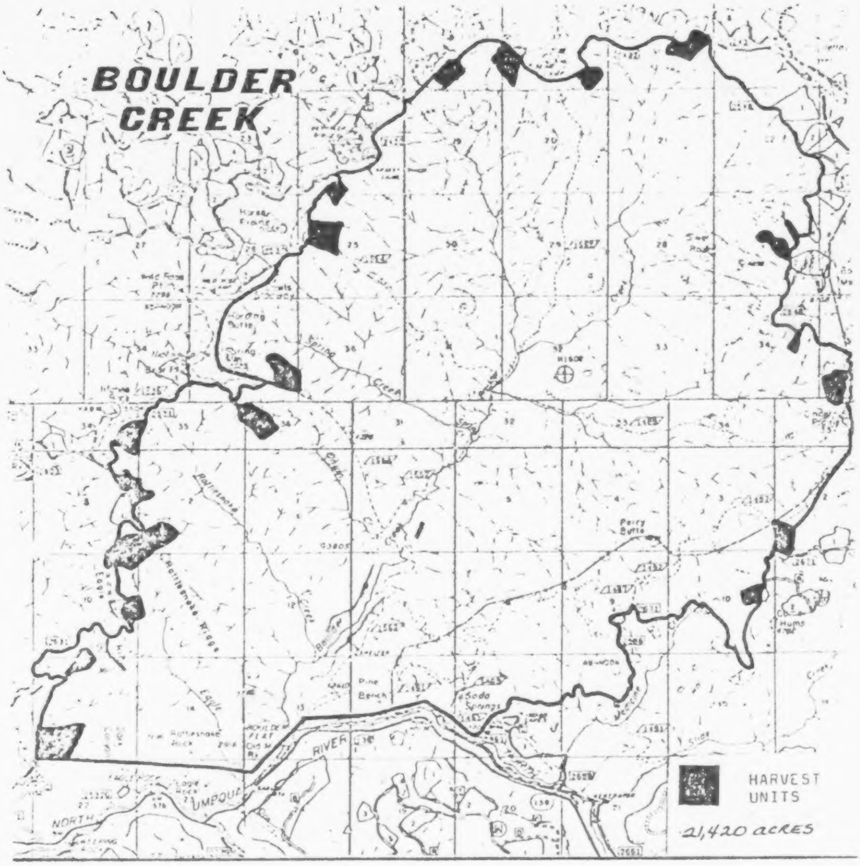
[1] Trail Register Data for 1980 showed only 565 people in Boulder Creek, representing 1,157 visitor days. This is down from 1979 information. We elected to use 1979 data in this proposal because in 1980 we had several reports of the trail register being in poor condition; no paper, no space, or blown away.


BOULDER CREEK
Spring Creek
Rattlesnake Ridge
Soda Springs
Pine Bench
Perry Butte
RIVER
NORTH
UMPQUA
▨ HARVEST UNITS
21,420 acres

BOULDER CREEK
WILDERNESS **BOUNDARIES** **By: U.W.D.**

PROPOSED BOUNDARIES:

We strongly recommend that the 18 harvest units contained within the roadless portion of the Boulder Creek drainage and associated spur roads, along with 2 units in the Medicine Creek drainage, be included in the final boundaries adopted for the following reasons:

A) In the absence of natural features such as well-defined ridges, streams, mountain peaks, and lake shorelines, semi-permanent features such as roads are considered the best management boundaries by Forest Service personnel. Boulder Creek has no ridges to follow around the perimeter. Although some ridges do exist in the S.W. and S.E corners of the area, following them as management boundaries would substantially reduce the resource values of Boulder Creek. Following section lines and contour lines are considered less desirable.[1]

B) Harvest units used as boundaries in conjunction with roads create complicated boundary configurations.

C) Harvest units, although clearly distinct now, change over time and eventually blend into the surrounding environment. The land manager is subsequently presented with a difficult task of trying to ascertain where the Wilderness begins and other land use allocations end.

D) Leaving the harvest units inside the boundaries will allow for the eventual rehabilitation of some of the current visual impacts on the area as well as possibly increasing watershed resource values.

The main argument against including the units is that a certain amount of public funds have been invested in some of the units that are considered "fully stocked" and that if they are included in the Wilderness boundaries, the public will not realize a dollar return on that investment.

We also recommend the inclusion of spur road 2531F inside the proposed boundaries. Very little ground disturbance has occured outside of cat work and it ends abruptly along the top of Eagle Ridge. In preliminary work, the FS has determined that a harvest unit can be designed at the end of this road should Boulder Creek not become Wilderness. Our primary reason for requesting inclusion of this minor road in the boundary is that it will decrease hunting access into an area that is used extensively by the Roosevelt Elk for cover purposes during hunting season and winter months. Senator Hatfield's S2031 included the clearcuts and the spur road in his boundaries.

An inadequacy in S2031, however, was the omission of Dark Canyon in the wilderness boundary. This area is not in the Boulder Creek drainage but it does contain inherent resource values. The resident Roosevelt also use this area extensively and wolf has been sighted in the area.

Although a decision to not include the units and associated spur roads is not critical to the resource values of a Boulder Creek Wilderness, we also need to be responsive to the problem of determining the actual boundaries by Wilderness managers 100 years from now.

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[1] USDA,FS,Region 6 Reply to: 1920 Land Management Planning Subject: Maps for Wilderness Proposals To: Forest Supervisors 1/12/79

WATER QUALITY SUPPLEMENT

A. Temperature Stability

During the summer of 1979 the Forest Service maintained water temperature guages at seven points in the Steamboat Ranger District, including one at the mouth of Boulder Creek. The following chart compares several of the streams that are roughly comparable to Boulder Creek in size, elevation, and drainage area. The maximum and minimum water temperatures are plotted for each day between mid-June and late August.

The daily temperature variation of Boulder Creek is by far the smallest of the sampled streams, with no more than a 3 degree fluctuation occurring between the maximum and minimum temperatures on any day. Other streams registered between 6 and 12 degree daily increases during mid-summer.

In terms of seasonal maximums Boulder Creek never exceeded 64 degrees, while all other streams except for Bend Creek frequently reached the upper 60's and higher. While Bend Creek is a north and west-flowing stream (and originates in the Bulldog Rock roadless area), Boulder Creek flows directly south, into the most intense, mid-day solar radiation. Boulder Creek's extreme steepness and complete forest shading probably compensate for its unfavorable southerly orientation. Removing a significant amount of Boulder Creek's thermal shading could drastically alter the stream's valuable temperature stability.

B. Turbidity

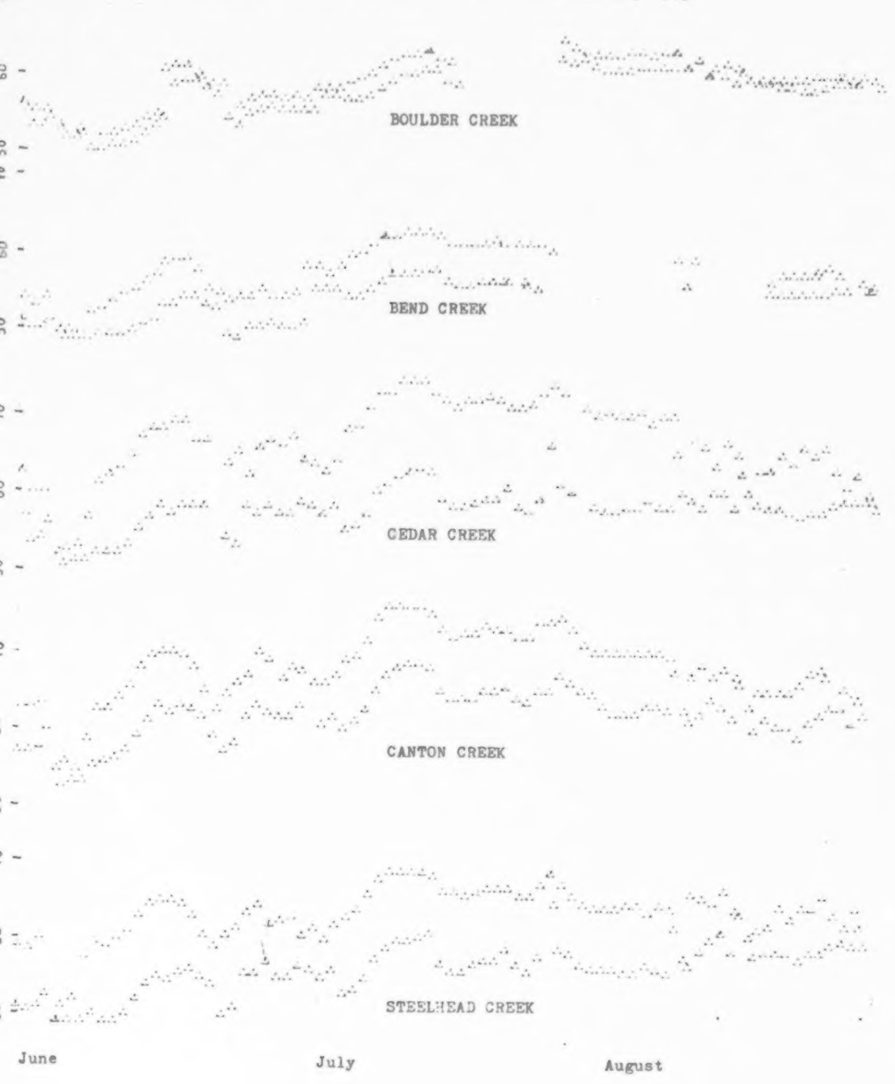
Data on the turbidity of Boulder Creek and other streams is not as complete and systematic as the temperature data; however, what information does exist dramatically illustrates the superior clarity of Boulder Creek.

Turbidity samples have generally been taken only during high-water periods in the winter and early spring, when streams ordinarily contain a significant amount of sediment caused by disturbance of the soil by road construction, logging, and natural erosion. In one such sampling on Jan. 8, 1976, for example, the North Umpqua River and Steamboat Creek recorded 140 and 130 turbidity units, respectively, while Boulder Creek registered only 16.

Other Boulder Creek samples have consistently detected no more than 5 turbidity units at times when the other streams have registered close to 100. Ordinarily, the amount of sediment in Boulder Creek is too small to measure.

Although the amount of natural erosion in the Boulder Creek drainage appears to be minimal, much of the area is believed to be highly susceptible to sedimentation and mass wasting, due to the steep topography and unstable soils. Road construction and logging would inevitably result in deterioration of Boulder Creek's exceptionally pure water.

DAILY MINIMUM/MAXIMUM WATER TEMPERATURES FOR SELECTED STREAMS
IN THE STEAMBOAT RANGER DISTRICT, UMPQUA N.F., SUMMER, 1979



APPENDIX

Low quality lodgepole pine makes up the majority of timber species. Wildlife populations are low, consisting primarily of a few deer during the summer months and small numbers of nongame species. Very little use, nonconsumptive or otherwise, occurs even though the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail traverses the unit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the roadless integrity of this unit be maintained.

FAIRVIEW

Acreage - 10,623

This unit lies between Sharps Creek and Brice Creek, tributaries of the Row River. Most of the unit is steep, having slopes that average 60-70 percent. The soil is thin with numerous rock outcroppings near the ridgetop. Crawfish Lake, a small lake of two acres, is quite shallow and provides little fishing. Nearly all of the unit is covered with Douglas fir, western hemlock and western red cedar. Some old growth timber is found within the Brice Creek drainage while the Sharps Creek side contains mostly 90-100 year-old second growth.

Wildlife include deer, elk, bear, bobcat, coyote, blue and ruffed grouse and a variety of nongame species. Most of the streams have populations of resident trout, but because of the small size of fish, little angling is provided. There are no recreation trails and hunting pressure is light.

In general, animal numbers are low in this unit. A well-planned logging program would open the canopy and provide much needed forage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that this unit be managed on a multiple-use basis with efforts made to protect water quality and to create and maintain wildlife habitat. "Recommendations for Logging Activities and Road Construction" should be followed.

BOULDER CREEK

Acreage - 21,253

The boundaries of the Boulder Creek drainage fairly well coincide with the undeveloped area boundary. The basin is characterized by mostly steep and precipitous slopes near the mouth of the drainage. The upper end is less rugged, but is still quite steep. The landscape is mostly timbered but some meadows and rocky ridges and points of interest are in evidence.

The area has a long history of fires and a large amount of second growth timber exists in the drainage. An unusual type change occurs on Pine Bench. This is a small flat of about 50 acres that contains a pure old-growth ponderosa pine stand.

Wildlife species present include black-tailed deer, elk, bear, cougar, bobcat, coyote, beaver, otter, mink, marten, weasel, grouse, mountain quail, pigeons, eagles, and a wide variety of smaller mammals, birds and reptiles. This unit

[illegible]

is extremely important as escape cover for deer and elk during the fall hunting season. Because of the high degree of roading and logging adjacent to this unit, it may well be the key to elk populations for a very large area.

The lower two miles of Boulder Creek is a good winter steelhead spawning area. Resident trout are found in the lower five miles, but access is difficult because of precipitous bluffs that border the streams. Stream conditions are stable and high quality water is an important contribution to the North Umpqua River.

Recreation use has been low but considerable potential exists within the area. Most use has been by hikers, hunters, horse users and dispersed area campers. The main Boulder Creek Trail traverses the length of the drainage. Several other way trails branch off of it but steep gradients reduce the values for recreation hikers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of the unit's value to water quality in the Umpqua system and as escape cover for elk, study for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System is recommended.

MAZAMA

Acreage - 5,727

This unit abuts the northern boundary of the Crater Lake National Park and is separated from the Park/Winema area only by the north entrance road to the Park.

Wildlife populations are low, consisting primarily of a few deer during the summer months. Silent Creek is the only stream within the area and it deserves full protection to preserve Diamond Lake water Quality.

Low quality lodgepole pine makes up the majority of timber species. Very little use, nonconsumptive or otherwise, occurs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the unit be managed as a roadless area.

SHERWOOD

Acreage - 2,597

This unit adjoins a 7,880-acre area of the same name in the Rogue River National Forest. Large areas of rock outcroppings lend additional variety to the area.

The timber resource is marginal because of the soil and landscape management consideration. Tree species are mostly noble fir and mountain hemlock with lodgepole pine and ponderosa pine found in the flatter areas.

This unit contains streams that are highly important in maintaining summer water temperatures in lower drainages.

Oct. 16, 1970

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find a map of the Umpqua National Forest, on which we have designated the area of Boulder Creek watershed. This area is still in virgin timber and as yet has no roads. It is well criss-crossed with old hiking and riding trails. It covers approximately 35 square miles, and is the only untouched beauty left in our forest. We want to preserve it now, before it's too late!

The Umpqua National Forest has NO wilderness area. This may be the only forest in Oregon without one. To tell the truth, we don't know where to start with our project.We have, at this time, no funds.

Loggers,with whom we have talked,say they dread logging this area because of it's steepness. Old timers say it is virtually unpassable, save by existing trails. What better area for a wilderness?

Boulder Creek watershed is completely encircled by roads, so the fire hazard is at a minimum. The entry to the area is easily accesable by the North Umpqua Highway. All in all it seems to fit the wilderness designation to a tee.

Of course the main obstacle id the Forest Service. In Steamboat district the emphasis is strictly on TIMBER SALES, and Lord help the citizen who asks for help in recreation attempts or is so brash as to suggest that the Forest ultimately belongs to the people. All this district sees are dollar signs and the only valid dollar is the TIMBER dollar.

On the other hand, Toketee Ranger district is very recreationally minded. Toketee also borders the Boulder Creek Watershed. Along the highway, in that district, for example, are numerous ' Point of Interest' markers, so interesting to the tourist. They encourage public use of the forest by keeping up their trails & encouraging, at least verbally, those with recreational ideas.

To complete the recreation picture in this area all that is needed is a wilderness. Deer and Elk hunters run the roads making it less than safe to hunt in the more traditional and sportmanlike manner.(Tracking, taking a stand, or using a horse.) A Horse, these days, is down right dangerous, since you stand a good chance of having him shot out from under you by one of these new 'sound shot' "Hunters".

We've talked to those people in the area we feel might be interested and the concensus of opinion is that a petition might be our most persuasive weapon. However, unless we have some governmental backing(or at least backing in the person of some well known political personage) our project doesn't stand much of a chance.

We hope that you will give this project active consideration and, if possible, your actual support. Perhaps you could suggest some other sources of support and give us an idea as to where to address our petitions should they prove successful.

Thank you for your attention,

Sincerely,

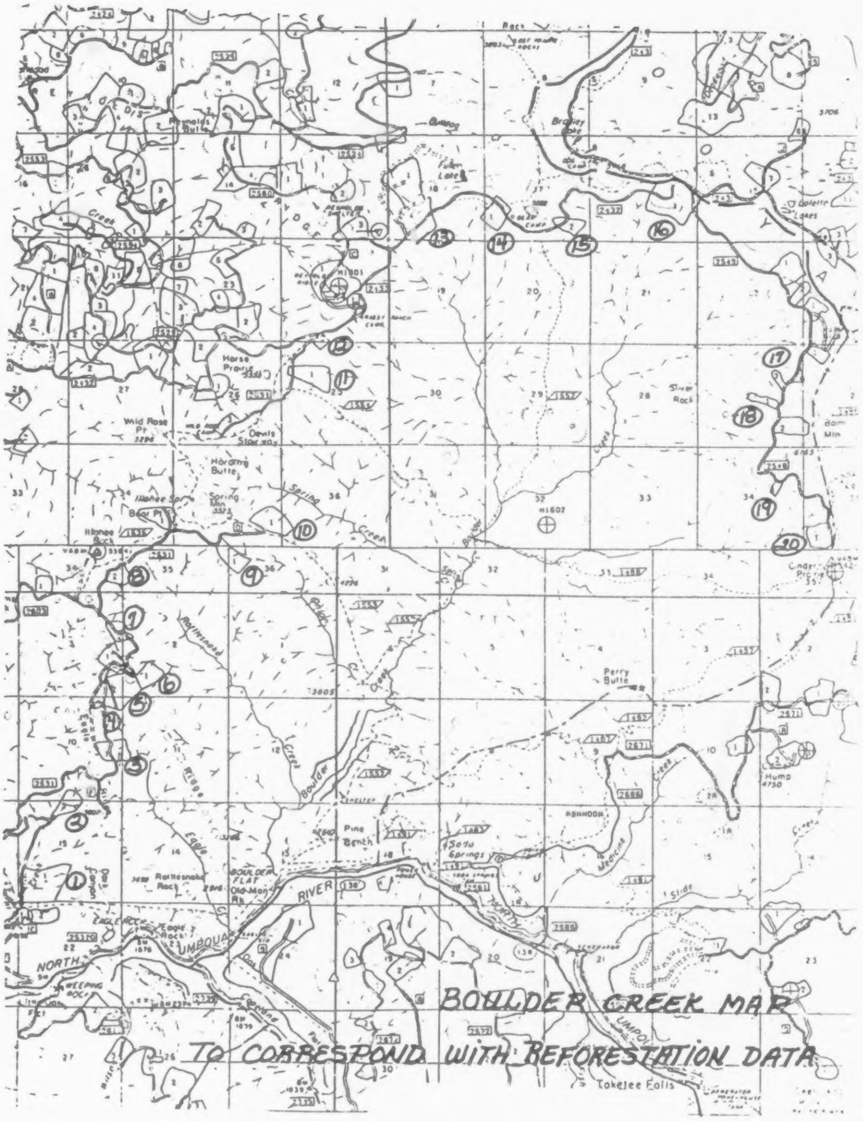
Mark M. McCrosky

Dorothy J. Nelson

NOTE: THIS WOULD BE THE ONLY WILDERNESS WHICH COULD BE ENTERED FROM THE TOP AND BE ABLE TO COME OUT ON THE BOTTOM ALONG THE NORTH UMPQUA RIVER. ALL OTHERS ARE ON SOME SORT OF MOUNTAIN PEAK, AND MUST BE CLIMBED.

UNIT #	ACRES	SITE CLASS	SOIL TYPE	ASPECT	SLOPE	YEAR CUT	YEARS PLANTED & SPECIES PLANTED	TREES PER ACRE	STOCKING LEVEL	IF CERTI-FIED - DATE AND ACRES	ESTABLISHED	OTHER PERTINENT STATUS INFORMATION
1	68	N	244 222	W SW SE	30%	1961	1963- NATURAL 1967- DOUGLAS FIR 1968- " 1973- " 1974- "	350	STOCKED	45 ACRES 1981	NO	23 ACRES TO BE SITE PREPARED
2	19	IV	221 451	SE SW	60%	1965	1967- NATURAL 1968- Douglas FIR 1970- " 1972- " 1978- "	249 (9 ac) 265 (10 Ac)	STOCKED	9 ACRES 1974 10 ACRES 1980	NO	
3	42	IV	131	SE	40%	1965	1967- DOUGLAS FIR 1968- " 1973- "	629	STOCKED	42 AC 1980	NO	
4	58	IV	131	E SE SW	—	1965	1967- DOUGLAS FIR 1969- "	300	STOCKED	58 ac 1974	NO	
5	30	IV	131 451	E SW	40%	1968	1969- DOUGLAS FIR 1970- " 1973- "	224	MARginal		NO	RESCHEDULED FOR SITE PREPARATION 1981
6	22	IV	8	NE	50% 75%	1966	1966- AERIAL	645	STOCKED	22 ACRES 1979	NO	NO RELEASE NECESSARY
7	45	IV	8	NE	50%	1969	1970- DOUGLAS FIR 1972- "	290	STOCKED		NO	6 ACRES TO BE SITE PREPARED
8	37	V	541 8	SE	10% 90%	1972	1974- DOUGLAS FIR	88	UNDER-STOCKED		NO	EXAMINE TO DETERMINE REFORESTATION NEEDS - VERY ROCKY

UNIT #	ACRES	SITE CLASS	SOIL TYPE	ASPECT	SLOPE	YEAR CUT	YEARS PLANTED & SPECIES PLANTED	TREES PER ACRE	STOCKING LEVEL	IF CERTIFIED-DATE AND ACRES	ESTABLISHED	OTHER PERTINENT STATUS INFORMATION
9	44	V	8	NE	35-75%	1972	1977-Douglas Fir	117	UNDER-STOCKED		NO	SOIL ROCKY AND SHALLOW EXAMINE FOR REFORESTATION NEEDS
10	43	V	8	NE	20-85%	1972	1977-Douglas Fir	106	UNDER-STOCKED		NO	SAME AS ABOVE
11	43	IV	187	E	20%	1969	1969-SHASTA RED FIR 1972- " " "	391	43 ac STOCKED	43 ac 1975	NO	STAND EXAM Scheduled FOR FY 1981
12	20	IV	187 541	SE	20%	1963	1968-NATURAL 1976-SHASTA RED FIR 1979- " " "	358	STOCKED	3 acres	NO	THIRD SEASON INVENTORY SCHEDULED FY 1981
13	44	III	187 56	SE	20-50%	1966	1967-SHASTA RED FIR 1970- " " " 1972-Douglas Fir	348	STOCKED	44 ac 1974	NO	
14	38	III	56	SW	15%	1966	1969-SHASTA RED FIR	533	STOCKED	38 ac 1974	NO	
15	21	III	19 56	SE	60%	1967	1969-SHASTA RED FIR 1976- " " "	—	UNDER-STOCKED		NO	
16	60	III	3	SW S SE	30%	1967	1969-DOUGLAS FIR 1976-SHASTA RED FIR 1979- " " "	27 ac 268	STOCKED	33 ac 1979	NO	
17	5	IV	156	W	30%	1970	1971-SHASTA RED FIR	1,290	OVER-STOCKED	5 ac 1974	NO	
18	17	IV	156	W,N	5-30%	1971	1971-NATURAL	2,024	OVER-STOCKED	17 ACRES 1974	NO	
19	5	IV	156	S SE	5-40%	1970	1972-SHASTA RED FIR 1976- " " "	46	UNDER-STOCKED		NO	
20	30	IV	561	SW NW	5-70%	1971	1972-SHASTA RED FIR 1974- " " " 1976- " " "	163	UNDER-STOCKED		NO	



BOULDER CREEK MAP
TO CORRESPOND WITH REFORESTATION DATA

Reynolds Butte
Fuller Lake
Bradley Lake
Lolette Lakes
Horse Prairie
Wild Rose Pt
Devils Stairway
Hordning Butte
Spring Mtn
Illahee Rock
Silver Rock
Spring Creek
Rattlesnake
Boulder Creek
Perry Butte
Hump
Pine Bench
Soda Springs
Medicine Creek
Rattlesnake Rock
BOULDER FLAT
Old Man Rk
Eagle Rock
RIVER
UMPQUA
NORTH
WEEPING ROCK
Toketee Falls
Cinder Prairie
1
2
3
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BOULDER CREEK RECREATION USE STATISTICS[1] 1978

Length of Stay[2]		Size of Party[3]			
Average Length of Stay	Day Visits[4]	1	2-4	5-10	10-over
1.6 days	40.7%	40 (5.7%)	360 (51.0%)	188 (26.7%)	117 (16.6%)

Method of Travel[5]			Destination[6]	
Hike	Horse	ORV	Pine Bench	Other
518 (99.1%)	3 (.6%)	2 (.3%)	354 (65.3%)	188 (34.7%)

USE BY MONTH[7]											
JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
17	40	48	78	103	82	95	69	81	57	29	6

[1] Forest Service estimates 998 visitor days

[2] Based on 606 people registering number in party and length of stay=870 visitor days

[3] Based on 705 people registering number in party

[4] Based on 354.5 visitor days of day use

[5] Based on 523 recording method of travel

[6] Based on 542 people recording destination points

[7] Based on total of 705 registered individuals

STATEMENT OF JODY NOLTE, UMPQUA WILDERNESS DEFENDERS

Ms. NOLTE. My name is Jody Nolte. I am married and have two children and have lived in Douglas County most of my 40 years. I have 180 seconds, Senator, to convey to you what I have seen in the last 25 years. I hope these graphs will better deliver my message.

First, the economic affects of this bill must be related to verifiable facts. The effect on timber production is negligible. We are talking about less than 2 percent of Douglas County's average annual timber production—in fact, only 1.25 percent, as this graph shows. Fanatically small.

The industry would like you to believe that only 57 percent of the Umpqua National Forest is scheduled for timber production. In fact, as this map shows, 68 percent is currently available for 100-percent timber yield, as shown in the yellow portions, and another 11 percent, these purple portions, can be harvested up to 91 percent of their potential yield. In truth and fact, only 16 percent of the commercial forest lands cannot be harvested because of current land-use allocations, not the 43 percent some people would like you to believe.

Senator, Douglas County has changed. I want you to think back to 1961 when you were Governor. In that year, I graduated from Roseburg High School, and you were my commencement speaker. I will never forget it. [Laughter.]

Senator HATFIELD. I'm trying to forget it. [Laughter.]

Ms. NOLTE. Then and now, the timber industry was an important basic industry. It is important to my livelihood and that of my family's. But look how my county has changed since then. Employment in the lumber and wood products industry has steadily declined. Other sectors of the community are showing vigorous growth.

We are witnessing a dynamic change. While the timber industry is declining, every other employment sector is increasing. There has been an upsurge in population. Growth in Douglas County can be explained because of its perceived quality of life.

Senator Hatfield, I mentioned I would never forget the commencement speech to me over 20 years ago. Our life goals should not be short-sighted nor sidetracked by unfairness or injustice. But look what has happened. The standing volume of timber in Umpqua National Forest has decreased 30 percent. Population is up, recreational use is up almost fourfold. But look, trails down 54 percent; campgrounds down 27 percent. Increased timber harvest can be developed and development has increased by 179 percent in roads built for timber removal.

If Douglas County timber cannot survive with 98.75 percent of its annual production, it cannot survive with the remaining 1.25 percent. It's not enough.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Nolte and related material follow:]

SENATOR HATFIELD

My name is Jody Nolte. I am married, have two children and have lived in Douglas County most of my 40 years.

I have 180 seconds to convey to you what I have seen in the last 25 years. I hope these graphs can better deliver the message.

First, the economic effects of this bill must be related to verifiable facts. The effect on timber production is negligible. We are talking about less than 2% of Douglas County's average annual timber production. ONLY 1.25%, IN FACT, as this graph shows. Fanatically small. . .

(MOVE TO GRAPH #2)

The industry would like you to believe that only 57% of the Umpqua National Forest is scheduled for timber production. In fact, as this map shows, 68% is currently available for 100% timber yield (this yellow Portion) and another 11% (these purple portions) can be harvested up to 91% of their potential yield. In truth and fact ONLY 16% of the commercial forest land CANNOT be harvested because of current land use allocations. . . NOT the 43% some people would like you to believe.

(MOVE TO GRAPH #3)

Senator - Douglas County has changed. I want you to think back to 1961 when you were GOVERNOR. In that year, I graduated from Roseburg High School. You gave my commencement address. I will never forget it. Then and now the timber industry was an important basic industry. It is important to my livlihood and my family's. But LOOK how my county has changed since then. Employment in the lumber and wood products industry has steadily declined over 10%. Other sectors of the community are showing vigorous growth.

Page two

(MOVE TO GRAPH #4)

We are witnessing a dynamic change. While the timber industry is declining, every other employment sector is increasing. There has been an upserge in the population. Growth in Douglas County can be explained because of its perceived QUALITY OF LIFE.

(MOVE TO GRAPH #5)

Senator Hatfield, I mentioned I would never forget your commencement speech to me over 20 years ago. Our LIFE GOALS should not be short sighted NOR side-tracked by UNFAIRNESS or INJUSTICE. LOOK WHAT HAS HAPPENED. . .
The standing volume of timber in the Umpqua National Forest has DECREASED 30%!!
Population is up, recreational use is up almost four-fold. . . But LOOK, Trails down 54% - - - Campgrounds down 27%. Increased timber harvest and development can be measured by the 179% increase in roads built for timber removal.

(MOVE BACK TO GRAPH #1)

If the timber industry cannot survive with 98.75% of Douglas County's annual timber production, it cannot survive with the remaining 1.25% !!
We simply cannot afford to destroy all the remaining wild lands which in the end will make no difference to the industry.
The amount in the bill is not too much - - - It is too little.
But we will all survive, nonetheless.

Oregon Forest Wilderness
Act of 1983
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee

Douglas County
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

presented by
Umpqua Wilderness Defenders
August 25, 1983

LAND OWNERSHIP AND PRODUCTIVITY

Douglas County comprises 3,240,000 acres of land with 2,641,000 acres considered commercial forest land (CFL), lands that produce timber at 20 cubic feet per acre per year. Private industry owns 773,000 CFL acres (29%) and another 306,000 acres are in private ownership. Government agencies own 1,562,000 CFL acres (33%). (See Graph 1)

Although the government agencies own the greatest percentage of the commercial forest land, private industry lands produce more cubic feet per acre per year and are considered the most productive lands in the county.[1] Yet these lands have been vastly abused. A 1976 study shows that 443,000 acres of private industry lands are in clearcuts and 55.2% are considered poorly stocked or nonstocked.[2] There are many factors that have contributed to this situation but primarily it was the "cut out and run out" policies of the late fifties and early sixties, economic requirements to reforest, and today, the State of Oregon not requiring reforestation on lands that produce less than 50 cubic feet/acre/year.[3]

The fact that the roadless lands are considered less productive than other lands on the Umpqua NF can be verified by the expected timber harvest of these lands and their contribution to the Umpqua NF's programmed harvest. Boulder Creek, Rogue-Umpqua Divide, and Windigo-Thielsen/Cowhorn comprise 119,675 acres with 85% (102,072) considered commercial forest land.[4] Although these acres represent 11.5%[5] of the Umpqua NF's CFL they are only programmed for 4.6% of the Umpqua NF's programmed harvest.[6] (See Chart 1)

The effect on Douglas County timber production is even less. From 1958 through 1982, Douglas County produced an average of 1,398 million board feet annually.[7] The four roadless areas are programmed to produce 16.3 million board feet or only 1.25% of Douglas County's average annual timber production. (See Graph 2)

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS AND TIMBER SUPPLY

The timber industry has argued that too much land has already been withdrawn from timber harvest and that only 57% has been scheduled for timber production. While it is true that the land management plan does allocate land by recognizing different resources on that land, it can not be assumed that the allocation will reduce timber yield.[8] For instance, General Forest, Aquifer and Wildlife Habitat allocations assume 100% timber yield. Winter Range and Visual Management have an expected 91% yield with Municipal Watershed at 78% and Critical Soils at 43% yield. Developed Recreation, Unroaded Dispersed Recreation and Special Interest Areas are not programmed for harvest but can have salvage logging. According to these allocations 62.1% of the Umpqua NF is open for 100% timber yield but more importantly, 68.6% of the CFL. Another 11.3% of the CFL is expected to produce 91% timber yield with 3.8% producing 78% yield. 3.1% of the land is in Critical Soils and will produce 43% timber yield.[9] In other words, 80% of the Umpqua NF's CFL has been allocated to 91% or greater timber yield with only 13% in Unregulated Harvest. 16% of the CFL will not have timber production. (See Graph 3 & 8)

The timber industry has also argued that they need the annual allowed programmed harvest on the Umpqua NF to remain the same or be increased and that removal of the land for wilderness will dramatically affect the timber supply needed to keep mills operating. However, our organization finds that demand for wood products has more to do with timber production than supply. In fact, since 1956 the timber industry has only cut more trees on the Umpqua NF than they have purchased on 8 occassions.[10] Since 1974, they cut more trees than purchased only once, in 1979. (See Graph 4) This practice has created the immense backlog of sold but uncut trees that currently exist on the forest. In 1974 the backlog was 816 mmbf but by the end of 1982 it was 1,580 mmbf, 4 1/2 times the Umpqua NF's annual programmed harvest and more than 1 year of Douglas County's total average annual timber production. Supply has not been a problem in the past and is most certainly not the problem now. Our proposed wilderness areas' annual contribution of 4.6% of the Umpqua NF's total annnual harvest would barely be missed.

JOBS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

In regard to potential job loss for every million board feet of timber removed from timber production, the data varies considerably. Industry calculates that there will be anywhere from 16.8 to 19.5 jobs lost per million board feet.[11] Other data shows this not to be the case and leaves room for considerable speculation as to the validity of industry figures.

Assuming that there are 6.1 primary jobs and 10.7 secondary jobs lost per million board feet not harvested, unemployment would have been much higher during our recent recession when timber production was at an extremely low level. Between 1980 and 1981 timber production was reduced by 141 million board feet. This reduction should have resulted in a job loss of 2,369 jobs yet we find that unemployment was increased by only 1,530 and total employment decreased by only 320 people. This happened while the labor force increased by 1,210 people. Clearly the impacts are not as great as the timber industry implies and other economic factors offset job loss potential.

This is also demonstrated by showing each employment sector and comparing the numbers employed by the volume of timber production in Douglas County. If there is a direct correlation between timber production and jobs, every time harvest increases so should employment. However, this has not happened. Certainly the greatest correlation is in Lumber & Wood Products, but even in that sector employment has increased 5 times since 1958 with timber production down and on 2 occassions employment decreased when timber production was up. (See Graph 5)

Employment and timber production figures obtained from State of Oregon agencies[12] show that although the timber industry is declining in Douglas County, other sectors of the community are growing. These sectors are employing a greater and greater percent of the work force. Since 1958, every employment sector with the exception of Lumber & Wood Products has increased, as well as total employment and wages. (See Graph 6). For instance, in 1958 Lumber and Wood Products made up 35% of the total employment with non-manufacturing consisting of 39%. Today Non-Manufacturing accounts from 57% of total employment with only 18% in Lumber & Wood Products. (Non-Manufacturing: Food Products, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Transportation, Communication, Utilities, Services, Federal, State, and Local government, Wholesale and Retail Trade) (See Graph 7)

This is not to argue that the timber industry is no longer an important facet of Douglas County, it is. By being the single most important basic industry, Lumber & Wood Products creates dollars not exchanging dollars. But this does mean employment in other sectors of the community is available and is still growing. Although wages are not as high in many of the other sectors they are also far above minimum wage and can afford a comfortable living.[13]

In essence, the above-cited employment data shows that the impact of removing 1 million board feet of timber will cost 2 to 7 primary and secondary jobs. This does not mean jobs were not lost at a higher rate but they were picked up in other parts of the Douglas County economy. For Boulder Creek, Windigo-Thielsen/Cowhorn, and Rogue-Umpqua Divide, this means a net loss of 33 to 115 primary and secondary jobs. It is our firm belief that additional job opportunities generated through increased tourism, wilderness recreation business, and wilderness management will more than compensate for this loss.

DOUGLAS COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC/SOCIOLOGIC

The Douglas County community is in the midst of change, changing population and changing attitudes. National demographers have stated that there is a western migration occuring with people moving closer to the public lands and population growth in the west 2 to 3 times higher than the national average.[14] The public will depend on the public land for open space, scenery and recreation. They will demand recreation, wildlife preservation and press for amenity-based land management.[15] In fact, according to the 1980 Census, Oregon grew 26% in the last 10 years, 2 times the nation as a whole and Oregon's population is expected to grow at an annual rate of 1.2%, leading to a population of 2.9 million by 1990.[16] Douglas County population, however, increased by 30.7% between 1970 and 1980[17], greater than the State average.

This upsurge in population has not only increased the labor force but has also created a dynamic change within the Douglas County community. Certainly opportunity for jobs is an important factor for locating in Douglas County, however with Lumber & Wood Products declining during the 1970s, growth is explained by an attraction to this community because of its perceived quality of life.[19] Since a large percentage of Douglas County growth is due to migration from metropolitan areas, this implies a changing attitude toward cosmopolitan values and encourages direct conflict with traditional agriculture and forestry due to competition for land and attitudes concerning recreation, wilderness, herbicides and common agricultural practices.[20] There is a greater demand for wilderness designation, increased recreation opportunities, watershed protection, increased wildlife management and pressure to change the mix of multiple-use on public lands.[21] These attitude changes are prevalenttoday. Douglas County has a strong network of organizations wishing to protect the environment. Membership composition includes the old, the young, the professional, the millworker, the fifth generation, and the newcomer, all caring about the same thing - protection of Douglas County's quality of life.

These organizations have not formed from merely perceived threats to our public lands. The erosion of our forest resources has been gradual but continual. For instance, since 1963, Douglas County's population has increased by 37% and recreation use on the Umpqua NF has increased by 270%. However, that recreationist finds that the Umpqua NF's standing volume has decreased by 30%, trails by 54%, and campgrounds by 27%.[22] (See Graph 9) Increased timber harvest and development can be measured by the 179% increase in roads built for timber removal.

CONCLUSION

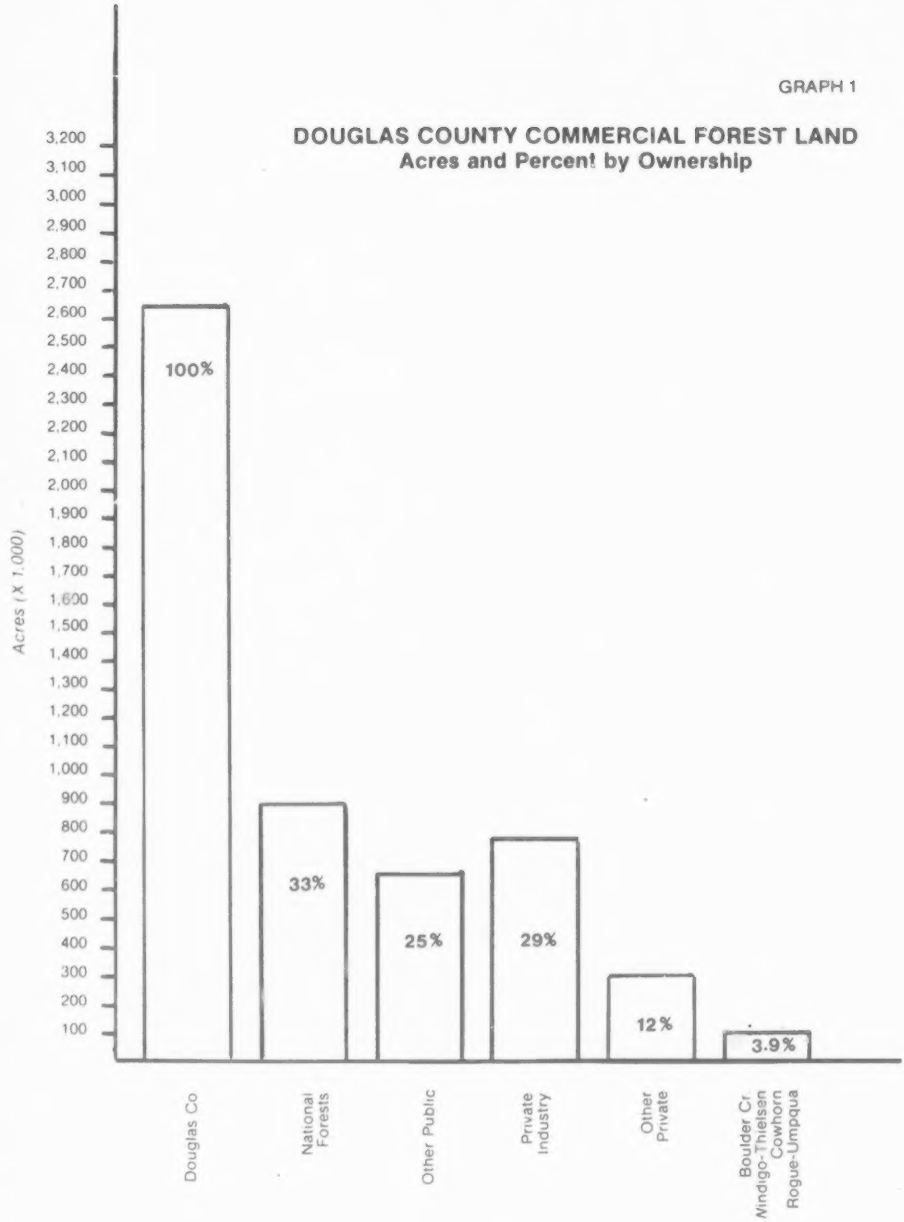
The Douglas County community is changing. People move here for the quality of life. They are finding jobs in employment sectors other than Lumber and Wood Products. Their attitudes, as such, are not closely related to the flow of wood products from our public lands, rather a desire to gain assurance that our lands will be managed to protect the resources that contribute to the quality of life.

The timber industry, on the other hand, knows that the future of wood products in this community is tenuous at best. There has been an almost desperate attempt to retain every acre on the Umpqua NF for timber production. If the timber industry can not survive with 98.75% of Douglas County's annual timber production, they can not survive with the remaining 1.25%.

This community simply cannot afford to destroy all the remaining wild lands to keep the timber industry operating a few more years. On the other hand, our organization is committed to an even flow sustained yield from our public land and will work towards achieving appropriated funds for intensive management on the remaining lands. Working together Douglas County can have a sound timber base and wilderness.

CHART 1

	ACRES	PROGRAMMED HARVEST	% OF DC CFL	% OF UNF CFL	% OF PROG. HAR. - UNF	% DC TIMBER HARVEST
BOULDER CREEK	19,820	6.3 MMBF	.8	2.1	1.8	.5
WINDIGO-THIELSEN COWHORN	57,500	3.8 MMBF	2.2	5.7	1.1	.3
ROGUE-UMPQUA	42,356	6.2 MMBF	1.6	3.6	1.7	.4
	119,676	16.3 MMBF	4.6 %	11.4 %	4.6 %	1.2 %

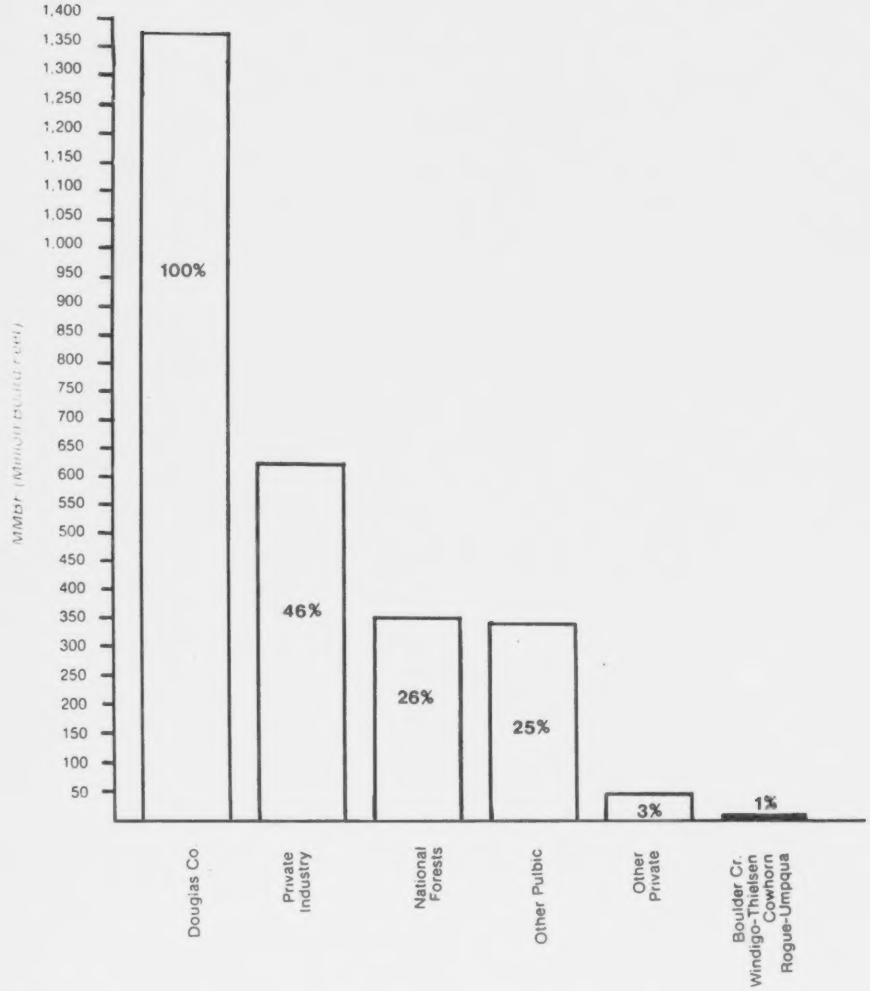


GRAPH 1

DOUGLAS COUNTY COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND
Acres and Percent by Ownership

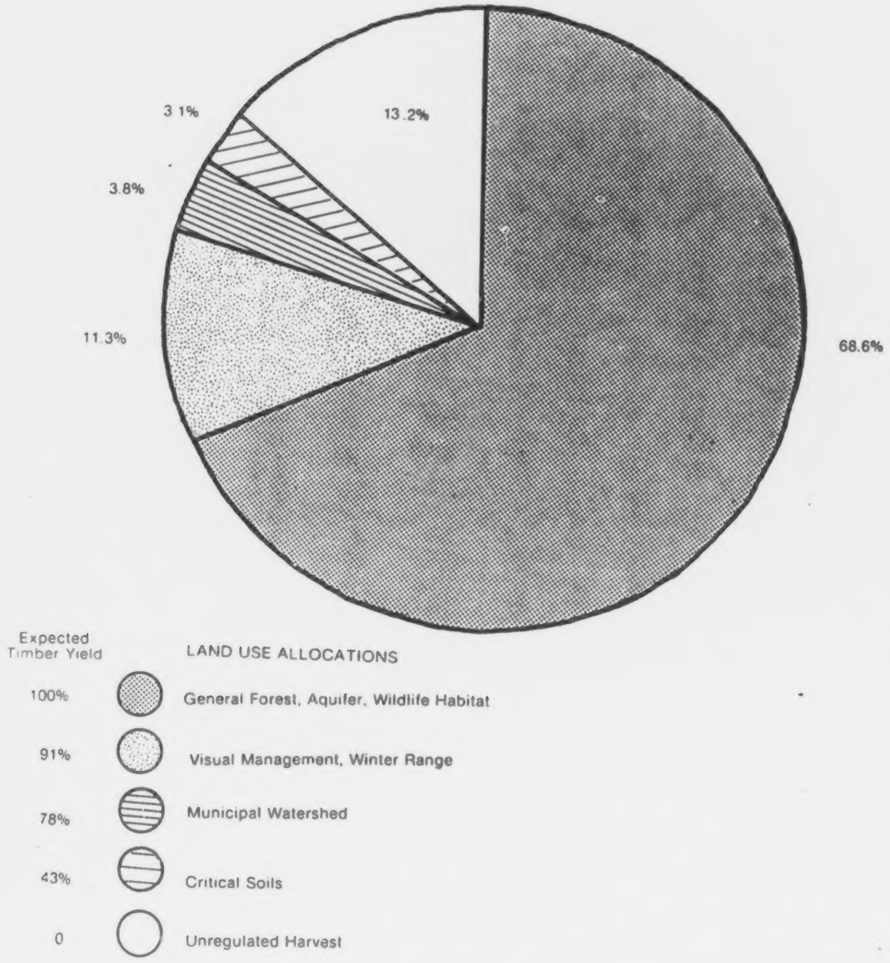
GRAPH 2

DOUGLAS COUNTY TIMBER PRODUCTION
Average Annual Percent by Ownership
1961 - 1982



GRAPH 3

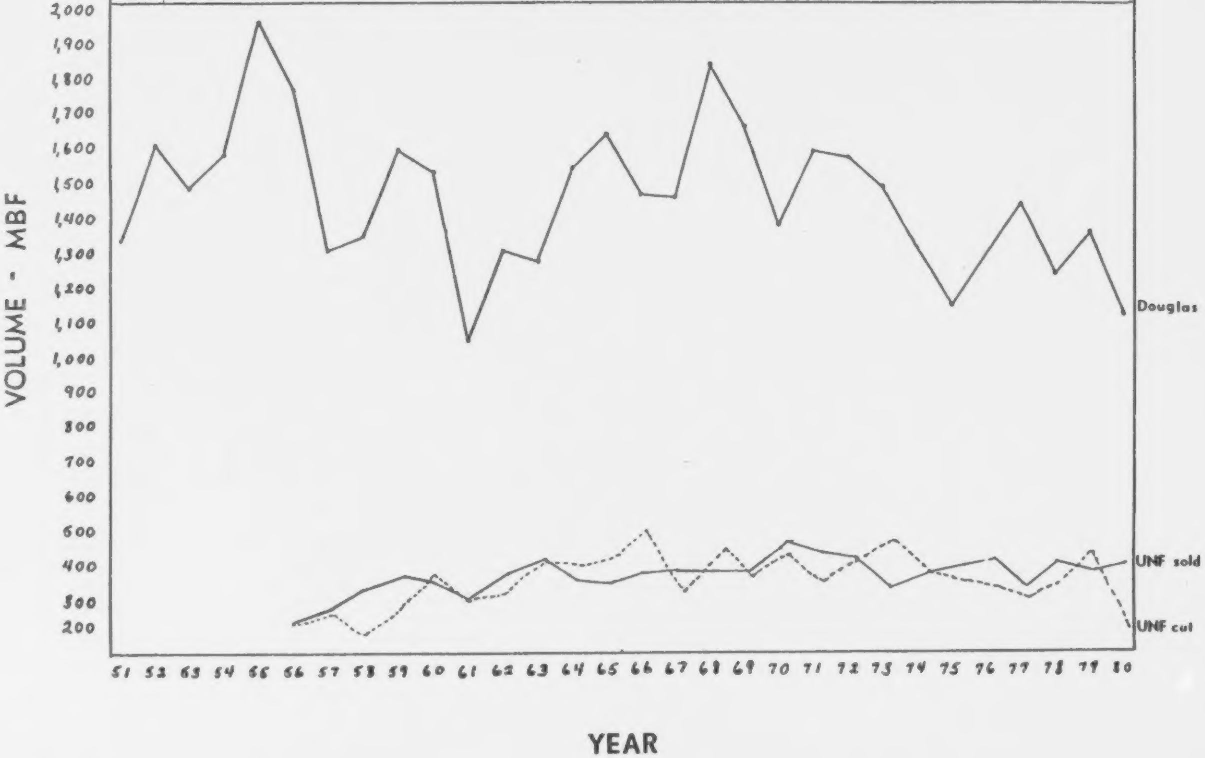
UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST
% Commercial Forest Land

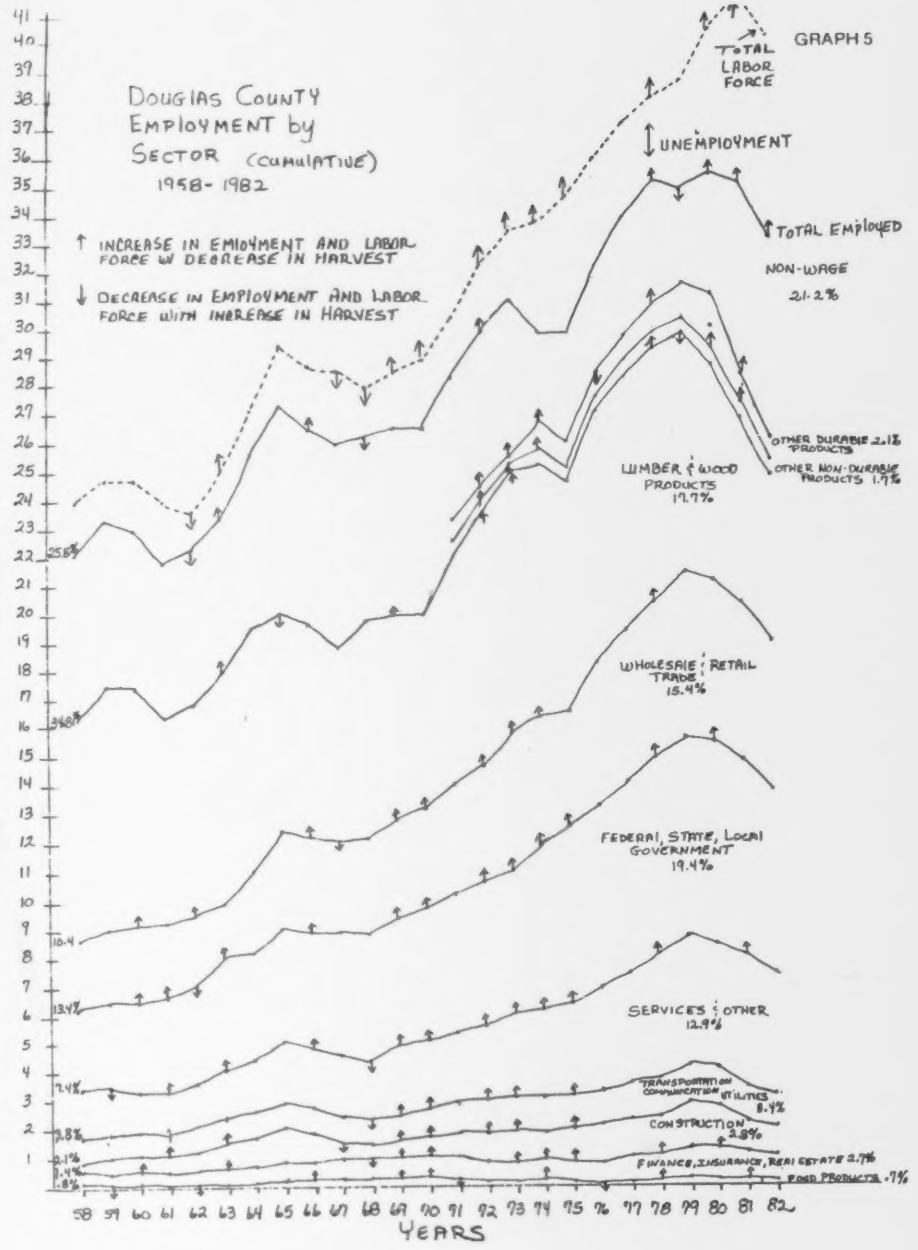


GRAPH 4

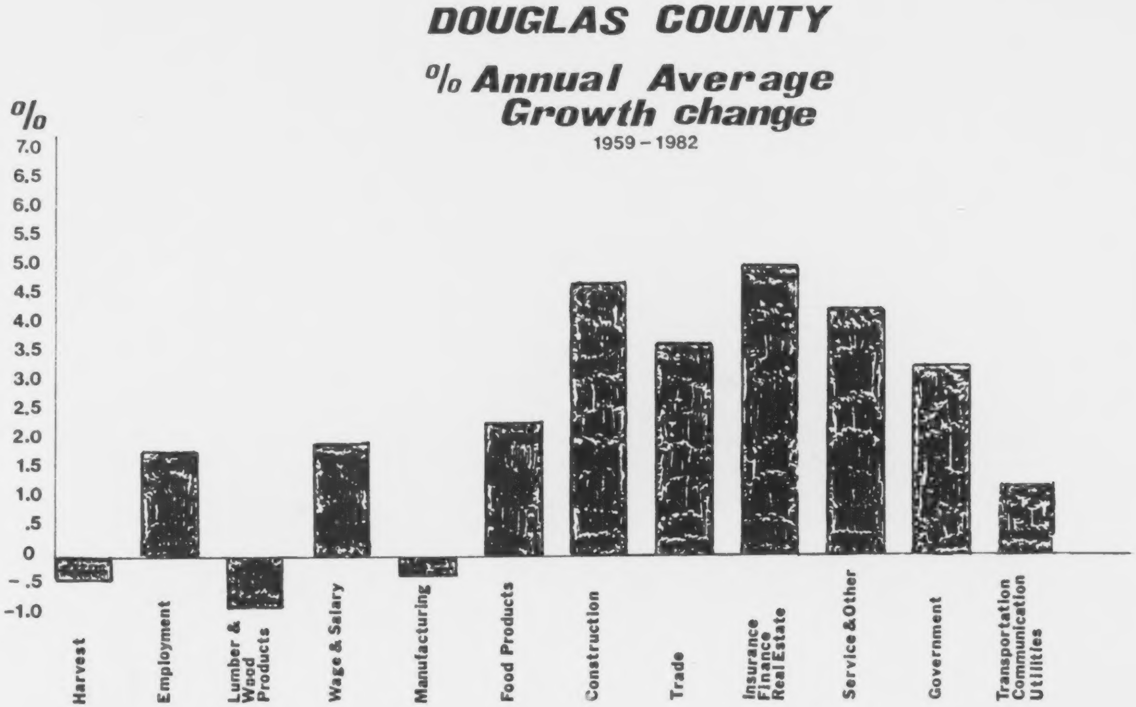
DOUGLAS COUNTY

TIMBER HARVEST : TOTAL COUNTY V. UMPQUA N.F.




GRAPH 5
Douglas County
Employment by
Sector (cumulative)
1958- 1982
↑ increase in employment and labor force w decrease in harvest
↓ decrease in employment and labor force with increase in harvest
Total Labor Force
↕ Unemployment
↕ Total Employed
Non-wage
21.2%
Other durable products 2.1%
Other non-durable products 1.7%
Lumber & wood products
17.7%
Wholesale & retail trade
15.4%
Federal, State, Local Government
19.4%
Services & other
12.9%
Transportation communication utilities
8.4%
Construction
2.8%
Finance, insurance, real estate 2.7%
Food products .7%
25.8%
34.8%
10.4
13.4%
7.4%
3.8%
2.1%
1.4%
.8%
41
40
39
38
37
36
35
34
33
32
31
30
29
28
27
26
25
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
Years

GRAPH 6

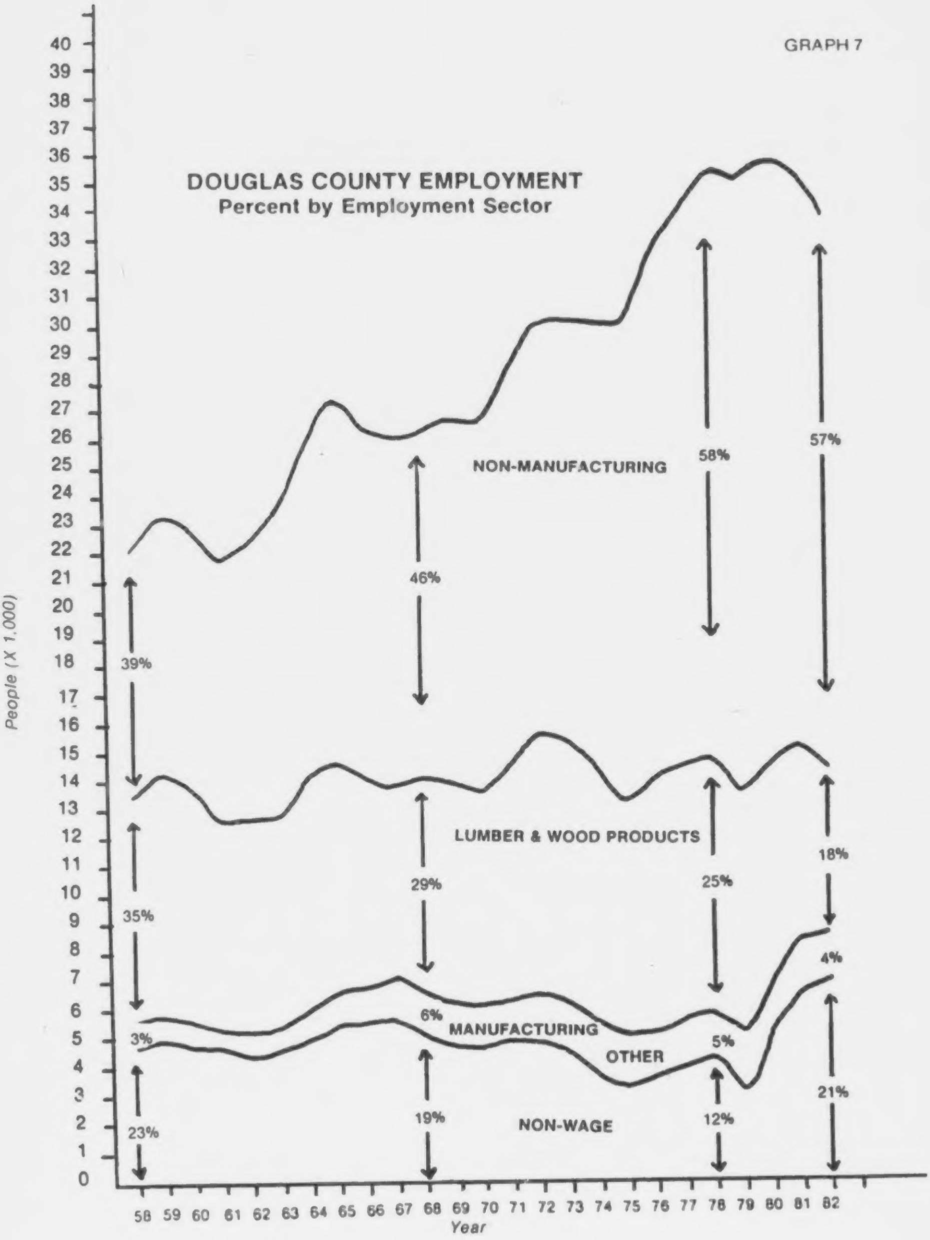


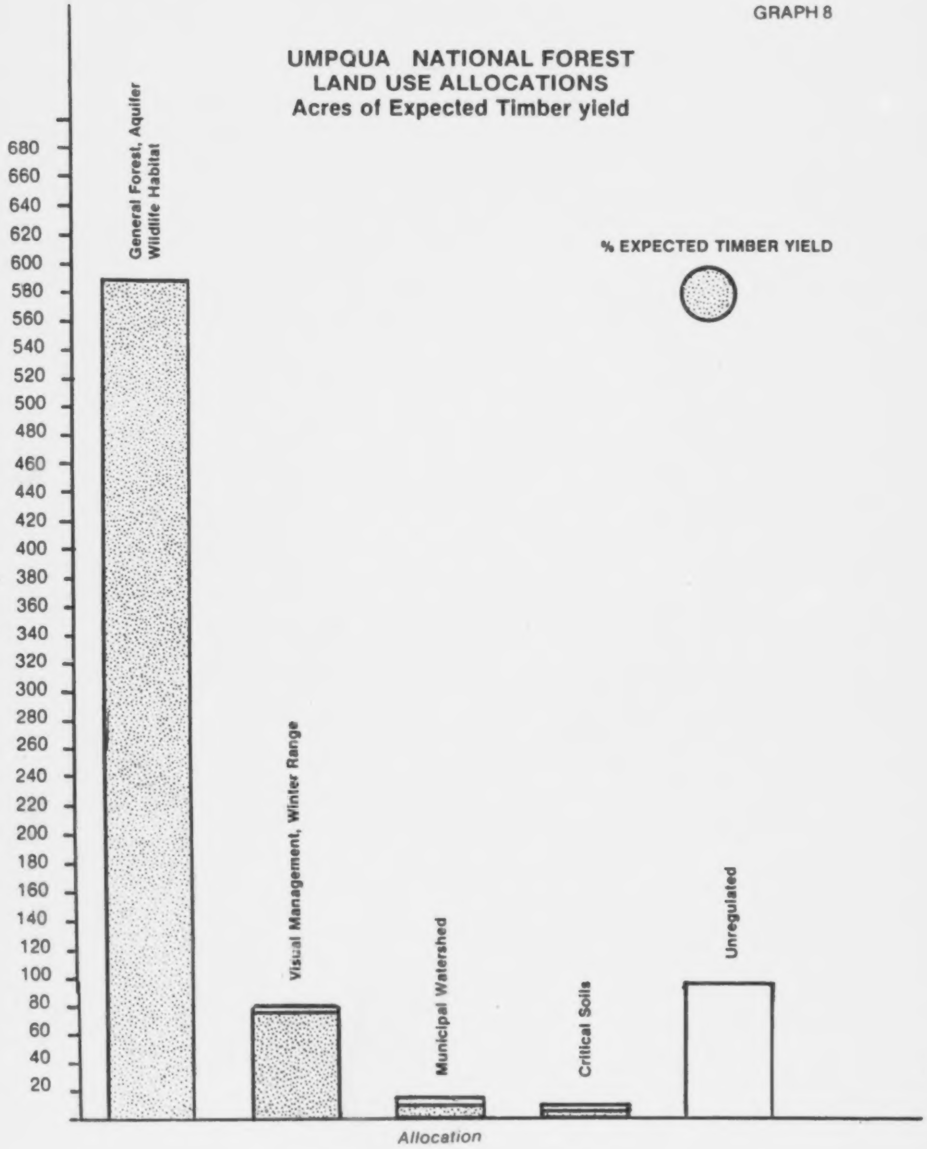
DOUGLAS COUNTY

% Annual Average Growth change

1959 – 1982

GRAPH 7


DOUGLAS COUNTY EMPLOYMENT
Percent by Employment Sector
People (X 1,000)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
NON-MANUFACTURING
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS
MANUFACTURING
OTHER
NON-WAGE
39%
35%
3%
23%
46%
29%
6%
19%
58%
25%
5%
12%
57%
18%
4%
21%
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
Year

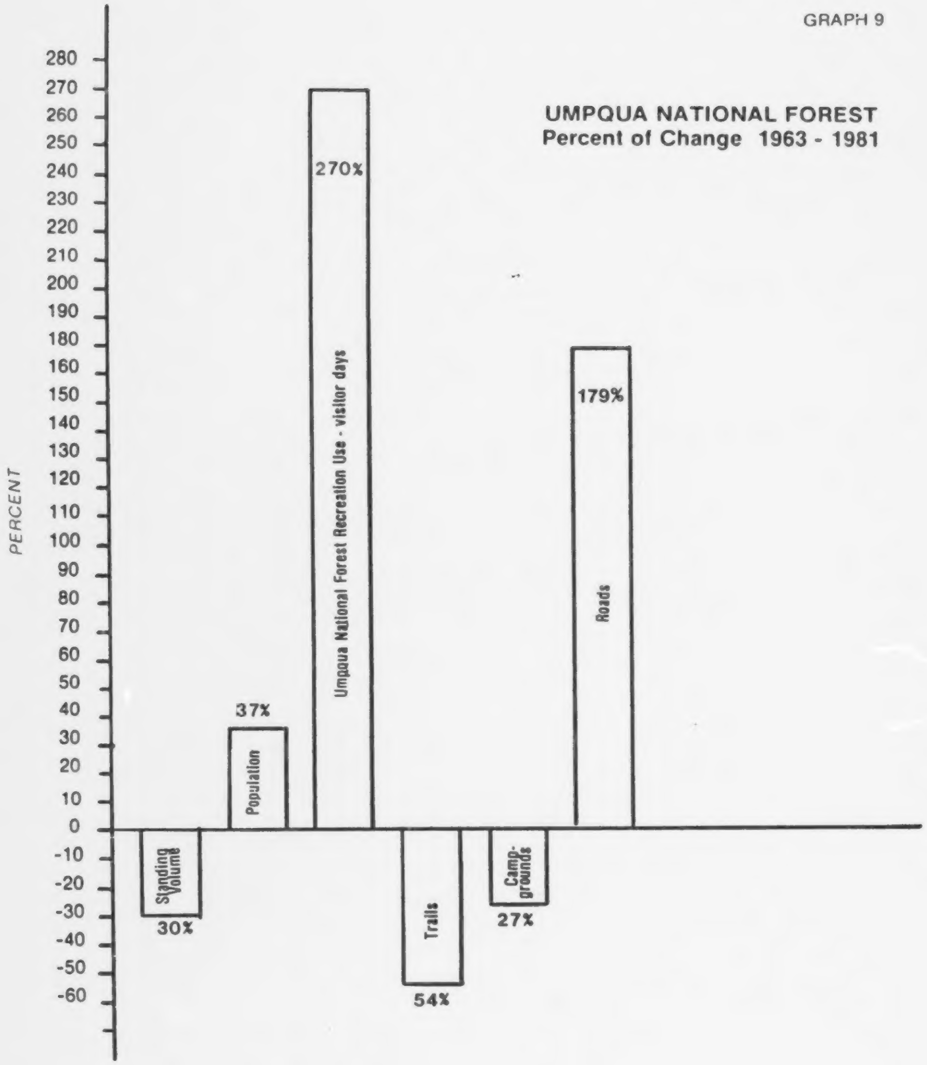


GRAPH 8

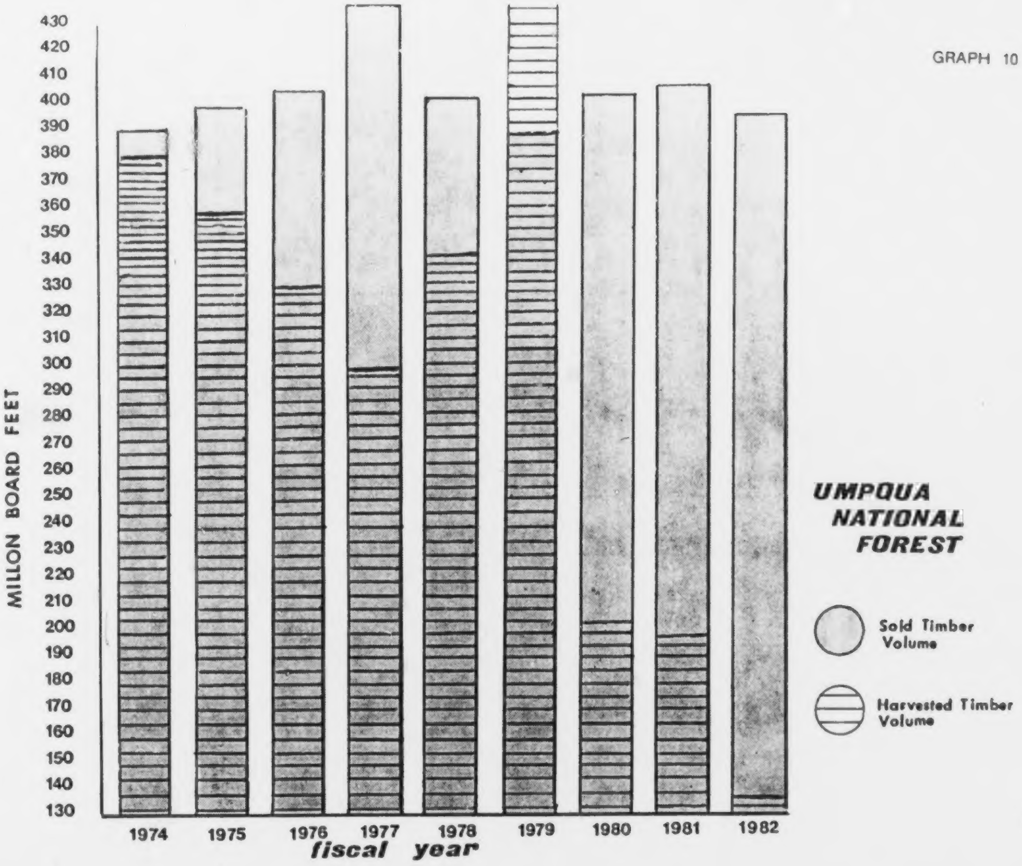
UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST
LAND USE ALLOCATIONS
Acres of Expected Timber yield

GRAPH 9

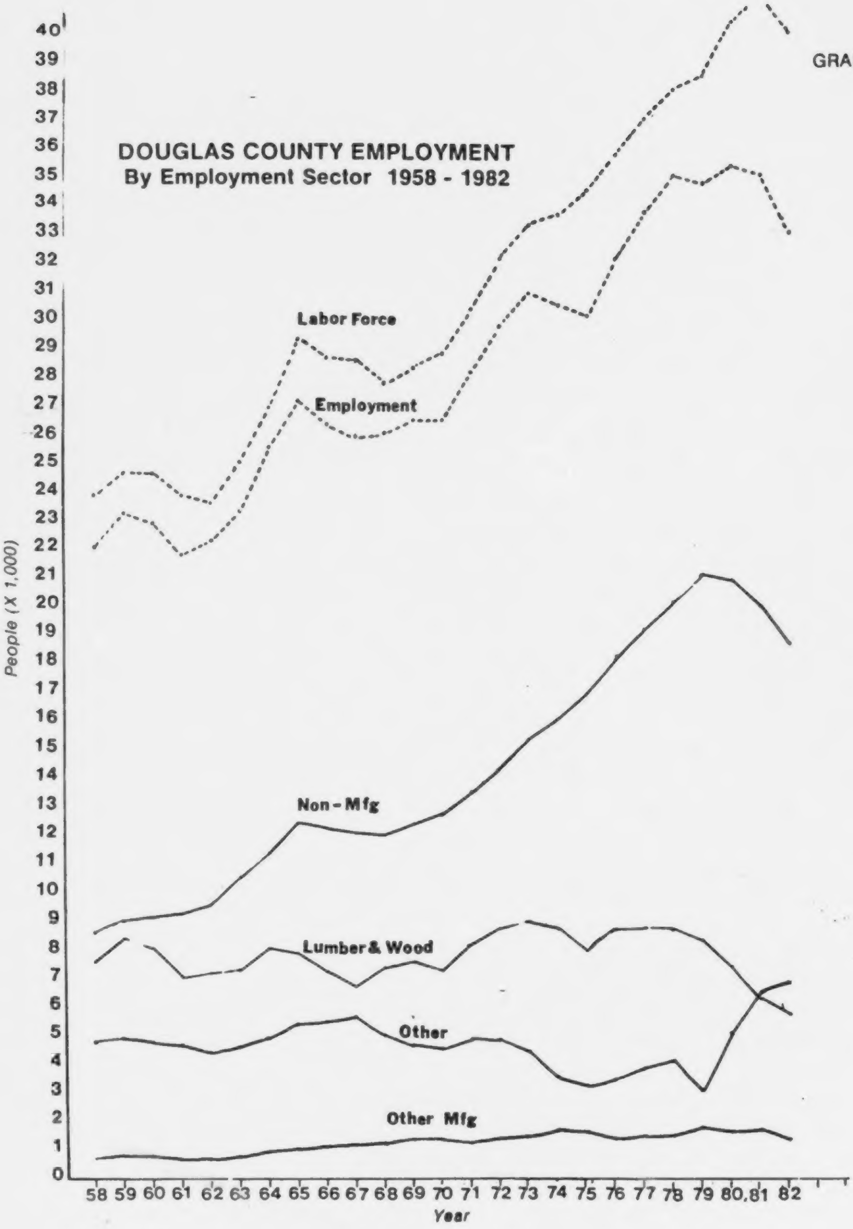
UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST
Percent of Change 1963 - 1981



GRAPH 10


UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST
Sold Timber Volume
Harvested Timber Volume
MILLON BOARD FEET
430
420
410
400
390
380
370
360
350
340
330
320
310
300
290
280
270
260
250
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
fiscal year

GRAPH 11



DOUGLAS COUNTY EMPLOYMENT
By Employment Sector 1958 - 1982

FOOTNOTES

1. Timber Resources of Douglas County, Oregon. Colin Maclean, PNW, 1976
2. Ibid.
3. Forest Practices Act, third revision, 7/1/75, 24-401
4. Umpqua NF Acre/Output Comparisons - Proposed Wilderness Areas on the Umpqua, 2/23/83
5. Land Management Plan, Umpqua NF, FEIS, 6/7/78
6. Timber Resource Plan, Umpqua NF, FEIS, 8/1/78
7. Oregon State Department of Forestry Timber Harvest Reports
8. Umpqua NF, Virgil Wilson, silviculturist
9. Umpqua NF Land Management Plan
10. Umpqua NF Timber Sold and Cut by year
11. Dennis Hayward, Northwest Timber Association, Letter to Editor
12. Oregon State Employment Division Employment Data
13. Oregon Covered Employment and Payrolls by County, 1978
14. National Trend - Migration To The West, Western Wildlands, Vol. 8, #2, 1982, Western Migration: Putting Pressure on Public Lands.
15. Ibid.
16. Forecasts Gone Awry Alter Oregon's Makeup, E. Cogan, The Oregonian, June 14, 1983
17. 1980 Census of Population, Part 39, Oregon, Department of Commerce, 12/81
19. Population Element, Douglas County, Douglas County Planning Department, 6/79
20. Ibid.
21 Western Wildlands
22. Umpqua NF Annual Reports

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS CARD

Mr. **Card**. Senator Hatfield, my name is Douglas Card, and if Jody can go back 20 years, I think we can go back 25 years——

Senator **Hatfield**. That's right.

Mr. **Card** [continuing]. On this campus.

Senator **Hatfield**. Nice to see you.

Mr. **Card**. Almost 30 years, in fact.

Senator **Hatfield**. That's right.

Mr. **Card**. Well, Senator Hatfield, first I'd like to make it very clear that I in no way am here to represent my employer, Umpqua Community College, where I'm a sociologist instructor, nor am I here to represent any wilderness group, nor even as an advocate for wilderness. I'm here simply to advocate what I feel is an accurate representation of local public opinion in our community, because I feel that, lately, particularly through the Moore poll, our local public opinion has been somewhat misrepresented.

Now, this summer in my sociology class we did, as we often do, a survey to help our students learn about issues, and it included some wilderness issues which I'd like to include. Now, obviously, to compare one public opinion poll against another is terrifically complicated. I hope that you'll find all of the data in here quite clear.

The first point I want to make is that I feel that the Moore poll is somewhat misleading, because I feel that they started off with some rather prejudicial and biased explanations; they confused

Douglas County with the State; and they confused additional wilderness with existing wilderness.

In our own survey, one might assume that a study done by some students with only around 206 in the sample might be a somewhat biased and a rather proliberal, proenvironmentalist or prodemocratic perspective. I'd like to have you note for a second that in this data you will see that, for example, in our survey the majority of our people are in fact anti-LCDC, antiwilderness, propower generators in Winchester Dam, protimber contract extensions, and, in fact, more sympathetic toward President Reagan and Senator Hatfield than they are toward Congressman Weaver. So I don't really believe it's biased sample.

Now, whereas, Moore found that two-thirds of the public was antiwilderness, we found actually the opposite—that two-thirds was supportive. Partly, it's because we did not try to prejudge our respondents. We simply asked them, "How do you feel about officially designated wilderness in Douglas County?" We also found that, contrary to Moore's findings, to a slight extent the more people knew about wilderness—if they knew we had no wilderness in Douglas County—they were a little bit more sympathetic toward wilderness. Exactly the opposite of what he found.

Unfortunately, we also found what Moore found, which is that most people simply don't know that we don't have wilderness in Douglas County. We also found that, to a certain extent, most people—in fact, actually, to a large extent—most people really don't know what House bill 1149 is or the SORA proposal. So my biggest concern right now is that not very many people in our county really understand what this issue is all about. I wish we had a better poll. I think if we had a better poll, the results wouldn't be quite as high—more around 55 percent. I think this issue deserves it, and I think it deserves more information.

Thank you, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Doug.

[The public opinion survey submitted by Mr. Card follows:]

Oregon Forest Wilderness Act of 1983

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

presented by
Doug Card
August 25, 1983

First, I would clearly like to state that I am not in any way representing my employer, Umpqua Community College; nor am I representing any wilderness organization. I am not appearing as an advocate for wilderness; instead, I am appearing as an advocate for the fair and accurate representation and understanding of attitudes towards wilderness as held by the public of Douglas County. The survey which I conducted and will be discussing was not done at the request of any outside organization, but rather as a normal part of my summer class in sociology at U.C.C. I have chosen to appear here today because I have recently become concerned at what I have felt is the misrepresentation of local opinion on this issue. Naturally, my data is public and is available for review and use by any interested party.

PERSONAL BACKGROUND

I grew up in, and have lived much of my life in, Southern Oregon, with a strong family background in the timber industry. I graduated from Marshfield H.S. in Coos Bay in 1954, from Willamette University in 1958 with a B.A. in psychology, and attended graduate school in sociology at the University of Oregon.

My employment has been that of sociology instructor at Umpqua Community College for four years. During that time, I have conducted, with my students, a number of surveys on local issues and political attitudes, with rather good accuracy. With the Umpqua Regional Council of Governments, I conducted a survey on attitudes toward the local city bus system; I've conducted a market research survey for a local shopping area; and during this same summer class, with my students, we conducted a telephone survey with Douglas Community Hospital concerning public attitudes towards health care.

MEASUREMENT OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS WILDERNESS

It seems to me there are four ways in which we have been able to get information to gauge local opinion on the wilderness issue. First, there are elections. It is interesting that Congressman Jim Weaver, who is recognized as a wilderness advocate, did win in Douglas County in this recent election, after earlier losses here. However, I really don't know that that had any relevance to the wilderness issue.

The second approach is through the counting of pro and con letters written by local residents. However, these tend to represent mainly special interest groups, and probably reflect lobbying and media efforts more than true public opinion. In particular, I feel that employee letters generated by employers, tend to have little real significance. Consequently, if these first two approaches are not particularly reliable, we are forced to rely on polls or surveys. In this case there are two of them : one by Jeff Moore, and the other by myself. As these two polls contradicted each other, I will discuss the Moore poll as I understand it, before I analyze my own results.

THE MOORE INFORMATION POLL

As I have not yet been able to gain access to the actual questionnaire he utilized, nor to a detailed analysis of the results, I am relying on (1) a report in the Roseburg News Review, August 11, 1983; (2) A KPIC TV report the same week; (3) a telephone conversation with Ralph Saperstein, of the Douglas Timber Operators, on August 23; and (4) Roseburg News Review advertisement by the DTO, of August 16.

As you will be receiving information on the survey from Mr. Moore, I shall not emphasize the results, but simply my critique. I feel that his major results, that (1) a clear majority of local people oppose wilderness, and that (2) the more people know about wilderness, the more they oppose it, are both incorrect. However, his other conclusion that the majority of people in our county do not know a great deal about this issue, and in fact mistakenly believe that we already have significant wilderness, I believe, unfortunately, are all too true.

My feeling is that Mr. Moore only found a high percentage of opposition to wilderness in this area because of four key problems in his survey:

1. The telephone sample: Telephone surveys start with the problem that a certain percentage of the population, perhaps 25%, either lacks a telephone or else are unlisted. Second, there is a high percentage of those called who do not answer their phone, as well as those who refuse to answer the interviewer's questions; third, rapport is very difficult to maintain, particularly with a long or complex questionnaire. If questions are of a sensitive or controversial nature, respondents will refuse, or in fact lie to, a faceless interviewer who has their name and phone number. As Mr. Moore has not published, at this point, his results, I do not know how accurate his demographics were, nor do I know if he included a number of other known questions in order to check for "face validity" of his sample.

2. The use of a biasing background statement: If an interviewer is dealing with a difficult or confusing issue, such as wilderness, many respondents will ask"what do you mean?" While the safest approach is to simply answer " whatever it means to you", there are times that a careful explanation is necessary. It is crucial that this is as carefully worded, and as unbiased, as possible. In this case, however, the explanation given was very one-sided, dealing only with what the timber industry feels is wrong with wilderness, e.g., that you can't do various things in it. A different explanation discussing the positive attributes of wilderness would have produced very different results.

3. The confusion of "Oregon" vs. "Douglas County", as well as "additional" vs. "some": This is crucial, for as Moore's data itself shows, 80% of his respondents thought that we already had wilderness in our county. This is partly because this same biased opening statement listed a number of wilderness areas, which only the well informed would know are not in our county. In fact, the DTO ad of August 16 is captioned "How do local citizens feel about additions to the Oregon Wilderness System in Douglas County"; it then has a "pie-chart" which indicates that "64% oppose additional wilderness". Actually, that 64% supposedly thought that they were opposing wilderness state-wide, but because of the wording of the question, it is hard to know. The fact that 80% thought we already had wilderness could explain why they opposed "additional" wilderness, and I feel that it is publicity such as this ad by

the industry which has misled local people into thinking we already have sufficient wilderness in our county. In fact, when those who wanted "additional wilderness in Oregon" were then asked how much they wanted in Douglas County (according to Ralph Saperstein) even the News Review reporter got confused and reported that "Of the 28%, Moore said, only 29% favored the addition of more than 100,000 acres in the state. (August 11). It is any wonder that all those people who think that much of the Umpqua National Forest is already safely protected don't feel a need for "additional" wilderness?

4. The bias of Mr. Moore himself: Because of the subjective element in social research, the professional objectivity of the researcher is crucial. Watching him on TV and reading his quotes, I could see a considerable bias. For example, he is quoted as saying that "my hunch is that the more people know about wilderness, the less they like it". (KPIC TV). Now, that is not a "hunch" issue, that is an empirical question. The answer comes from our data, not from our hearts. While his background statement might lead people into opposing wilderness, the key question is to see how people who know how much wilderness we really have feel about wilderness, compared to the attitudes of those people who mistakenly think we have a lot. In my own analysis of my data I did this; to my knowledge, Mr. Moore did not. Thus as I review Mr. Moore's results, Ireally don't know what it tells us, other than that a clear majority of our citizens think we already have wilderness in our county.

U.C.C. SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY

In order to train my students in research techniques, I regularly carry out surveys with my class on interesting issues . While we have included wilderness questions in the past, I felt that the current interest justified an attempt to do a more careful survey than we have in the past. While this in no way qualifies as a true random sample as I would do if I had had adequate resources, and it is not a top-notch professional study, I do feel that it is more representative than the one done by Moore Information.

We carried this out during the period of August 17-22, shortly following the publication of the articles concerning Mr. Moore's research. While one would have expected to find, therefore, a greater awareness of the lack of wilderness in Douglas County, we in fact did not.

The sample: We interviewed a total of 206 people. The interviews were carried out by allowing the respondent to fill them out anonymously (because of the sensitivity of many of the questions), or in a face to face interview, in which case the respondent had had the choice of anonymity. The students were carefully instructed to never explain or interpret any of the questions. Rather than a random sample, this is more of a "casual quota sample", in which the students were instructed to seek out various kinds of people. People were interviewed in shopping areas, neighborhoods, city parks, etc. However, as the background demographic questions indicate, the sample is a little "too young", and "too well educated", which could produce a modest bias in a "liberal" direction.

The key test of a sample of this type is to check ou the responses to questions whose responses are known or fairly predictable. In this case, we have many questions which do in fact indicate a very high level of "face validity" of the sample. Looking at the results of Table A, which gives percentages for all the questions, we see that it is NOT a particularly liberal, environmentalist, or Democratic sample. For example, it is anti-marijuana (#3), anti-LCDC (#4), anti-Rajneeshee (#5 & 6), pro-power generators in Winchester Dam (#27), pro-federal timber contract extensions (#28) and in favor of more economic diversification in Douglas County (#33). It is also basically evenly divided on abortions (#2). Politically, the sample is more supportive of Republicans President Reagan (#21) and Senator Hatfield (#22) than of Democrat Representative Weaver (#23).However, at the local level, Democrat State Senator Kitzhaber does fare better than do our local Republican County Commissioners (#25). In fact, the only question whose response seems very incorrect is #13, the Sheriff Department's Special Levy. While our survey showed 25% approval and 31% opposition, it actually did recently pass in a very low turnout with a very small margin. This would indicate that a margin of error of 7% is possible in this survey, especially in areas with little public interest.

RESULTS

A review of the various percentages of Table A, plus the several tables of Table B, is basically self explanatory. On the key questions, officially designated wilderness areas in Douglas County, (#7) we found 65% in approval, 11% neutral, 13% in opposition, 9% "don't know", and 2% "don't care". On both HR 1149 (#8) and the SORA proposal (#9) we found overwhelming lack of knowledge, particularly for the SORA proposal. We did find a little more support for the Weaver-supported HR 1149. As did the Moore Survey, we found that most people thought we already had wilderness in Douglas County, with only 15% knowing that we had none. (#47).

While we are not claiming that this is a perfect random sample, we did try to carry out analysis which would shed more light on this complex matter. For example, on Mr. Moore's conclusion that people oppose wilderness more if they know more about it, we found that not to be the caseFor example, Table B-5 shows that it is those who think we already have "a lot" of wilderness who support designated wilderness at the lowest level, just 55%. Also, those who correctly know that we have no wilderness at present support HR 1149 at the highest level, 42%, compared to only 25% to 29% for those who believe we already have some.

Finally, to what extent does the small bias in our sample lead to incorrect conclusions with our overall results? First, as expected, the oldest and the least educated are lowest in their support of wilderness (Tables B-3 and B-4), although surprisingly, length or residency in Douglas County (Table B-2) showed no relationship. However, what is significant is that EVEN THE OLDEST RESPONDENTS, OVER 50, SUPPORTED WILDERNESS DESIGNATION AT A PERCENTAGE OF 55% IN FAVOR to 25% OPPOSED: EVEN THE LEAST EDUCATED SUPPORTED DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AT THE RATE OF 57% to 13%.

Therefore, as I review the results of this survey (which are consistent with studies which we have done here earlier) I am convinced that there is considerably more support for wilderness here than is commonly believed. While our overall figures of 65% favoring and 13% opposing are probably a little high, I am convinced that a carefully and professionally done study with a good random sample would turn up results at least as high as 55% to 60% approval, and 20% to 30% in opposition. Of course, this survey does not specify how much wilderness is supported, particularly over the confusion between HR 1149 and the SORA proposal. Given the fact that this is such a crucial issue for our community, I am very sorry that no such careful study has yet been done in our county. I am also very distressed that after all of these years of public controversy, there is still a large percentage of our community which is so confused by this issue. I really do not know where the problem lies - with those of us in education, or the media, or government and politicians, the various special interest groups, or simply the public itself. Perhaps the problem is that the issue is simply so complex that even experts can not agree, as you will hear in today's presentations. Or, it may be that our citizens are caught in a terrible cross-pressure: on the one hand, they have a deep and abiding love for the majestic beauty of our great and natural outdoors, and yet on the other hand, they have a great fear of an economic setback to our major industry, and the hardships which unemployment would bring them. This cross-pressure could lead to a simple avoidance of the issue by some people. Given this, it is no wonder that people are looking for a way out, such as more support for better timber management, and relief from our high-priced federal timber contracts. Truly, we are caught from both sides, for as questions Number 34 and Number 35 show, we both want to preserve the quality of life in our small communities, and yet have the fruits of economic diversification. I do know that if we are to continue with a healthy democracy, we have to do a better job of keeping the public well informed about these major issues, and not simply let a few special interest groups make our public policy. And finally, I would like to say personally that I am looking forward to the time that we can settle this particular issue and work together as a community to solve some of the really major issues which face our community today.

TABLE A
Percentage responses for all items
N = 206
Some rows may not total 100% because of rounding error.

UMPQUA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMER 1983 SOCIOLOGY CLASS
DOUGLAS COUNTY RESIDENTS' ATTITUDE AND ISSUE SURVEY

This is private and anonymous. Please do NOT sign your name. For each issue, please circle the answer which expresses how you feel:
F = You FAVOR that issue; N = You are NEUTRAL on that issue;
O = You are OPPOSED to that issue;
DK= You presently feel you DON'T KNOW enough to answer about that issue;
DC= You DON'T CARE enough about that issue to express your opinion.

	~~FAV~~	NEU	OPP	DK	DC	
1.	32%	22%	33%	5%	7%	Legalized gambling.
2.	38%	14%	39%	5%	4%	Legalized abortions.
3.	33%	12%	51%	3%	1%	Legalizaed marijuana.
4.	23%	10%	33%	30%	5%	LCDC (OR Land Conservation & Develop. Comm.).
5.	10%	19%	50%	12%	8%	Allowing the city of Rajneeshpuram to remain in Central Oregon.
6.	7%	17%	63%	8%	5%	Allowing Rajneeshees to move to Douglas County.
7.	65%	11%	13%	9%	2%	Officially designated wilderness areas in Douglas County.
8.	25%	12%	17%	43%	2%	The wilderness bill supported by Congressman Weaver, which was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives.
9.	13%	13%	10%	63%	2%	The wilderness proposal supported by SORA.
10.	82%	6%	4%	4%	3%	Low-cost medical clinics.
11.	76%	12%	1%	3%	7%	Preservation of historic buildings.
12.	53%	19%	12%	7%	9%	Fixing up and improving downtown Roseburg.
13.	25%	11%	31%	29%	4%	The Sheriff's Department Special Tax Levy.
14.	41%	21%	13%	7%	17%	Opportunities for hearing more classical music, symphonies.
15.	36%	26%	24%	2%	11%	Opportunities for more rock concerts.
16.	39%	31%	15%	3%	13%	Opportunities for hearing more country music.
17.	10%	22%	53%	5%	10%	Opportunities for hearing more punk rock.
18.	30%	33%	15%	6%	17%	Opportunities for hearing more religious music.
19.	16%	12%	43%	27%	3%	American military intervention in Central America.
20.	47%	18%	19%	14%	2%	A nuclear freeze.
21.	34%	22%	30%	10%	4%	The job performance of President Reagan.
22.	22%	26%	14%	33%	5%	The job performance of Senator Hatfield.
23.	17%	21%	21%	36%	4%	The job performance of Congressman Weaver.
24.	20%	24%	13%	39%	4%	The job performance of State Sen. Kitzhaber.
25.	9%	23%	24%	40%	4%	The job performance of the Douglas County Commissioners.
26.	21%	16%	26%	30%	7%	The labor union's strike at Round Prairie Lumber Company.
27.	43%	10%	23%	20%	3%	Building electric power generators into Winchester Dam.
28.	52%	9%	18%	18%	2%	The extension of federal timber contracts for local sawmills.
29.	79%	10%	8%	1%	1%	Stricter laws and law enforcement against drunken drivers.

(Please turn to other side.)

	FAV	NEU	OPP	DK	DC	
30.	52%	13%	32%	1%	2%	Strict laws against cigarette smoking in public places.
31.	74%	14%	10%	1%	2%	A free program to allow all the children in Douglas County to learn how to swim.
32.	27%	6%	56%	9%	2%	The spraying of paraquat to kill marijuana in public forests.
33.	68%	10%	3%	15%	4%	More economic diversification in Doug. County.
34.	71%	21%	16%	5%	5%	Maintaining the "small-town" atmosphere in our communities.
35.	60%	16%	5%	16%	3%	The quality of education offered at U.C.C.

36. Male: 51% Female 49%
37. Age: a) under 30; 46% b) 30-50, 45%; c) 51 & over, 10%
38. Education: a) less than HS grad, 14%
    b) HS grad, 21%
    c) Some College, 44%
    d) College Graduate, 11%
    e) Grad or Prof degree, 10%
40. Length of time as resident of Douglas County:
    a) less than 10 yrs, 43%
    b) 10-20 years, 31%
    c) more than 20 years, or lifetime, 26%
47. How much "Officially Designated Wilderness" do you feel now exists in Douglas County?
    a) A Lot, 15%
    b) Some, ~~34%~~ 12%
    c) A Little 34%
    d) None, 15%
    e) Don't know, 24%

TABLE B

B-1 ALL RESPONDENTS (N = 206)	FAVOR	NEUTRAL	OPPOSE	DON'T CARE, DON'T KNOW
Designated Wilderness in Douglas County	65%	11%	13%	11%
HR 1149	25%	12%	17%	45%
SORA's Compromise Plan	13%	13%	10%	65%
Timber Contract Extension	52%	9%	18%	20%

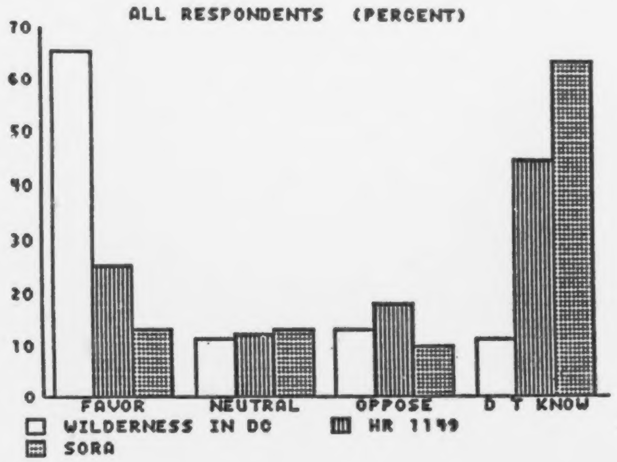
DESIGNATED WILDERNESS IN DOUGLAS COUNTY

B-2 SORTED BY RESIDENCY:	FAVOR	NEUTRAL	OPPOSE	DON'T KNOW, DON'T CARE
Less than 10 Years N = 88 (43% of sample)	68%	10%	10%	12%
10-20 Year Residents N = 63 (31% of sample)	60%	10%	17%	13%
Over 20 Years N = 55 (26% of sample)	67%	13%	11%	9%
B-3 SORTED BY AGE:				
Under 30 N = 94 (46% of sample)	67%	11%	7%	15%
30 to 50 N = 92 (45% of sample)	66%	12%	15%	7%
51 and over N = 20 (10% of sample)	55%	5%	25%	15%
B-4 SORTED BY EDUCATION:				
Less than High School N = 30 (14% of sample)	57%	17%	13%	13%
High School Grad N = 44 (21% of sample)	61%	5%	20%	14%
Some College N = 90 (44% of sample)	72%	11%	7%	10%
College Grad or more N = 42 (21% of sample)	62%	12%	17%	9%

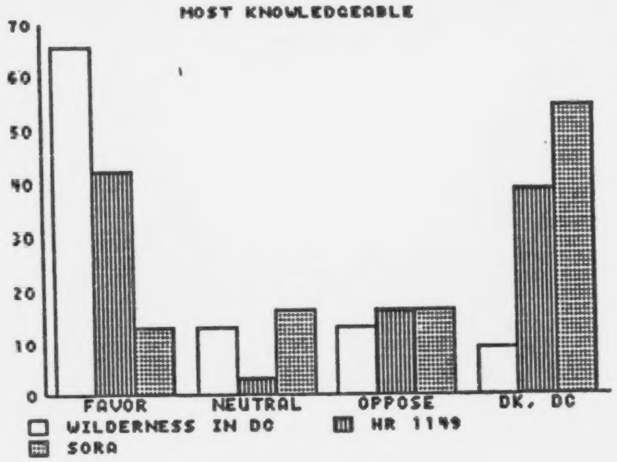
ATTITUDES TOWARDS WILDERNESS AS DEPENDENT UPON KNOWLEDGE OF CURRENT OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED WILDERNESS IN DOUGLAS COUNTY

	FAVOR	NEUTRAL	OPPOSE	DON'T KNOW, DON'T CARE
B-5 ATTITUDE TOWARD DESIGNATED WILDERNESS IN DOUGLAS COUNTY				
"NONE" N = 31 (15% OF SAMPLE)	65%	13%	13%	9%
"A LITTLE" N = 24 (12%)	66%	8%	13%	13%
"SOME" N = 70 (34%)	71%	13%	10%	6%
"A LOT" N = 32 (15%)	53%	13%	22%	12%
"DON'T KNOW" N = 49 (24%)	66%	6%	10%	18%
B-6 ATTITUDE TOWARD HR 1149				
"NONE" N = 31 (15% OF SAMPLE)	42%	3%	16%	39%
"A LITTLE" N = 24 (12%)	29%	8%	21%	42%
"SOME" N = 70 (34%)	26%	14%	19%	41%
"A LOT" N = 32 (15%)	25%	37%	25%	13%
"DON'T KNOW" N = 49 (24%)	12%	0%	10%	78%
B-7 ATTITUDE TOWARDS SORA PLAN				
"NONE" N = 31 (15% OF SAMPLE)	13%	16%	16%	55%
"A LITTLE" N = 24 (12%)	25%	13%	8%	54%
"SOME" N = 70 (34%)	13%	17%	10%	60%
"A LOT" N = 32 (15%)	6%	9%	19%	66%
"DON'T KNOW" N = 49 (24%)	10%	6%	2%	87%

GRAPH 1
Percentage Response of Attitudes Towards:
Official Designation of wilderness in Douglas County (Wilderness in DC), HR 1149, and the SORA proposal.
Based on entire sample of 206.



GRAPH 2
Percentage Response of Attitudes Towards:
Official Designation of wilderness in Douglas County (Wilderness in DC), HR 1149, and the SORA proposal.
Includes only those 31 knowledgeable respondents who correctly stated that Douglas County has no Designated Wilderness.



UMPQUA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMER 1983 SOCIOLOGY CLASS
DOUGLAS COUNTY RESIDENTS' ATTITUDE AND ISSUE SURVEY

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O = You are OPPOSED to that issue;
DK= You presently feel you DON'T KNOW enough to answer about that issue;
DC= You DON'T CARE enough about that issue to express your opinion.

1. F N O DK DC Legalized gambling.
2. F N O DK DC Legalized abortions.
3. F N O DK DC Legalizaed marijuana.
4. F N O DK DC LCDC (OR Land Conservation & Develop. Comm.).
5. F N O DK DC Allowing the city of Rajneeshpuram to remain in Central Oregon.
6. F N O DK DC Allowing Rajneeshees to move to Douglas County.
7. F N O DK DC Officially designated wilderness areas in Douglas County.
8. F N O DK DC The wilderness bill supported by Congressman Weaver, which was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives.
9. F N O DK DC The wilderness proposal supported by [illegible].
10. F N O DK DC Low-cost medical clinics.
11. F N O DK DC Preservation of historic buildings.
12. F N O DK DC Fixing up and improving downtown Roseburg.
13. F N O DK DC The Sheriff's Department Special Tax Levy.
14. F N O DK DC Opportunities for hearing more classical music, symphonies.
15. F N O DK DC Opportunities for more rock concerts.
16. F N O DK DC Opportunities for hearing more country music.
17. F N O DK DC Opportunities for hearing more punk rock.
18. F N O DK DC Opportunities for hearing more religious music.
19. F N O DK DC American military intervention in Central America.
20. F N O DK DC A nuclear freeze.
21. F N O DK DC The job performance of President Reagan.
22. F N O DK DC The job performance of Senator Hatfield.
23. F N O DK DC The job performance of Congressman Weaver.
24. F N O DK DC The job performance of State Sen. Kitzhaber.
25. F N O DK DC The job performance of the Douglas County Commissioners.
26. F N O DK DC The labor union's strike at Round Prairie Lumber Company.
27. F N O DK DC Building electric power generators into Winchester Dam.
28. F N O DK DC The extension of federal timber contracts for local sawmills.
29. F N O DK DC Stricter laws and law enforcement against drunken drivers.

(Please turn to other side.)

30. F N O DK DC Strict laws against cigarette smoking in public places.
31. F N O DK DC A free program to allow all the children in Douglas County to learn how to swim.
32. F N O DK DC The spraying of paraquat to kill marijuana in public forests.
33. F N O DK DC More economic diversification in Doug. County.
34. F N O DK DC Maintaining the "small-town" atmosphere in our communities.
35. F N O DK DC The quality of education offered at U.C.C.

For these following questions, please CIRCLE the correct answers:

36. Sex: A. Male; B. Female;
37. Age: A. Under 30; B. 30-50; C. 51 or over;
38. Education: A. Less than HS graduate; B. HS grad; C. Some College; D. College graduate (4 yrs.); E. Graduate or Professional degree;
39. Residence: A. North County; B. N. Umpqua; C. Rsbg. area; D. Western part; E. South County.
40. Length of time as resident of Doug. County: A. Less than 10 years; B. 10-20 years; C. more than 20 years, or lifetime.
41. How satisfied are you with your occupation? A. Very satisfied B. Satisfied; C. Neutral; D. Dissatisfied; E. Not working.
42. Occupation (please write in): ____________________
43. If married, what is your spouse's occupation? ____________________
44. How happy are you with your current life? A. Very satisfied; B. Happy; C. Neutral; D. Unhappy; E. Very unhappy.
45. Your family income is about: A. Under $10,000; B. $10-20,000; C. Over $20,000;
46. To what social class do you feel your family belongs? A. Upper; B. Middle; C. Working;
47. How much "officially designated wilderness" do you feel now exists in Douglas County? A. "A lot." B. "Some." C. " A little." D. "None." E. " Don't Know."
48. What do you feel is the biggest problem facing Douglas County?

Senator HATFIELD. Who's next? Time is waning.

Mr. JONES. Yes, Holway Jones.

Senator HATFIELD. Holway, how are you?

Mr. JONES. Yes, I'm just fine, Senator.

STATEMENT OF HOLWAY R. JONES, PRESIDENT, DIAMOND-THIELSEN RESOURCE COUNCIL

Mr. JONES. I'm Holway Jones, Chairman of the Diamond-Thielsen Resource Council, and I'm absolutely delighted, Senator, to be here again with you——

Senator HATFIELD: It's good to see you.

Mr. JONES [continuing]. To have an opportunity talk a little bit about one of my favorite areas, the Diamond-Thielsen.

The picture that you have in hand is one of the wonderful shots, I think, taken from Tipso Butte, looking to the north toward what we would call the north unit of the Diamond-Thielsen. As I'm sure you're aware, in the testimony of 1979 when we testified at some length on this area and provided a good deal of material for you, we do have a two-unit proposal.

I would like to concentrate, in the very few moments that we have, on just a couple of quesitons, and one of those questions really relates to your designation in the 1979 bill of the national conservation area. Many conservationists, of course, will call this the back country concept—and that's essentially what it is, it seems to me.

We feel in the Diamond-Thielsen Resource Council that that designation really is unnecessary in this area, and I would like to concentrate—and this is detailed in my testimony, the written testimony that you have—on the two areas that seem to be prominent in the reason for that national conservation area. One of them is the insect infestation.

Now, I have had the opportunity to talk with a number of the Umpqua wilderness people, and I am told that that insect infestation is really rather minor. Now obviously we do have to be worried about this kind of thing, and it seems to me that here we're involved with the interpretation of the Wilderness Act. And I can't help but harken back to the House Committee for the endangered American wilderness bill, which I'm sure you're familiar with, where that House Committee took it upon itself to broaden the interpretation of the Wilderness Act, Section 4(d)(1).

I would submit, Senator, that a great deal of good could be done for the whole conservation community and to settle this issue if the Senate Committee would also take upon itself making some kind of statement similar to the one that was in the House Committee. This might help us solve this issue where the bureaucratic agencies, namely the Forest Service, in this case, simply take too purist a stand on wilderness management.

The other major thing, of course, is motorized recreation. And here, it seems to me that the figures from the Umpqua National Forest indicate that the ratio between nonmotorized use and motorized use, which is in the 1979 RARE II figures, 13.4 to 1 nonmotorized to be favored in this, has actually grown in the 1981 and 1982 figures.

I realize that I have to stop at this point. I hope we'll have an opportunity to talk more about this in the future.

Senator HATFIELD. I'm sure we will. It's always good to see you, Holway.

Mr. JONES. Sure.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Jones follows:]

Testimony of Holway R. Jones, Chairman, Diamond-Thielsen Resource Council
before the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Kresge Auditorium, Willamette University
Salem, Oregon
August 25, 1983

My name is Holway R. Jones, Chairman, Diamond-Thielsen Resource Council, an organization founded in 1977 to publicize the wilderness values of roadless lands located between highways 58 and 138 in the Central Cascades. Four years ago I presented lengthy testimony (accompanied with maps and several overlays) here in Salem before this same Committee. For reasons unknown to me that testimony never appeared in the hearing record, and, in fact, neither did my oral statement.

Now we are here again in Salem through the courtesy of Senator Hatfield. I very much appreciate this opportunity to speak once again about one of the major wilderness proposals in the Oregon Wilderness bill.

On January 19, 1983, the Senator's aide on these matters, Tom Imeson, met with Mike Anderson and myself in Eugene to discuss the Diamond-Thielsen proposal. Subsequently, Mike and I prepared a written statement at Tom's request on the "Differences between the Senate [S.2031] and House [H.R.7340] Versions ... Re: The Council's Position." This was dated January 29, 1983. On March 21, 1983, the Oregon Wilderness bill, H.R.1149, passed the House of REpresentatives by an overwhelming margin of 252 to 93. A Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness of 163,727 acres was included in this bill and represented further compromises in the boundaries over the initial proposal of 1977, primarily through the elimination of roadless lands north of the existing Diamond Peak Wilderness. The Council agreed to this elimination during markup on the House bill.

The Council's present position is in strong support of the House-passed legislation. We urge Senator Hatfield and the Energy and Natural Resources Committee to give careful consideration to the following differences between the 1979 bill and the latest House version.

Major Differences

1. Roadless Lands West and North of Diamond Peak Wilderness. The following points may be made:

(a) These lands were never evaluated as roadless areas in RARE I or RARE II.

(b) The boundaries of the Diamond Peak Wilderness established in the 1950's were the product of an unsophisticated administrative decision which placed them on section lines -- nearly always a poor choice for future management.

(c) There are several outstanding scenic attractions in the area that need protection: Bear Creek, Notch Lake, Lopez Lake, Abernathy Lake, and Fall Creek Falls, as well as trail access.

We support the present House bill boundaries primarily on the basis that it places the Wilderness boundary on recognizable lines adjacent to existing roads or around timber developments and provides, in addition, the best protection for the scenic features presently outside the wilderness boundaries. The precedent here is not unlike that set in redrawing the boundaries of Crater Lake National Park to include such highly prized areas as Sphagnum Bog and Boundary Springs, the very name of the latter signifying the difficulty with running a legal boundary through the middle of a pristine scenic attraction -- one side managed for its esthetic and recreation values and the other potentially for development.

With one exception (the Track Timber Sale - see paragraph 2 below), it was never the intention of the Council to include within its boundary proposal any timber developments already sold or ready for sale, and it therefore is in complete agreement with the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in eliminating approximately 1,000 acres to exclude the Hebo Strips and Flying Pinto timber sales.

2. Roadless Area B6111 East of Diamond Peak Wilderness. This 5,850-acre area is one of the most critical areas in the entire Diamond-Thielsen proposal. It was not included in the Forest Service RARE II recommendations as an addition to Diamond Peak Wilderness. The primary reason for this is that the Forest Service desires to develop the area for timber production. At best it is marginal timber land with elevations ranging from 4,800 to 5,500 feet. It represents only three-tenths of one percent of the proposed harvest in the Deschutes National Forest management plan now in force.

In 1981 an initial sale was proposed for area B6111 known as the Track Timber Sale. It was appealed by the Diamond-Thielsen Resource Council on several grounds, and the appeal was upheld by the Regional Forester because the local forest failed to do site specific planning. The plan was redone by the Deschutes and was to have been sold next month, but now is in limbo waiting a decision on this wilderness legislation. The replanned Track sale consists of 29 clear-cuts and several other management prescriptions -- in total, some 860 acres in 40 harvest units in the preferred alternative.

The Deschutes also claims that the area is needed for other types of recreation use, such as snowmobiling, and that there is no conflict between timber harvest and this type of recreation because, following tree removal, roads will be blocked off and revegetated where trails are crossed. This management alternative overlooks the heavy cross-country ski use of the area. Furthermore, the Forest Service proposal for the eastern addition to Diamond Peak is in mid-slope -- a region that is an important backdrop for the esthetic enjoyment of travelers on Amtrac trains and motorists on Highway 58. The lodge at the southern end of Odell Lake is a primary focus-point for cross country skiers with trails leading directly from the lodge through a part of the planned timber sale area to Fawn Lake and other destinations in the Service-recommended addition to Diamond Peak Wilderness. The best snowmobile terrain is actually outside the area proposed here for wilderness [see section below on "Motorized Recreation"].

The difference between the House bill (H.R. 1149) and the 1979 Senate bill (S.2031) is that the former blankets in the additions to the Diamond Peak Wilderness as an integral part of the north unit of the proposed Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness, whereas the latter separates land allocations into two parts: Area A6111 as an addition to the Diamond Peak Wilderness (the same area recommended by the Forest Service in RARE II) and a National Conservation Area for roadless lands south of the Crescent-Summit Lake road.

3. Forest Service Road #211 between Crescent L ake and Summit Lake. We believe road #211 to Summit Lake should be closed as recommended in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, L and and Resource Management Plan, Deschutes National Forest, alternatives G and H, released in November, 1982. The road should be scarified and placed in use as a major horse trail (wide enough for two to ride abreast) -- a particularly logical solution since its eastern terminus is close to the new horse camp on the northwest side of Crescent Lake. Traffic counts were taken by the Deschutes National Forest on this road in the June-November seasons of 1980 and 1981. In the former year, use was an average of 25 cars per day; in the latter,31 cars per day. While the Crescent Lake District claims that they do not intend to upgrade this primitive road, as long as it is open there will be pressure to improve it which, in turn, will lead to aggravating the present destruction of vegetation, soil compaction, spur roads or parking areas, and possibly even questions of water purity in and around Summit Lake. Campers at present have no restrictions, but may drive off road #211 to any number of desirable primitive camp sites along the northwestern shoreline of this lake.

Summit Lake itself should be placed in wilderness to protect its fragile shoreline and to assure the purity of its waters. While this would cut out the use of motorized boats on the lake, we are not proposing that the lake be made unavailable to canoes, sailboats, and other non-motorized craft. We propose that the old Emigrant Pass road from the Willamette National Forest be kept open to the flat area near the lake for car and trailer access, with the public campground relocated to the side of the road away from the lake shore.

A part of the argument for placing Summit Lake in wilderness is that this 690-acre water body is the largest lake with true wilderness qualities among the approximately 20 lakes and reservoirs as large or larger than Summit which are found within a 75-mile radius. These 20 lakes, with a total surface acreage of 64,586, are all available for motorized uses. To preserve Summit in wilderness does not seem excessive when it is only 1.1 percent of the surface acreage of all these lakes.

4. Old Windigo Pass Road #2507. S.2031 did not include approximately 1,500 acres between Forest Service road #2507, the old Windigo Pass road, and road #2500, the new Windigo Pass road. In the past year the Diamond Lake District of the Umpqua National Forest closed the old road just above the North Umpqua primitive spur road. Road #2507 will quickly revert to a natural trail -- wide enough for two horses to ride abreast -- and like the Crescent-Summit Lake road if converted to a horse trail -- is immediately adjacent to a new horse camp built with National Scenic Trails money. The old road and the land in between the two roads should be included in the Wilderness, with road #2500 an appropriate and natural boundary.

While the old road (#2507) will be off limits to snowmobile use, the new road (#2500) remains open to this use and is not affected by this proposal.

5. Big Marsh Creek Road (Deschutes National Forest). S.2031 did not include about three and a half miles of the Marsh Creek road, but recommended a boundary that went around this valley. Engleman Spruce was first harvested on this road as a result of the blow-down from the Columbus Day storm of 1962. Very little, if any, development has taken place since. We believe that this road should be cut off at Otter Creek and allowed to revert to a natural trail. The canyon in its upper end is dramatic with steep head walls to Cappy and Tolo Mountains. There are several hidden meadows along the upper creek bed, interspersed with stringer trees -- ideal habitat for the elk which frequently migrate across the

Windigo Pass divide.

6. Miller Lake Area. S.2031 followed the boundary marked by the Forest Service RARE II recommendations. This meant a boundary on section lines considerably back from the southwestern shore of Miller Lake. There seems little reason not to bring the wilderness boundary as close to the road as possible. The slopes on the southwest side of the access road are relatively steep and not suitable for campground enlargement or for construction of a second camp in the immediate vicinity. The Council originally recommended a new horse camp be constructed near the Miller Lake campground. We believe this is a desirable future development and recommend that sufficient space be left near the access road for such a development.

7. Cinnamon Butte. Road #2711, which was not included in S.2031, is included in H.R.1149. This short road to Cinnamon Butte and the longer road to Wits End (#2788) were placed off limits to snowmobiles by the Diamond Lake District. The Forest Service has used the Butte for a lookout and now maintains electronic communication devices on top. Originally the Diamond-Thielsen Resource Council recommended leaving this road (#2711) out of the wilderness in deference to the Service's desire to have vehicular access to the lookout. However, if the Service plans to phase out this lookout and only needs to check occasionally on its communication devices on the Butte, perhaps this access can be by trail, or made a management-access exception under section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act, since it is only two and one-half miles from the Diamond Lake Highway. It would, in our opinion, result in a more manageable boundary to eliminate this break in the protected line along the west side of the south unit of the proposed wilderness.

8. National Conservation Area designation. The 1979 Senate bill designated 79,000 acres of the Diamond-Thielsen as a National Conservation Area. The bill and the Committee report (#96-421) stated that this alternative classification was necessary in order (1) to allow flexibility to control insect infestation and (2) to accommodate motorized recreation. However, in view of the negligible amount of infestation and motorized use of Diamond-Thielsen, we believe the National Conservation designation is unnecessary.

Insect Infestation

The Forest Service, because of its "purist" stand in regard to management of Wilderness, has been concerned that wilderness classification of the southwest portion of Diamond-Thielsen would prevent its use of various techniques to stop what it considers to be a threat to the lodgepole pine by the mountain pine beetle. A recent aerial survey, however, demonstrates that only a fraction of the area contains mountain pine beetles and that less than ten acres shows evidence of new infestation. While this statement comes from the Resource Assistant, Diamond Lake District, in a conversation of January 19, 1983, a more recent check (August, 1983) does not reveal any substantial additional problems.

Even if insect infestation were to become a severe problem in Diamond-Thielsen, Congress has already provided adequate authority for the Forest Service to handle insect infestation in wilderness. In the House Interior Committee Report 95-540 on the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 (July 27, 1977, p. 6), the

Committee stated that

> Section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act permits any measures necessary to control fire, insect outbreaks or disease in wilderness areas. This includes the use of mechanized equipment, the building of fire roads, fire towers, fire breaks or fire pre-suppression facilities where necessary, and other techniques for fire control. In short, anything necessary for the protection of the public health or safety is clearly permissible.

By including an "alternative" National Conservation Area classification in an Oregon Wilderness Act, the Senate would, by negative implication, be embracing the purist approach toward wilderness management that Senator Hatfield and others find objectionable. We urge the Senate Committee to reinforce the House Interior Committee's statement by providing comparable direction to the Forest Service in its management of the Diamond-Thielsen and other wilderness areas.

Motorized Recreation

In 1979 representatives of the timber industry and the Carter administration claimed that wilderness designation of Diamond-Thielsen was not appropriate because of the substantial amount of snowmobiling and other motorized use of the area [see testimony by Arnold Ewing and Rupert Cutler before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Hearings on the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979, Sept. 27, 1979, pp. 514-515 and 531-534]. This information was clearly erroneous. Motorized recreation use of Diamond-Thielsen's roadless areas is miniscule. In 1979 hikers, cross-countryskiers, horse riders, and other non-motorized users outnumbered motorized users by a ratio of about 13.4 to 1. These figures were collected by the Forest Service for the RARE II recommendations (see appendix I attached hereto). More recent data for the south unit of the Diamond-Thielsen proposal (i.e., the Windigo-Thielsen roadless area on the Umpqua National Forest) shows that the ratio supporting non-motorized uses has grown even bigger: In FY 1982, for example, the number of total visitor days was 5,500 of which only about 200 were snowmobile useage. Nearly 5,300 visitor days were by non-motorized users (from the Recreation Information Management Report on Use Statistics). In 1981 fiscal year approximately 6,600 visitor days were recorded for the Windigo-Thielsen area, of which 1,900 were in that section recommended for "further planning" in RARE II, and of these, only about 200 were motorized users. These figures seem to indicate that the claims made by officials of the Northwest Timber Association (Dennis Hayward and others) ignoring "the traditional uses of these areas for sightseeing, dispersed roaded camping, snowmobiling ..." simply are unfounded. The only existing snowmobile route, for example, that is closed if the legislation is enacted is the route from Crescent Lake to Summit Lake (the Forest Service, in its management plan, closed Wits End road and the North Umpqua spur road). The Windigo Pass route is available in H.R. 1149, as is the route from the vicinity of Diamond Lake Lodge paralleling Highway 138 around the south end of the wilderness. In fact, the House Committee specifically made provision for such use by modifying the original proposal in moving the boundary 300 feet east of highway 138.

Meanwhile, the Forest Service has granted snowmobilers access to the summit of Mt. Bailey, and the National Park Service has reaffirmed snowmobiling access to the rim of Crater Lake. In addition, there are over 100 miles of groomed snowmobile trails that emanate from Diamond Lake, as well as extensive trails near Miller Lake and Maiden Peak to the east and north of Diamond-Thielsen.

Snowmobiling in wilderness received the attention of Congress during consideration of the Gospel Hump Wilderness in Idaho. The Senate, at the urging of Senator McClure, proposed an elaborate procedure to provide for limited snowmobile use. The Conference Committee for the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 -- of which Senator Hatfield was a member -- decided to delete the snowmobiling provision. The report states:

> While the conferees recognized the fact that this use was to be extremely limited, it was felt that such a provision could establish a precedent for more extensive snowmobiling or other motorized vehicular use within other units of the National Wilderness Preservation System and that such a precedent should not be established. [H.R. Rep. 95-861, Jan. 31, 1978, pp. 15-16]

Instead of allowing snowmobiles inside the wilderness, the conferees specified that three roads outside the wilderness were to be marked and maintained for snowmobiling. We urge the Senate Committee to adopt a similar approach by specifying the Windigo Pass road and other existing routes for continued use and maintenance, while making no provision for snowmobiling within the Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness.

* * * * *

In the frantic rush to meet deadlines for wilderness hearings like these -- and in the emotional bias often shown by witnesses on both sides -- what is forgotten is that wilderness as a concept is a very complicated idea as well as complex land use designation. Wilderness is so much more than recreation!

I recently had the privilege of critically reviewing a young English professor's manuscript for the University of Wisconsin Press. My reading shocked me into the realization that my personal perception of wilderness needed a 180-degree "correction." From an essentially anthropomorphic view of wilderness -- Man in or near the center -- I found myself swinging radically to the biocentric view which places Man "in the corner" (so to speak) as an equal with all the other forces that shape the land and make the ecological system work. This prompted me to write a review of the new edition of Roderick Nash's classic, Wilderness and the American Mind. With the permission of the Committee, I would like to submit a copy for the record. I do this not as a substitute for the professor's manuscript, but in the hope that it will remind you, Senator, and your colleagues that we are dealing with a highly significant idea in wilderness.

I am happy to say that the University did decide to publish the manuscript (and, in fact, awarded it a prize as the best first book published by an author). Michael Cohen is the author. The title on the manuscript is John Muir's Pathless Way: The Ecologcal Consciousness and Recreation of America. Watch for it this winter -- it may change your perceptions, too!

In closing, I would like to quote from another author I recently discovered, an architect who is familiar with the housing industry and the design of family homes. Robert Brown Butler's The Ecological House [Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Morgan & Morgan, 1981] is a highly provocative book. In the first chapter he describes a famous solar house near New York City that has received much publicity and which he feels is imperfectly formed. Regretting its excessive volume ("four floors tall"), Butler asks a series of questions which call into account the consumption of various substances used in construction of the building, ending, "And how about the environments impaired during all these operations: the resources exhausted, and the square miles of landscape rendered unfit for developing and collecting future fuels and materials?"

He answers his rhetorical questions:

> This ravaging is destroying the one last great resource we need to sustain ourselves: wilderness. Relating to this is a fundamental ecological fact: in this country, every square mile of city requires approximately 49 square miles of wilderness to purify its water, recycle its air, absorb its wastes, moderate its climate, and provide a substantial portion of its citizens' food and fiber needs without economic cost or human management. Even in suburban areas, the ratio is about 1 to 17. Thus as we destroy wilderness, we not only reduce our future opportunities to prosper, we degrade what we have already created.
>
> What is the answer? If there is one simple rule for guiding ourselves toward economical and comfortable shelter, it is this: always go the way that involves the least destruction of wilderness... (pp. 3-4).

For 40 years I have been roaming the western wilderness. It has become a spiritual lesson for me. I pray it will for you, too, Senator. Thank you.

Appendix I

DISPERSED RECREATION IN THE DIAMOND-THIELSEN PROPOSAL

(In Visitor-Days per Year)

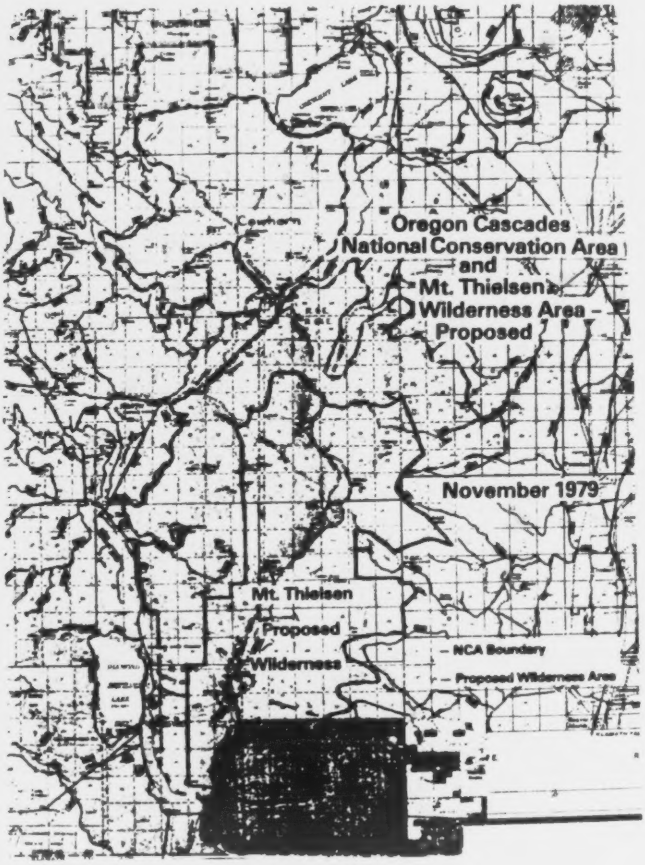
Roadless Area	Motorized	Non-Motorized
Odell - Total	0	1,500
Cowhorn - Total	600	5,300
Umpqua NF	500	1,600
Willamette NF	100	2,100
Deschutes NF	0	1,600
Windigo-Thielsen	100	2,600
Umpqua NF	100	2,000
Deschutes NF	0	300
Winema NF	0	300
Diamond-Thielsen - Total	700	9,400

Ratio of Non-Motorized to Motorized Use = 13.4/1

[Above data from the RARE II statistical
material, 1979]

Appendix II

The Diamond-Thielsen area as envisioned in S.2031


Cowhorn
Oregon Cascades National Conservation Area and Mt. Thielsen Wilderness Area – Proposed
November 1979
Mt. Thielsen Proposed Wilderness
NCA Boundary
Proposed Wilderness Area

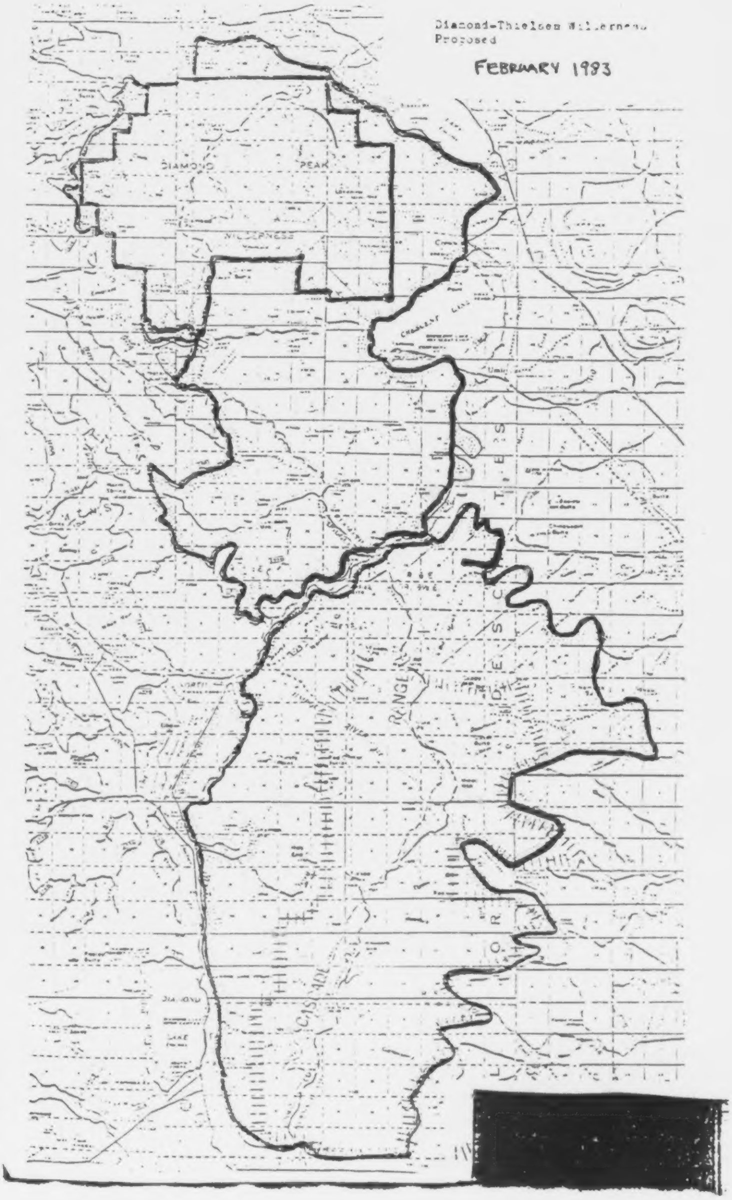
○

(from Senate REport 96-421)

Appendix III

The north and south units of the Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness

H.R. 1149
(3-21-83)


Diamond-Thielsen Wilderness
Proposed
FEBRUARY 1983
DIAMOND PEAK
WILDERNESS
CRESCENT LAKE
CASCADE
RANGE
DIAMOND
LAKE

[redacted]

STATEMENT OF DIGGER COSTELLOE

Mr. COSTELLOE. Senator Hatfield and staff, I am Digger Costelloe and I'm a native Oregonian, probably the oldest one in the building.

You've heard the word wilderness a lot of times today, so I'm going to kind of stay away from it. I'm going to tell you how to kill a stream.

There is no way that we can deny that road building and clear-cutting kills streams. A quick look at the South Umpqua River drainage will convince you of that. I logged and built roads for 30 years and have killed as many streams as the next timber beast. I'm not proud of it, but I know at least what I'm talking about.

With grading, ditching, culverts, bridges, hard surfaces, modern logging roads are well engineered to promote rapid runoff of water. Cutbanks and hillside grades cross-cut all the natural seepage courses and cause water to run off within hours or even within minutes, rather than seeping down through the duff, the soil and the tree roots to eventually reach the stream weeks or even months later.

Boulder Creek, at its confluence with the North Umpqua, contributes 18 percent of the river's flow during the summer's months. A fish biologist from the Oregon Fish and Game Commission has said that Boulder Creek water is too cold for a fish hatchery. Let's keep it cold and let's keep it flowing. At the same time, let's save a few million feet of old-growth timber in what amounts to a savings account to be used in the event of a national emergency.

As to the concern about job loss because of wilderness designation, let us consider that the 6 million board feet of timber the Forest Service terms as annual allowable cut in the Boulder Creek drainage would run all the mills in Douglas County less than 24 hours. A year's production of logs would run our installed capacity—I'm going to quit in a minute—only 1 day. The common cold causes more job loss than that.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM LASSWELL, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREG.

Mr. LASSWELL. Senator Hatfield, my name is Bill Lasswell. I've known you perhaps, I think 11 or 12 years more than Jody Nolte and perhaps three more than Mr. Card. [Laughter.]

Senator HATFIELD. This is not a alumni reunion, you know, gentlemen. [Laughter.]

Mr. LASSWELL. I'm district attorney for Douglas County, and I've lived in Douglas County all of my life. My principal form of recreaton is hiking. I hike between 6 and 7 hundred miles in wilderness trails each year. I am intimately acquainted with all of the three proposed areas in Douglas County. I'm a day hiker; I don't backpack. I get up in the dark and I start on the trail at 3 or 4 in the morning and I end it up after sunset.

Wilderness hiking means four basic things to me. To me, it is the ultimate form of exercise to hike up the steep mountain trail, which involves a small amount of pain and a great amount of pleasure.

No. 2, it's the best way to reduce tension that I know of. During the course of a week in my office, we have constant adversial confrontations. I get out there, everything is put into perspective—the wilderness dissolves all those tensions.

Third, it's an excellent way to get to know your State and your county. I've learned I'd say 10 times more about Douglas County in the 10 years I've been hiking that all the other 38 years preceding that.

And finally, and most importantly to me, I find that it is a tremendous aesthetic and inspirational experience. There is nothing like being out on the trail and watching the dawn happen, and watch the sunrise come over the mountains. The only one else there are the animals and you and, of course, at dawn, the animals come out in the greatest number. And that is a great inspiration, and it makes you realize what a wonderful world we live in. And I feel the same at sunset, too.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF ROBIN E. WAY, SECRETARY-TREASURER, ROGUE-UMPQUA DIVIDE WILDERNESS GROUP

Mr. **Way**. Thank you, Senator Hatfield, for the chance to tell you about the Rogue-Umpqua Divide. My name is Robin Way from Tiller.

First of all, I bring to your attention this petition bearing the signatures of 240 residents or workers of the south Umpqua Valley who support the Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness. I also speak for homegrown reforestation of Days Creek, a worker-owned cooperative that has supported the wilderness for many years.

The Divide is a beautiful little wilderness, one that Douglas County can always be proud of. It has everything a wilderness should have. No wonder it got the highest Wilderness rating of any area on the Umpqua National Forest under RARE I.

A small part of the Divide, it is true, is a scenic area, but such a classification is inadequate. The boundaries can be changed every 5 years, and logging and roadbuilding are permitted to make it more accessible to motorists. Also, the scenic area does not include the best of the Divide country and does not protect other natural values, particularly essential watersheds.

Next to its sterling wilderness qualities, watershed protection is the most important reason for wilderness protection. The Divide protects the headwaters to more than 40 percent of the Upper South Umpqua River. Castle Rock Fork, which is mostly outside of the scenic area, is the very lifeblood of the river and the heart of the wilderness. It contributes by itself more than 25 percent of the upper river's waterflow and the river's coldest water, besides.

Castle Rock Fork is essential to anadromous fish habitat on the entire South Umpqua River. But even if we were to ignore the Divide's outstanding wilderness and watershed qualities, there are compelling reasons to believe that timber harvesting would not be cost effective. There are a number of factors involved, but they all originate with the poor quality of soils found there. Most of the soils are rocky, shallow, and on steep slopes. They are prone to mass wasting following roadbuilding and logging.

It is for these reasons—high wilderness character, essential watersheds, poor soils, costly roads, and below-average regeneration—that the Forest Service has not intruded too much on the Divide. And it is for these reasons, but especially for its wilderness values, the Rogue-Umpqua Divide should be set aside once and for all.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you, Mr. Way.

STATEMENT OF YVONNE M. KNOUSE

Ms. **Knouse**. Yvonne Knouse. It is tragically sad when a nation of people and their government do not have an intense pride and love of the grandeur and diversification of their natural environment; that they do not have the moral greatness to establish and fiercely defend a practice that when 1 acre of forest is commercially cut, a matching acre is also saved and protected.

Wilderness should be valued for untapped sources of natural heritage, for the significant elements of natural diversity, for the ecosystems and interdependency of varied species of plants and animals, for the nutrients and energy cycles supplied by standing dead trees and downed logs, for opportunities for future contributions of plants and wildlife to human life, for continued healthy fisheries and stream drainages, for natural laboratory observations, and certainly, to be valued as the remaining fragments of man's once glorious natural environmental birthright. These are eliminated when trees are harvested.

Trees may be considered a renewable resource, but wilderness is more than trees. It is a natural system of interchange; it is a wealth of continual natural life discoveries, and it is nonrenewable.

Maximum allocation of wilderness is needed for many reasons, and not the least of them is a safety valve for the timber industry itself. Wilderness will be the last stands of natural environment unaltered by man from which to learn more about natural forests if the experiments of man-made forests do not meet the tests of time.

Wilderness is destined to be the cushion that provides health, knowledge, pleasure, and the blessings of our after-bearers.

Morally and practically, there should be no question as to the wilderness status for the 1.0 million acres in this bill or any other bill added to the present shockingly small designated wilderness in Oregon. Wilderness is not a luxury, it is a necessity for the aftertime.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you. [Applause.]

[The prepared statement of Ms. Knouse follows:]

TO THE HONORABLE MARK O. HATFIELD, UNITED STATES SENATOR:
TO THE U. S. SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE:

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony concerning the Oregon Wilderness Bill HR 1149.

I represent myself, an individual, and I am not promoted or financed by any organization or firm. My credentials are the experiences of observations from youth to white hair and the resulting conviction that wilderness is not a luxury but that wilderness is indeed very much of a necessity.

Wilderness should be wilderness for the sake of a forest, not as an issue of recreation nor of commerce.

Wilderness areas should be considered as untapped sources of natural heritage, as ecological units for themselves, as natural observation laboratories, and certainly as the remaining fragments of man's once glorious natural environment birthright.

It is tragically sad when a nation of people and their government do not have an intense pride and love of the grandeur and diversification of their natural environment; that they do not have the moral and intellectual greatness to establish and fiercely defend a practice that when one acre of forest is commercially cut, a matching acre is also saved and protected.

Federal lands belong to all of the citizens of the United States. Federal stewardship of federal lands for all its people is glaringly eroded, and the vision of a future of natural lands is grimly dim. The government of all of the people is in commercial partnership with the timber industry. An attitude of "local ownership" of federal timberlands prevails, and distrust of the government on any side of the issue is established.

The timber industry is here to stay. It provides a product and a livelihood. Whatever part of the U. S. forests on which harvesting begins, that part is destined to become a revolving and repetitious tree farm -- a commodity from seedling to harvest. In the process of the very first cut, many significant elements of natural diversity, ecosystems and varied species of plants and wildlife are eliminated; the nutrients and energy cycles from standing dead trees and downed logs are destroyed; and even today it is recognized that nutritional substances of the soils are considerably altered.

Wilderness areas, however, retain the natural cycle of vegetation, the interdependency within the various ecological systems, and the untapped opportunities for future contributions of plants and wildlife to human life.

Trees may be considered a renewable resource, but wilderness is more than trees. It is a natural system of interchange, it is a wealth of continual natural life discoveries and, once gone, it is non-renewable.

Logging began accelerating about 40 years ago. Reforestation has not kept the same pace. Who accepts the responsibility for this failure and will the situation continue? When wilderness became an issue, much of the earlier publicity of glowing reports on research resulting in high quality growth and high yield has been submerged by baseless propoganda of loss of jobs. Is this because reforestation research has really not provided hope for a somewhat secure future of continuing made-made forests and the industry? Or is it because it is not conducive to broadcast successes which may be self-defeating to the present anti-wilderness arguments? These questions are posed in all seriousness, as I believe the unknown answers are significantly pertinent to the importance of wilderness and the future of our forests, as well as the timber industry.

If increased tree production, resulting from research, is factual and holds as bright a future as touted to be, then the trees in the proposed wilderness areas in this Wilderness Bill will never be needed for harvesting.

By the same token, if successful new methods and maximum quality reforestation have not been, or are not, practiced by private timberland owners and the federal government, then the citizens of this nation are being deluded and betrayed by false premises and fool's gold to sacrifice their natural environment and all that it embraces.

If, however, maximum reforestation is established on both public and private lands and, if it is then determined that regeneration has not, and may not, reach the anticipated performance, then man has more to learn about natural forests in relation to man-made forests and tree farming. Only many natural areas of wilderness of substantial sizes and varied elevations will provide him with the factors for hopeful recovery from his high pace of cut and low pace of care.

Man has many high achievements in research. But he also has a long list of testimonials to his ego and prowess in the overkill of natural resources, and his need to remedy his misjudgments and greed. A generous allocation of wilderness is needed for many reasons, and not the least of them is a safety valve for the future of the timber industry itself - and a second chance for everyone!

Harvesting, replanting and growth of trees through the entire cycle back to a mature man-made forest have had only a relatively short term experience by private owners and the government. Present serious scientific studies for high yield purposes may or may not have indicated a way, but is it certain that they are providing a long-range proven way? It is unknown. Why, then, should any inch of the last stands of natural environment, this country's wilderness, ever become a secondary consideration to a commodity use -- to become a vestige to a use that has yet to account for a regeneration lag and possible limitations?

I do not think this nation can afford to be without an ample supply of wilderness. I emphasize the words "afford" and "supply". It is a critical concern that citizens are not compromised by decisions made for expediency in lieu of study, wisdom, foresight and safety for the future; nor should a government be put into a position whereby, in the future, any present shortsightedness will be a serious regret.

Senator Hatfield, and Honorable Members of this committee, the magnitude of future consequences in this matter is dependent on the wisdom of your judgment, and your subsequent actions and leadership. Prior to this hearing to obtain public input (held by the Honorable Mark O. Hatfield, United States Senator, August 29, 1983, at Kresge Auditorium, Salem, Oregon), the newspapers quoted Senator Hatfield as stating that HR 1149 has too much proposed wilderness. If this is true, then such predetermination places the proponents of wilderness in the position of having to beg. Therefore, with respect and sincerety, I will beg.

Please, all members of the committee, I beg of you, to not delete any sites nor reduce any of the acreages in HR 1149. Please do not sacrifice the future benefits of a natural heritage for the demands of the NOW. Wilderness is destined to become the cushion that provides health, pleasure, knowledge and blessings of our afterbearers.

Morally and practically there should be no question as to wilderness status for the 1.1 million acres in this bill, added to the present shockingly small designated 1.2 million acres of wilderness in Oregon.

Wilderness is a necessity for the aftertime.

Respectfully

Yvonne M. Knouse

Yvonne M. Knouse
1662 Whistlers Lane
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
Phone (503) 496-3835

August 25, 1983

STATEMENT OF JIM VanLOAN, STEAMBOAT INN

Mr. VanLoan. Senator, good afternoon. My name is Jim VanLoan, and I won't enter into the lists of relationships and ages.

My family operates the steamboat Inn on the North Umpqua River. We are a tourist-dependent business. During the height of our season, we employ 15 to 20 people. Our tourist business is largely confined to fishermen who come to the North Umpqua to pursue the summer steelhead. We are currently suffering through one of the worst fishing seasons on record in one of the poorest decades on record.

The temperature of the North Umqpua is critical to steelhead and salmon of all age classes. Boulder Creek is one of the most valuable contributers of cold clear water that the North Umpqua has.

I happen to believe that the management of the Umpqua National Forest is perhaps the best in our Nation. Even so, I believe that the importance of Boulder Creek's role as a natural thermostat cannot be overstated. If Boulder Creek's waterhed is managed for timer, temperatures will rise, siltation will increase, fewer fish will survive.

The North Umpqua has a fishery with an estimate value of $14½ million annually. Boulder Creek is an important factor in that fishery. View the fishery as a renewable resource on an annual basis, and it becomes a significant factor in the eonomic health of the State of Oregon.

As we become more dependent upon tourism for the financial well-being of our State, fish cease to be an amenity and become a commodity, just like trees. I urge your support of H.R. 1149 in its present form.

Thank you, Senator.

Mr. Swisher. I feel like an outsider, but I have written to your office and I do appreciate the answers that you gave me on problems dealing with the insurance problems I had.

STATEMENT OF OTIS D. SWISHER

Mr. Swisher. Otis Swisher from Medford. I speak on behalf of my sons, Mark, Stephen, Paul, and myself.

I believe that the support of H.R. 1149 is a position of moderation, that it's a reasonable compromise for wilderness in Oregon. I think there are four good reasons that are listed, and I will ask you to read them on your own.

In the last three paragraphs, I think this is the meat of my philosophy: That if given a 1.2-million acre wilderness bill with a known effect on average reduction in lumber output over the next 50 years would be 3 percent or less, according to Darius Adams' model used by the U.S. Forest Service in their timber planning. I believe that over that period of time the timber industry can learn to adapt, knowing that it has 70 percent of the available timber to look forward to.

I might say parenthetically, it's only fair that the timber industry should adapt as they're expecting the wildlife of those old-growth wildlife habitats to adapt when they decimate these.

With a stable log supply almost guaranteed, the—2 mintues? OK. I'll ask you please to read carefully the last two paragraphs.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. I will. Thank you very much, Mr. Swisher.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Swisher follows:]

AUG. 25, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Today I speak for myself, Otis Swisher of Medford, Oregon, and for my sons Mark, Stephen, and Paul.

I believe that support for the full 1.2 million acres of wilderness as passed in HR 1149 is a "position of moderation" and is a reasonable compromise for wilderness in Oregon.

I know that you are aware of the many thoughtful Oregonians who have the calm, yet deeply held, conviction that wilderness benefits are long-term, and are every bit as important as timber production. Some of these benefits include:

1) protection of water sheds with the accompanying maintenance of water quality for human consumption as well as for fisheries
2) old growth wildlife habitat for both big game species and for the often overlooked non-game species, birds, reptiles, and amphibians
3) recreation values which will predictably increase both in $$ values and in personal importance
4) scientific study areas with maintenance of the gene pool and the attendant potential compounds and derivatives for human health.

Given a 1.2 million acre wilderness bill, where the known effect on the average reduction in lumber output over the next 50 years would be 3% or less (Darius Adams' model, used by the US Forest Service in its timber planning), I believe that the timber industry can learn to adapt, knowing that it has 97% of the available timber to look forward to.

With a stable log supply almost guaranteed, the timber industry should be able to work itself away from its present boom or bust type of industry, away from the wild fluctuations and the highly speculative bidding which has characterized it of late, so that is should be able to --- if you will excuse the Darwinian reference --- weed out the sick and the weak among it and thereby become a changed but healthy basic industry for Oregon.

In summary, I believe that more than 1.2 million acres of wilderness for Oregon is desireable and justifiable. But, the exchange of 1.2 million acres for wilderness for the release of 2 million acres of timber can probably be lived with. To offer any less than that, say only about 1/2 of that acreage for wilderness, would put the public in the unacceptable position of Esau of the old testament. It may have been said about Esau, but it cannot be said about the American public, that we despised our birthright, nor that we are willing to give up our birthright to wilderness for a mess of pottage of sawlogs.

Thank you for this chance to bring my views to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Otis D. Swisher

Otis D. Swisher 1002 S. Oakdale Medford, Oregon 97501

STATEMENT OF JIM A. ARNESON, UMPQUA VALLEY AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. ARNESON. Central to our organization's mission is the preservation of diversity. The wonder of nature is due in large part to its diversity, not just its land forms, which in Douglas County includes three mountain ranges, the seashore, and river valleys, but its habitats.

Although some of the wood products industry dispute whether wildlife is dependent upon a natural environment, a diverse natural environment, it is not a matter of dispute among biologists. It is clear that many of our wild creatures depend on old growth—mountain lion, martin, goshawk, to name a few—just as many are dependent on clearcuts and new forests.

But the need for diversity of old growth is not limited to animals and birds. Old-growth forests contain trees from 200 to 500 years of age, compared to the maximum age of 70 in an intensively managed forest. An even-aged, intensively managed Douglas fir forest is no more representative of our natural forests than a high school student body is representative of the human race. We need age in humans and in our forests.

In Douglas County, Wassen Creek represents the Coast Range; Boulder Creek, an intact low-elevation watershed of the Old Cascades; Rogue-Umpqua Divide, a higher elevation portion of the Cascades, with lakes, meadows and open ridges; and Windigo Thielsen, the highest portion of the High Cascades. These areas, which are in the Orgeon Wilderness bill and included in the 3.4 million acres that we have previously recommended for wilderness protection, are a diverse sampling of our wild and natural Oregon.

We support the enlightened step taken by the House and we encourage you to take the bill one step further and add an additional 2 million acres to the bill.

STATEMENT OF JIM SOFRA, INDEPENDENT TROLL FISHERMEN OF OREGON

Mr. SOFRA. Senator and staff, my name is Jim Sofra. I represent the Independent Troll Fishermen of Oregon, which is a Coos Bay cooperative. The Coos Bay cooperative is supported by Coos Bay area AFL–CIO, Coos County Commissioners, Port of Coos Bay, the del Norte, Humboldt and Brookings Marketing Association, and the Washington Troller's Association. I also represent the fishermen in my home port of Florence, Oreg.

In terms of jobs and unemployment, stream rehabilitation and salmon enhancement are the sanest future goals for the coastal areas. We don't want polluting industries, and we think our best bet is in the bio industries.

The native gene pool is being destroyed along with the habitat and I think one of the things we need to address is the fact that we're going to need those native gene pools in case of any problems it looks like the stray fish were having this year.

I think that wildlife management and nurturing these areas may prove to be the major share of the coastal economy in the future.

The knowledge and benefits in terms of stream-management knowledge and related jobs are enough to justify these, the designation of these lands as wilderness areas.

Logging them is not the only way of providing an income from these areas, as I think the fishing situation of this year shows. All these areas are extremely sensitive to sedimentation and slumping of the headwall areas, and the state of the coastal economy has forcefully brought home to many coastal communities the impact of declining fisheries and environment.

Cummins Creek is typical of the type of stream we're trying to protect here. It's steep-sided in many areas, logged previously, very sensitive to headwall slump, and an excellent grade of fall fish—sometimes over 30 pounds. I like catching them.

We feel that the best way of obtaining the cooperation needed for the international management of ocean resources is to set an example ourselves.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

I would only remind the audience that they're taking time away from the panel when they interrupt with applause.

Go ahead.

STATEMENT OF RANDY RANCOURT, MULTNOMAH ANGLERS AND HUNTERS CLUB OF PORTLAND AND SAVE OREGON'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. **Rancourt**. My name is Randy Rancourt from Portland. I appear before you today as legislative chairman of the Multnomah Anglers and Hunters Club of Portland, celebrating the centennial year of our founding, and also as vice president, Save Oregon's Natural Resources, an organization comprised of several sportsman's clubs in the greater Portland area.

H.R. 1149 passed by the House is one of the most important bills that the Senate will consider upon resumption of Congress as far as Oregonians are concerned.

Taxes, foreign policy, social security, unemployment, inflation, and other problems that the Congress faces today can all be resolved in time. However, the loss of wilderness is fixed and irreversible. It is an area where nature is still overlord, ruling the land with one thought in mind: To preserve its magnificent beauty, quiet, and solitude and prohibiting the noise, chaos of logging equipment, trucks, and other motorized vehicles.

The North Fork John Day complex cries for preservation with its prime elk habitat and spawning grounds for native steelhead and salmon. This is our No. 1 priority.

Other areas that we feel should become sanctuaries, protected from encroachment by man's ambitions and be accorded wilderness designation are as follows:

Columbia Gorge, 69,000 acres; White River Canyon, 15,000 acres; Roaring River, 270,000 acres; Metolius Breaks, 10,900; Three Sisters Additions, 215,000 Acres; Crater Lake, 171,000 acres; and the Oregon Dunes, 25,800 acres.

We plead the case for a minimum of 1.2 million acres, although there are other critical areas that should be considered.

Upon the resumption of Congress, we respectfully request that you apply pressure toward exacting an adequate Oregon Wilderness bill. Generations to come will forever be grateful for preserving a small part of Oregon's outstanding beauty in its natural state and the protection of its unsurpassed fish and wildlife.

Senator HATFIELD. You beat the light.

Thank you very much. That was a very fine panel.

Mr. Commissioner, do you start off?

Mr. VIAN. Good afternoon, Senator Hatfield. I'm Bill Vian, chairman of the Douglas County Board of Commissioners.

I would like to introduce the following members of our panel testifying today: Bill Markham, State representative, District 46; Joyce Morgan, Southern Oregon Resource Alliance; Glen Birchfield, local organized labor representative; JoAnn Motschenbacher, Rosenburg Chamber of Commerce; and Mike Saperstein of Douglas Timber Operators is last.

We will be testifying in that order.

STATEMENT OF BILL VIAN, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, DOUGLAS COUNTY OREG.

Mr. VIAN. The significant dependence of Douglas County on the timber industry has been hammered home during the past 2 years. Our county has witnessed widespread unemployment, business failures, and tremendous reductions in local government revenue. These impacts were the result of a depressed forest products industry. We are slowly beginning to improve our economic health. The point is, the timber industry is and always will be the lifeblood of Douglas County.

Congressman Weaver's bill, H.R. 1149, will designate approximately 135,500 acres in four areas of Douglas county as wilderness. These areas represent over 22 million board feet of annual harvest. Should these areas become wilderness, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management will immediately reduce their timber sale program.

Just as the timber industry is the lifeblood of Douglas County, public timber supply is the lifeblood of our local wood products industry. Without raw materials to operate their plants, our companies are out of business. Weaver's bill represents 400 to 500 jobs lost at the most inopportune time. This reduction in timber supply will also impact county revenues, thereby forcing us to cut back our services even more than we have.

H.R. 1149 will also restrict many other uses besides timber management. Douglas County maintains a valuable communications site on top of Cinnamon Butte in the Diamond-Thielsen proposed wilderness area. Wilderness designation will require removal of this equipment, and leave our sheriff's department without a vital communication link to support the services.

Wilderness will also prohibit many types of traditional recreational uses such as vehicle camping, motorcycling, snowmobiling, and Christmas tree cutting. Our county needs more developed recreational opportunities. We do not need more of our land locked up for only a few to enjoy.

Senator, it is not as though Douglas County residents do not have ample opportunity for official wilderness experience. There are four wilderness within 85 miles of Roseburg totaling 488,000 acres. In addition, there are thousands of acres de facto wilderness in different Forest Service land-use classifications and in county, State and national parks.

As elected officials, the Board of Commissioners feel that we are representing the vast majority of our community when we oppose wilderness designation for any lands in Douglas County. We are particularly disturbed to see large amounts of commercial forestland included in H.R. 1149. These lands represent tax revenues and, most importantly, jobs. However, being involved with this issue for such a long period of time has shown the need to resolve the issue. California RARE II decision has jeopardized a large percentage of Umpqua National Forest allowable-harvest level. We recognize the need for compromise to achieve resolution of the issue.

The Umpqua Chapter of Southern Oregon Resource Alliance has proposed a compromise plan for the wilderness issue in Douglas County. SORA will present their plan very shortly.

Although historically opposed to additional wilderness, we endorse SORA's plan only in the interest of resolving the controversy. We feel SORA's plan partially satisfies all aspects of the community. It includes the highly scenic and unique portions of Boulder Creek and Windigo-Thielsen, and proposes strong release language for the nonwilderness area. SORA's plan is one we can all live with and not have a devastating on our economic well being.

STATEMENT OF BILL MARKHAM, OREGON STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT NO. 46

Mr. MARKHAM. Senator Hatfield, I'm here today to reaffirm my opposition to excessive wilderness designation in my legislative district. Our community's prosperity is directly linked to the health of our local wood products industry. Continual reductions in the public timber supply has weakened the strength of our once very strong industry. Further withdrawals due to wilderness designations will only serve to harm our timber-dependent communities. Jobs are the issue, and 4 to 500 of them will be lost if H.R. 1149 is passed. The vast majority of my constituents do not want to lose that many jobs, and I'm sure you do not either.

Examining Congressman Weaver's bill closely, one can see that he did not expect to pass the bill as written. The boundaries drawn are indiscriminate and were not followed up with field review, to my knowledge. All of these areas in Douglas County include existing roads, structures and numerous clearcut and partial-cut units. The wilderness quality of these types of inclusions baffle me. Even more irresponsible are the large areas of valuable commercial forestlands within the Boulder Creek and the Rogue-Umpqua Divide areas. These areas have no unique scenic characteristics. This valuable timberland was obviously only included to serve as a bargaining chip.

Lately, the preservationists' rally cry for wilderness has been the protection of water quality. Senator, I'm sure you realize how misplaced this concern is. The purpose of wilderness is to preserve special, scenic and unique natural areas. Protection of the critical resources is achieved through the Federal land management process. The National Forest Management Act clearly requires the Forest Service to protect soil and water resources as well as wildlife habitat.

The Castle Rock Fork portion of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide is an excellent example of the misuse of the wilderness system. The popular scenic areas in the Rogue-Umpqua Divide are already protected by the special-interst scenic area and the unroaded dispersed recreation. H.R. 1149 includes these areas, plus thousands of acres of valuable commercial forest land. The preservationists's reason behind these inclusions is that the wilderness designation is essential to protect the integrity of Castle Rock Creek and the South Umpqua River. Those of us who have been around Douglas County all of our lives know that multiple-use management can and does protect water quality. Maintaining the high water quality of Castle Rock Fork and also Boulder Creek does not require the locking up of these areas in wilderness.

Senator, I'm fully aware of the long-standing debate over our roadless areas in southern Oregon. Although in the past I have been opposed to additional wilderness, I endorse the SORA compromise. I see SORA's plan as the only reasonable way to resolve the issue. The two wilderness areas recommended by SORA would preserve the highly popular scenic areas, without severely impacting our local economy. And I urge you to consider their plan.

I would like to introduce into the record a resolution passed by the Umpqua Chapter of the Society of American Foresters and approved by both their State and national offices. Senator this organization is an organization of resource professionals and scientists who have the education and experience necessary to prepare managers for our forestlands. SAF membership includes educators, researchers, public land managers, as well as private foresters. These are the people we should be looking to for direction in resolving wilderness debate. In their resolution, the Society of American Foresters oppose H.R. 1149, and suggest the acreage of the Carter and Reagan administrations recommendations.

Opposition to H.R. 1149 is widespread and includes many diverse groups. However, when groups such as SAF, who are particularly well-qualified to make land-use decisions, oppose the Weaver bill, we should all listen.

And, as a final note, Senator, SORA's compromise would be best for the vast majority of Oregonians, and certainly the people in my district, in that it will preserve valuable natural areas, secure our future timber supply, save hundreds of jobs in southwest Oregon and resolve the wilderness issue.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

[The resolution of the Umpqua Chapter, Oregon State Society of American Foresters follows:]

RESOLUTION OF THE
UMPQUA CHAPTER, OREGON STATE
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

The Umpqua Chapter recognizes and supports the Society of American Foresters position on Forest Wilderness. This position states that forestlands should be reserved for Wilderness areas where intensive study demonstrates that such reservation and use is in the long-term public interest and any allocation of forestland to Wilderness should be preceded by comprehensive study by capable analysts of all costs and benefits. Forestry professionals are uniquely qualified by their education, knowledge and experience to make such studies.

The Umpqua Chapter feels that the studies, analysis and recommendations of the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) have not received the proper consideration by the United States House of Representatives. This is evidenced by the passage of the Oregon Wilderness Bill of 1983 (H.R. 1149).

The Umpqua Chapter recognizes that the impacts of Senate passage of H.R. 1149 for Douglas County would be very significant. Douglas County relies on its forestlands for government revenue, raw materials for the industry and a wide array of recreational opportunities.

The Oregon Wilderness Bill of 1983 designates over five times the acreage as recommended by professional foresters and other resource specialists following 10 years of study. These large Wilderness designations will have an adverse impact on long-term forest productivity in Douglas County. It is clear that H.R. 1149 is in direct conflict with Society of American Foresters' policy.

Therefore, the Umpqua Chapter of the Oregon State Society of American Foresters resolves that it opposes the Oregon Wilderness Bill of 1983 (H.R. 1149) and urges the Senate to pass a bill more in line with the RARE II recommendations. Such a bill should also include sufficiency language insuring the adequacy of the RARE II study and strong release language allowing multiple use management on non-Wilderness lands through the year 2000.

STATEMENT OF JOYCE MORGAN, SOUTHERN OREGON RESOURCE ALLIANCE, UMPQUA CHAPTER

Ms. MORGAN. Senator, my name is Joyce Morgan, and I'm pleased to be here today representing the Umpqua Chapter of the Southern Oregon Resource Alliance. Our organization, representing a broad cross-section of Douglas County people, was inspired by the efforts of SORA in Grants Pass to promote compromise in the now infamous Kalmiopsis battle. Our plan, presented in the theme of "Balance the Boulder," is a true compromise of local values and opinions which we hope will be of use to you in resolving this issue.

SORA's members are advocates for local control and believe that since we will bear the consequences, good and bad, from the resolution of the wilderness issue our voice should carry more weight than groups outside the area. However, we have not forgotten that these are federally owned lands belonging to all Americans.

Our efforts to gain local support for our compromise plan has created considerable controversy in the community, and has only further convinced us that it is a reasonable balance. On one hand, we have been accused of selling out to the environmentalists by the elements of the industry. While on the other hand, preservationists groups label us the handmaidens of the timber industry.

We had hoped to have a compromise that all groups could support. The industry agreed to participate if the environmental groups would. Our invitation was refused, leaving us to develop the compromise and then sell it to our community.

After fighting this issue for so many years, it was hard for many people in the community to support a plan which gave in both directions. We can report to you, however, Senator, that we do have a good base of support, including State Representatives Vern Anderson and Bill Markham, labor unions, county commissioners, mayors of Douglas County's cities, Umpqua Community College and all Chambers of Commerce in Douglas County.

We were particularly pleased when the local chapter of the Isaak Walton League voted to support our position, and we shared the dissappointment of most local members when they were forced to withdraw that support by their State office. The Support of State Senator John Kitzhaber has also been a matter of controversy, but we were pleased that he has acknowledged the need for a compromise between no wilderness and 138,000 acres in H.R. 1149.

We have also tried to provide all the local people an opportunity to express their opinion on the SORA plan. As part of our testimony, we are submitting over 1,700 comment cards resulting from this effort. I'm sure that a sampling of these will give you a feeling for local opinion.

We would like to briefly review our plan to "Balance the Boulder." Our input will include complete analysis for the record.

First, I would emphasize the absolute necessity for very strong sufficiency language and release language in the bill. The recent actions of Earth First and Oregon Wilderness Coalition in the north Kalmiopsis only reemphasizes the importance of the solution which contain real permanency. We recommend a release period of no less than 20 years. We also believe that the boundaries of any areas designated as wilderness should be firmly established. Any buffer zone consideration should also be included in the bill.

Now, with the use of this map, I would like to briefly discuss the areas in SORA's plan. The base map is the Umpqua's land-use plan showing the many different designations used to achieve a balance of multiple uses. The first overlay shows H.R. 1149 on the Umpqua and adjoining areas.

The final overlay shows SORA's plan which limits itself to the Umpqua portion of the map. We have limited our efforts to just the local areas in line with our dedication to local control.

We are proposing that 34,300 acres of the Windigo-Thielsen unit west of the summit be wilderness, and understand there is support from local citizens for additional acres east of the summit. Our criteria for these boundaries were basically to provide for the large wilderness core while preserving the opportunity to maintain and develop the diverse range of recreational activities that take in the area.

This plan would maintain the opportunity for the Forest Service to deal with the bug kill and fire hazard situation that appears to be rapidly increasing in the area. While Congressman Weaver's bill is aimed at maximizing the acreage, we believe our plan provides for balance.

We have not included wilderness in the Rogue-Umpqua Divide. Our position is clearly an indication of trust in the land planning and management abilities of the Forest Service. We see nothing wrong with the management plan as it now exists. The key areas of natural beauty and recreation are protected in the plans. The 20,000-acre heart of the area is an administratively-designated, special-interest scenic area where no roads or timber harvesting will ever be permitted, but wildlife and recreation management are allowed.

Mr. Weaver's proposal has failed to recognize the multiple values of the area while clearly ignoring the most basic criteria for wilderness. The boundaries in H.R. 1149 include miles of roads and numerous harvest unites.

While parts of this area is rich in timber resources, other parts are rich in recreation and scenic resources. The Forest Service's plan recognize these values. The key protective designation is permanent, and balance has been achieved. We see no need for wilderness for any part of the area.

Now I would like to discuss the very controversial Boulder Creek area. Even though you have supported wilderness for Boulder Creek in the past, we would hope that in light of further reductions in our commercial forest land base and our difficult economic times, you will consider a compromise on the Boulder Creek area.

We have long shared the environmental concerns for the lower portion of this area. Most notably, Pine Bench, the Umpqua Gorge and the surrounding rock formations and habitats should be preserved in a natural condition, and that water quality and fish habitat be protected. We have offered various management schemes to achieve this goal, short of wilderness designation. We are, however, willing and have proposed a compromise on this issue. Our plan would designate as wilderness the 7,400 acres with all the important features included, plus a generous buffer.

For the upper portion of the drainage, we have looked closely at the Forest Service's proposal for management. Their plans, with limited roading confined to ridge tops, use of sophisticated logging systems, wide stream buffers and wildlife habitat plan have convinced us that the common goals for protection of the soil productivity, water quality, and wildlife habitat can be met. A road closure policy for the area can also be used to meet the quality hunting objectives and elk-escape area concerns.

While Boulder Creek has become a symbol for the preservationist movement, much as French Pete was for years, it has also become a symbol for those who seek a reasonable balance between wilderness and nonwilderness land management.

We would like to see you adopt our plan and make it a symbol for a reasonable and final solution to this decade-old battle that has torn at the roots of our community.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

[Attachment to the prepared statement of Ms. Morgan follows:]

SOUTHERN OREGON RESOURCES ALLIANCE

Resolving the Wilderness Issue in Douglas County

For over a decade the roadless areas on the Umpqua National Forest have been excluded from any multiple-use management while their potential for Wilderness has been reviewed. Prolonging the debate keeps the future economic health of our communities in jeopardy. The debate over Wilderness has been very polarized. The timber industry has generally resisted any wilderness designation, particularly where commercial timber lands are involved. The local environmentalists, on the other hand, have contended that all roadless areas should be Wilderness with emphasis on Boulder Creek and Windigo-Thielsen.

It is SORA's objective to develop a compromise proposal which balances the economic and amenity values which are so important to this community. Local interest on both sides of the Wilderness controversy fear moving from their polarized positions. Unfortunately, they feel that giving in a little will force them into loosing a lot. SORA feels that because of its broad based representation and its past involvement with the RARE II process, it is appropriate to present a compromise proposal for consideration to U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield and the entire congressional delegation of Oregon. SORA's proposal concerns only National Forest lands within Douglas County. Controversial issues such as Wilderness designations are areas where SORA feels local input and resolution is essential. SORA members have been deeply involved in this issue for many years and completed detailed studies of each roadless area on the Umpqua National Forest during the RARE II process. We were also involved in the land use planning process which established the current or planned use patterns for the Umpqua National Forest.

Although very dependent on the timber industry and therefore local public timber supply for employment and revenue, the local community also has a great desire to protect the valuable environment we live in. An excellent example of this committment to non-timber uses is the community's involvement in protecting and enhancing the North Umpqua River. The Umpqua National Forest's current land use designations (issued in 1978) also relect the local public's desire for multiple uses. Thousands of acres of the Umpqua are not available for intensive timber management. Instead they have designations such as visual management zones, wildlife habitat, streamside protection, Diamond Lake Recreation Composite, Limpy Rock and Abbott Butte Research Natural Areas, Rogue-Umpqua Divide Scenic Area and unroaded dispersed recreation. Such allocations for non-timber uses have significantly reduced the sustained yield timber harvest from the forest. These areas also provide vast acreage of undeveloped land which provide the same attributes of legislatively mandated Wilderness.

The sacrifices in timber harvest that these land uses represent definately exceed the three percent of timber supply Congressman Jim Weaver seeks. SORA feels expansion of the Wilderness System should be based on the intrinsic natural characteristics of particular roadless areas and not whether the impact of the new allocations is less than a specific percentage of timber supply. Compromise is essential on this issue in order to resolve the debate and release the non-Wilderness lands for multiple use management.

SORA'S COMPROMISE PROPOSAL

In recognition of the need for political compromise to resolve the Wilderness issue, SORA has prepared the following plan for the Umpqua National Forest (see following section for detailed analysis).

Land Use Designations

1) Approximately 7,400 acres of the Boulder Creek Drainage containing the most scenic and recreationally valuable portions of the area be designated as the Boulder Creek Wilderness Area. The remaining acres shall be managed for multiple use as determined in the land use planning process.

2) Approximately 34,300 acres of the Windigo-Thielsen roadless area (within Douglas County) be designated Wilderness. Special concern should be given to border location so as not to preclude the recreational opportunities of the Diamond Lake Composite.

3) Mount Bailey should not be designated Wilderness but remain part of the Diamond Lake Composite with no programmed timber harvest. This classification will preserve the opportunities for current recreational use patterns and a developed ski resort.

4) No portion of the Roque-Umpqua Divide should be designated as Wilderness. The administratively established Scenic Area is more than sufficient to provide an primitive, natural experience and protect the special environmental features of the area.

5) The Hardesty Mountain area should not be designated as Wilderness.

6) The remaining roadless areas on the Umpqua National Forest have no legitimate claim for Wilderness designation and should not be considered for Wilderness.

Release Language

Any proposed Wilderness legislation must contain release language. The purpose of release language is to free the remaining roadless areas from further Wilderness review or consideration and allow the lands to be available for multiple use under the planning process. These non-Wilderness lands should be released for a period of at least twenty years. This provision will remove any threat from RARE II adequacy legal action. Release language is an integral part of SORA's compromise proposal. Without it, a balanced and fair Wilderness Bill is impossible.

Timber Sale Contract Relief

Contract Relief and Wilderness are two separate, but important issues. The wood products industry which dominates our economy and most of Oregon's has clearly demonstrated that its future health and survival depend upon relief from the high bid prices made in the late 1970's. During this period of runaway inflation, housing subsides by the Federal Government and perceived timber supply scarcity, stumpage prices increased dramatically. SORA supports appropriate contract relief legislation to revitalize the ecomomy and bring the local communities back to work.

Although contract relief legislation may be part of a Wilderness Bill to assure it passage, its inclusion should not effect the acreage of Wilderness in the bill. As previously mentioned, Wilderness designation should be based on the natural characteristics of a roadless area. It is essential that any forthcoming debates or bargaining over Wilderness acreage be immune from decision to include contract relief for the timber industry. Long-term employment and future timber supply should not be sacrificed for either contract relief or for some prescribed percentage of timber supply.

Boulder Creek

Boulder Creek is the most controversial area of Wilderness debate in Douglas County. Opposing views are more polarized than over any roadless area. **Although SORA's** past analysis demonstrated the lack of Wilderness quality of the area, there are certain portions of the area which need protection for their natural and recreational values. For this reason, SORA is proposing a compromise plan for the local community. SORA supports the designation of approximately 7,400 acres (see attached map) of Boulder Creek for inclusion in the Wilderness System with certain provisions.

1) The southern most 7,400 acres of Boulder Creek be designated Wilderness. This area comprises the lower part of the drainage and contains all the unique features which have apparently inspired the Wilderness advocates to promote Wilderness designation for the drainage. Features that will be permanently protected include the Umpqua Rocks, Boulder Creek Gorge and Pine Bench. This area probably accounts for over 95 percent of the recreational use in the Boulder Creek Roadless Area. The proposed acreage is adequate to buffer the critical sites from management activities on the adjacent areas.

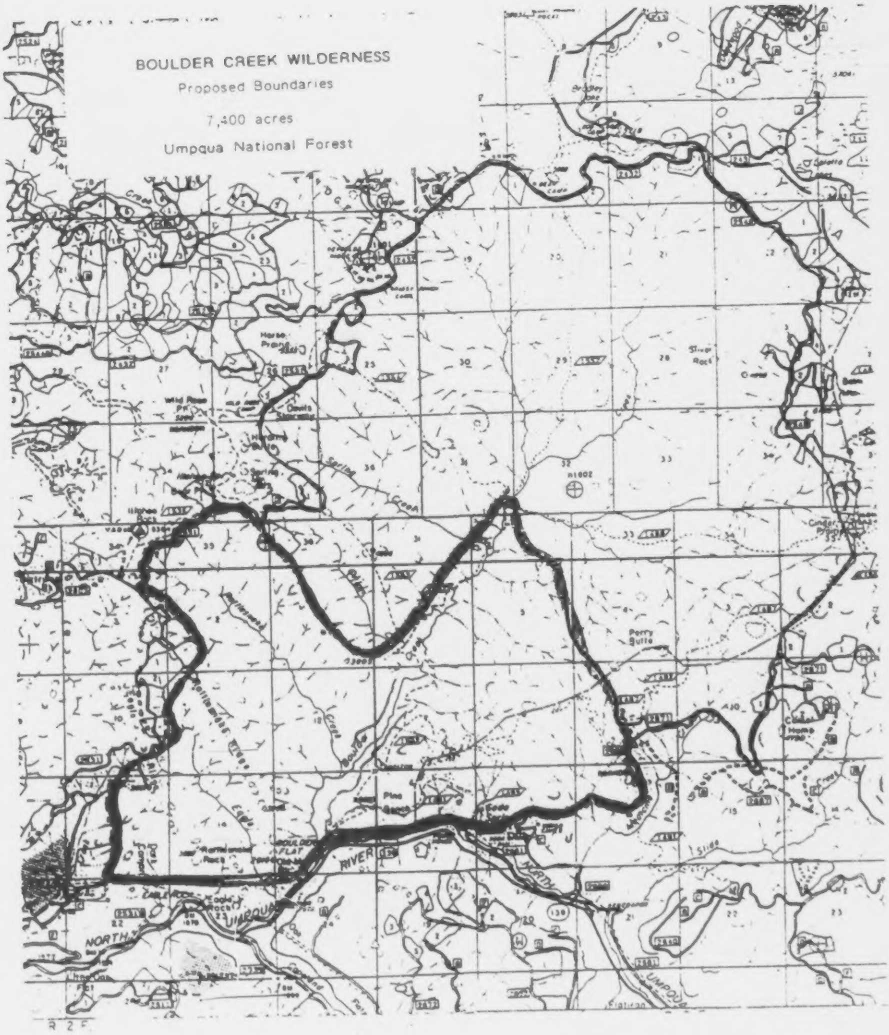
2) The remainder of the roadless area should be managed for multiple use as determined in the land use plan for the Umpqua National Forest. Management buffers outside the Wilderness boundaries are redundant and should not be provided. It is important to note that extensive environmental protection will be provided in the Forest Plan for the non-Wilderness portions of Boulder Creek. Management along streamside zones will be severely restricted to protect water quality and fish habitat.

3) The Boulder Creek Wilderness Area should be excluded from the Class One Airshed designation. Failure to make this exclusion could significantly affect the ability of the Forest Service to manage the highly productive timber lands in adjacent drainages to their full potential. Prescribed burning is an intensive management tool which helps achieve prompt reforestation. Restricting its use in the vicinity of Boulder Creek would delay or prevent reforestation.

4) Funds earmarked for trail construction and improvement be allocated to the Forest Service. The trail system in the area needs to be expanded to provide access to the Umpqua Rocks, along with Boulder Creek and Boulder Gorge downstream from the present trail crossing. Funds are necessary to improve access and parking at the trail head areas.

5) The Forest Service should be granted the necessary authority to construct and maintain sanitary facilities along with nature interpretation signs at sites of heavy public use of the area.

6) Escape cover for wintering elk heards in the vicinity will be provided by dispersal of harvest units in the non-Wilderness area. Protection from harassment by humans can be achieved by either temporary or permanent road closures. This will also provide primitive hunting opportunities.


BOULDER CREEK WILDERNESS
Proposed Boundaries
7,400 acres
Umpqua National Forest
Horse Prairie
Devils Staircase
Illahee Rock
Perry Butte
Boulder Flat
Pine Bench
Eagle Rock
NORTH UMPQUA RIVER
Soda Springs
Cinder Prairie
Slide
R 2 E

Windigo-Thielsen

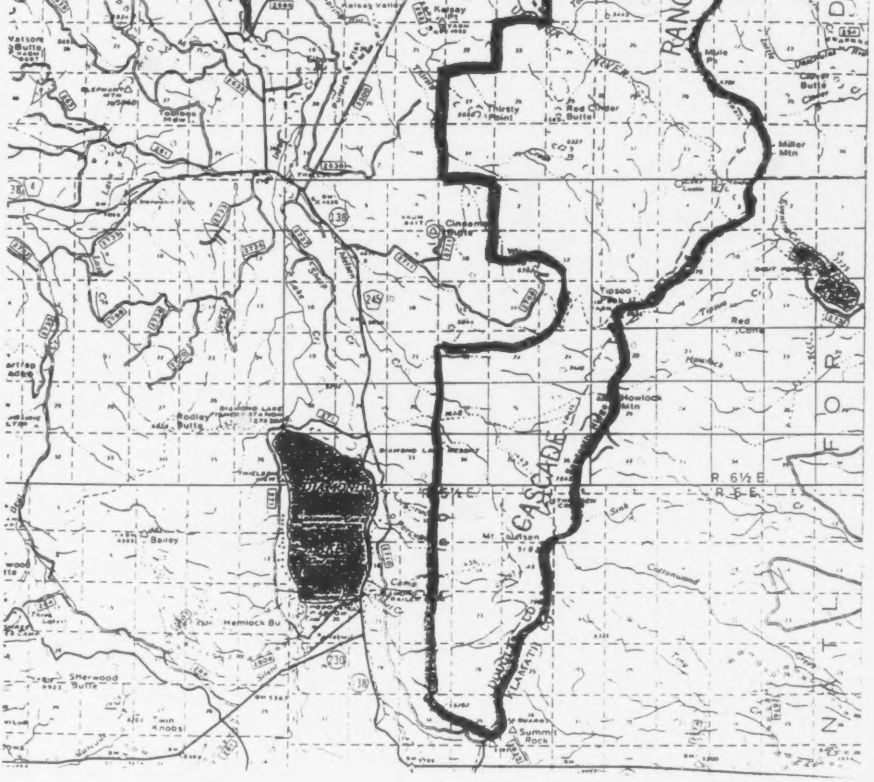
SORA continues to support the designation of significant portions of the Windigo-Thielsen roadless area as Wilderness. Past proposals have included allocations for Wilderness, developed recreation, visual management and motorized dispersed recreation. However, in light of the everpresent need to compromise on this issue, SORA has altered its position and now proposes a significantly larger Wilderness Area for the Umpqua National Forest (see attached map). The new boundaries incorporate approximately 34,300 acres of Wilderness on the Umpqua side of the Cascade Crest. These boundaries maximize Wilderness with the following provisions important to other uses in the area.

1) The proposed boundary recognizes present and future recreational uses of the Diamond Lake Area by keeping the Wilderness Area at least one mile from the lake and highway. Existing roads in the area including Cinnamon Butte, Wits End and old Windigo Pass Road should remain open. A non-Wilderness buffer area approximately one-half mile wide is sufficient to permit continuation of traditional uses such as snowmobiling, family Christmas tree cutting and undeveloped vehicle camping. The existing roads will provide a considerably easier hike into the Wilderness Area without impairing the natural characteristics of it.

2) The future use and development of the Diamond Lake Recreation Composite shall not be restricted or limited because of visibility from the Wilderness Area.

3) The Umpqua portion of the Cowhorn roadless area does not contain Wilderness attributes and is not recommended for addition to the Windigo-Thielsen Wilderness Area.

4) Wilderness designation and boundary locations for the portion of Windigo-Thielsen east of Douglas County needs to be examined with input from Deschutes and Klamath Counties. SORA's communication with the local groups in those counties indicate that they will recommend approximately 28,000 acres for inclusion in the Proposed Windigo-Thielsen Wilderness Area.



WINDIGO - THIELSEN WILDERNESS

Proposed Boundaries

34,300 acres

Umpqua National Forest

Birds Point
Sawtooth Mtn
DOUGLAS
KLAMATH
Windigo Butte
5½ E
6 E
R 8 E
R 8½ E
Tolo Mtn
NORTH
Kelsay Valley
Watson Butte
Cappy Mtn
RANGE
Mule Pk
Toolbox Mdw
Thirsty Point
Red Cinder Butte
Miller Mtn
Cinnamon Butte
Tipsoo Peak
Red Cone
Howlock Mtn
Rodley Butte
DIAMOND LAKE
CASCADE
R 6½ E
R 6 E
Mt Thielsen
Bailey
Cottonwood
Hemlock Bu
Sherwood Butte
Twin Knobs
Summit Rock
DESCHUTES
NATIONAL
FOREST

Rogue-Umpqua Divide

Recently, there have been several proposals to designate all or most of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide Roadless Area (64,160 acres) a Wilderness Area. SORA feels these proposals are inappropriate and not legitimate. The Rogue-Umpqua Divide area is of a very irregular shape and includes several fingers of land which are surrounded by roaded and intensively managed forest areas. Coupling this intermingled management area and roadless area with the high timber values in the area, substantiates the arguments against Wilderness designation.

SORA's detailed analysis identified 12,580 acres of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide as requiring special management to protect the recreational and natural values. The Forest Service's creation of a 20,804 acre Special Interest-Scenic Area exceeded SORA's recommendations considerably. This administratively withdrawn area will be managed to preserve and protect the natural environment with emphasis on dispersed recreation. Adjacent to the Scenic Area is a 4,330 acre Unroaded Dispersed Recreation area. Although these land withdrawals exceeded SORA's input, they were acceptable.

The Special Interest-Scenic Area provides permanent protection of the area while not eliminating options to the Forest Sevice for managing to enhance wildlife or recreation. Wilderness designation would eliminate these options. In addition, timber management activities dominate the views of both sides of the divide. The Rogue side also contains highways No. 62 and No. 230 - major routes to Crater and Diamond Lakes. The area is intensively managed for developed recreational activities. A Wilderness designation for the Rogue-Umpqua Divide is not compatible with present and anticipated adjacent land uses and future wildlife and dispersed recreation needs.

Hardesty Mountain

The proposals for a Hardesty Mountain Wilderness are generally a more recent attempt to remove the relatively small (5,675 acres) but productive area from management. All of the roadless area on the Umpqua National Forest (2,555 acres) is already part of the Cottage Grove Municipal Watershed. Special care is given in management of the timber resources to protect water quality.

There are no attributes of the area which indicate that it deserves any serious consideration as Wilderness and SORA recommends that it not be included in any legislation.

APPENDIX

BOULDER CREEK

AREA AND RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Boulder Creek lies in the Steamboat Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest. The 19,820 acre area proposed for Wilderness takes in the entire Boulder Creek drainage. Timber harvesting and a road network surrounds the valley on the ridges and indeed defines the roadless area. Access to the area on the lower end is just off the Umpqua Highway below Soda Springs Dam. Elevation range from 6,165 feet at Balm Mountain to 1,500 feet where Boulder Creek joins the North Umpqua. The area receives about 60 inches of annual precipitation with snow making access difficult in the higher elevations several months most years.

The basalt origin of the area is typical of the region. A unique example of columnar jointing exists along the North Umpqua River at the lower edge of the area across from the Soda Springs fish collecting station. The basin is characterized by precipitous slopes especially in the lower parts of the drainage. Numerous picturesque rock bluffs and pinnacles exist mainly at the lower elevations. These include some of the "Umpqua Rocks" including Rattlesnake Rock, Eagle Rock, Old Man Rock and Old Woman Rock.

Boulder Creek is a significant tributary of the North Umpqua, draining over 30,000 acres. The lower two miles of the creek provide spawning areas for small numbers of steelhead and resident trout can be found for about five miles upstream. The feeder streams and main stream above that point are not adequate to support fish.

The Boulder Creek Drainage provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including bear, deer and elk. Winter snows will tend to push the elk and deer out of the surrounding higher elevation meadows and clearcuts through the area to the lower elevation grazing areas such as Pine Bench and the powerline right-of-ways.

The timber stands on Boulder Creek are typical of the Umpqua Forest ranging from true fir and pine at the higher elevations and typical old growth Douglas fir at the lower elevations. The area shows considerable evidence of fire history with stands of over-mature large timber mixed with stands of second growth trees.

The most unique botanical feature of the area is the 230 acre Pine Bench, located in the lower portion of the area, east of Boulder Creek. This area contains a nearly pure stand of old growth Ponderosa Pine. It is an isolated ecosystem similar in vegetation and terrain to eastern Oregon. The stand is, however, deteriorating and a Douglas fir and white fir type stand is encroaching. Without management the pine will most likely be gone in 50 to 100 years.

Appendix
page 2

A trail exists in the Drainage with the main trail going from the North Umpqua to Pine Bench, up Boulder Creek and eventually hitting the Forest Service Road near Bear Camp. Numerous side trails also exist. Trails within the area are of low standard being quite steep and often narrow especially around Pine Bench with no improved stream crossings.

There is widespread agreement that numerous unique features in the lower reaches of the Boulder Creek drainage offer recreational opportunity. These include:

1) Pine Bench - This biological oddity, about one mile above the North Umpqua River is one of the few flat areas in the drainage and provides good backpack and camping opportunity. No sanitary facilities exist. One partially burned down shelter exists on the north edge of Pine Bench.

2) Lower Boulder Creek - The lower couple of miles of Boulder Creek are exceptionally beautiful. The stream flows through a gorge area where near vertical cliffs are on both sides of the stream for about a mile of this section. Observing the beautiful waterfalls and rapids are difficult.

3) Umpqua Rocks - This section of the North Umpqua River is noted for the many unusual rock formations and pinnacles collectively called the Umpqua Rocks. Visible from the highway, these rocks have names often originating in Indian lore. Included in or near the Boulder Creek area are Rattlesnake Rock, Old Man Rock, Old Woman Rock and Eagle Rock.

Appendix
page 3

TIMBER MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATION

Wilderness advocates have contended that the soils in Boulder Creek are so critical that timber harvest and road construction will cause major problems and that the drainage should not be managed for timber production. An examination of the Umpqua Soil Resource Inventory shows this concern to be completely false. Due to slope and soil conditions, less than a "standard" amount of road will be built and special logging systems such as skyline and helicopter will be required in many areas. However, this is no different than is taking place in managed areas of the forest which are very similar in terms of slope and soils.

Boulder Creek is generally good timber growing land as shown by the RARE II information. Over 80 percent of the drainage is Class IV or better land.

Some of regeneration problems have been encountered adjacent to Boulder Creek at higher elevations. The problems have been related to snow conditions during the planting season, gopher damage and brush. Regeneration problems at the lower elevations in Boulder Creek should be minimal.

Due to the past fire activity, Boulder Creek contains stands of timber of all age classes. Natural regeneration has been excellent. As with the rest of the Umpqua Forest, there are volumes of over mature decadent timber in need of salvage.

WINDIGO - THIELSEN

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Typical of the Oregon High Cascade Range, the topography varies from gentle to steep and rugged. Much of the lower elevations are gentle rolling hills often referred to as pumice flats. This name is derived from the heavy accumulation of pumice rock which was strewn over the area from the eruption of Mount Mazama. The entire area was blanketed with pumice but over the years the easily transported material has accumulated in the gentle terrain at the lower elevations.

Several prominent peaks highlight the rugged terrain within the Roadless Area. Most prominent is Mt. Thielsen (9,182 feet) which is a well known landmark in southwest Oregon. Less spectacular are Howlock Mountain (8,351 feet) and Tipsoo Peak (8,031 feet) which combine with Thielsen to dominate the Cascade Crest.

Vegetation within the Roadless Area varies tremendously. Approximately 95% is forested with widely diverse timber types. The pumice flats at the lower elevations are covered with fairly uniform stands of mature Lodgepole Pine. Interspersed with the Pine are small islands of Shasta Fir and Mountain Hemlock which provide only a minor visual variety to an otherwise very bland landscape. On the lower slopes of the mountains and ridges which form the crest, the timber changes to an old growth climax forest. Dominant species are Shasta Fir and Mountain Hemlock. Also present, but minor amounts, are Douglas fir and Western White Pine. This forest type is very old, 300+ years, and shows evidence of sustained deterioration. The ground here is liberally strewn with heavy accumulations of down trees making cross country travel difficult. Higher up the slopes near the crest the forest turns to a more pure stand of Mountain Hemlock generally of the same age and condition as that on the lower slopes. On the crest itself the forest is broken by numerous alpine meadows containing only small islands of pioneer tree species such as Sub Alpine Fir and Mountain Hemlock. Openings such as these and jagged mountain tops account for less than 5% of the total land area.

Several streams of significance originate in the Roadless Area. Most notable is the North Umpqua River which begins its flow from Maidu Lake. Tolo, Bradley and Warrior Creeks join the Umpqua and combine to make it a fairly respectable stream where it leaves the Roadless Area boundary. Portions of these streams are designated Class I and II by the Umpqua National Forest Streamside Management Unit program. Other streams of notable size are Thielsen, Porcupine and Camp Creeks. Generally for an area this size the amount of running streams found here is relatively low. This is largely caused by gentle topography and pumice deposits which cause much of the year round runoff to flow underground.

Two lakes, Maidu and Lucille, are located near the crest at the head of Kelsay Valley. These lakes are deep enough to hold year round fish populations and contain a modest number of trout.

Various species of wildlife are found within the area. Deer, elk and black bear are present but their numbers are low because the general uniform forest canopy limits browse species from developing in any significant amount. The area, because of high snowfall levels, serves as a summer range only for these animals. Snowshoe rabbits, squirrels and chipmunks are also present as are various species of birds, including hawks and owls. Coyote and bobcat forage through the area but because of the general low populations of their prey, their numbers too are very low.

Man made features within the Roadless Area include numerous foot trails including a portion of the Pacific Crest Trail, low standard roads in Kelsay Valley and along Bradley Creek, Forest Service shelters at Maidu Lake and Theilsen Creek, and a foot bridge across the North Umpqua in Kelsay Valley near Tolo Creek.

STATEMENT OF GLEN J. BIRCHFIELD, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE, LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS, LOCAL 2949

Mr. BIRCHFIELD. Senator, I'm Glen Birchfield, a business representative for Lumber and Sawmill Workers in Roseburg. I'm also a member of the executive board of the State AFL-CIO.

Senator Hatfield, I've come here today to represent a group of people who will be most impacted by the outcome of the wilderness issue: The timber industry employees of Douglas County. Our jobs are dependent upon keeping a public forest open to multiple use.

The people I represent oppose additional wilderness in Douglas County. We must. Our jobs depend on a healthy timber industry. We love Oregon and we want to live here, but without jobs, we will have to go somewhere else—most likely the South.

Senator, I have approximately 330 personal letters to you. These letters are from all walks of life, and who are all dependent on the timber industry and public timber. These people want you to know that you have their support in reducing the areage in H.R. 1149.

I would like to read you a sample of the letters:

> DEAR SENATOR. I live and work in Douglas County, Oregon. I am opposed to any additional wilderness area. Don't let people outside this state decide how we can run our lands. Please support you constituents on this important issue and help us keep our jobs and our recreational lands intact.
>
> My great concern is that houses will continue to be built and commercial buildings, and if we lock up our forest in Oregon, we will, all the jobs and our payroll will end up going to the South. I have a number of young people who would like to buy a home, but they cannot buy a home not knowing if they will have a job 10 years down the road.
>
> By the same token, the employer cannot go out here and invest millions of dollars by not knowing whether he will have a timber supply 10 years down the road. It is my feeling and sincere hope that this wilderness issue we can settle on a compromise, and settle it once and for all.

In summary, I represent over 3,000 members in my local alone. They're very vocal at meetings, but they're reluctant to take pen in hand and express their feelings. I can assure you that in the meetings I have attended in the past 16 years, there has been no support for additional wilderness. This wilderness issue again should be shelved so that we may intelligently plan our future.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JOANNE MOTSCHENBACHER, PRESIDENT, ROSEBURG AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ms. MOTSCHENBACHER. Senator Hatfield, my name is Joanne Motschenbacher. I don't want to mention any years, but Willamette was a good stomping ground, right?

Senator HATFIELD. Wasn't it?

Ms. MOTSCHENBACHER. It's good to see you, anyway.

Senator HATFIELD. It's good to be back with you.

Ms. MOTSCHENBACHER. Thank you.

I'm president of the Roseburg Area Chamber of Commerce, which has a membership representing over 500 area business and professional firms.

Our chamber of commerce is vitally concerned with the planning and management activities of the Umpqua National Forest. The final decisions made regarding wilderness will have a long-term effect on our local community stability, since this area is almost totaly dependent upon the renewal resources of the land base. Of that land base, almost 52 percent is in ownership of the Federal Government. Almost 80 percent of the timber to our local mills is dependent upon the productivity of those lands. A stable forest land base is essential for a prosperous economy in Douglas County.

Any decision that would negate the intensive management of the resources of the land base in Douglas County could have the same effect on the economy of our area that the current recession has incurred.

The current labor force in Douglas County is 40,390 with a total of 8,640 employed in the timber products industry. During the 2-year recession that affected the housing industry, we witnessed the decline of that labor force to below 34,000 and an unemployment rate of over 22 percent.

As the timber industry declined in Douglas County, the census center at Portland State University projected that our county had a net loss of 2,500 people, and tied the loss directly to the decline in the timber products economy that our county is so heavily dependent upon.

Senator Hatfield, what we're saying is that when the timber industry sneezes, the entire Douglas County area catches pneumonia. Dependence upon that one resource affects all business, government operation and school budgets. For instance, during the timber industry housing market recession, we found in Douglas County many personal tragedies occurring, such as personal bankruptcies, credit problems, homes being repossessed, business closures and heavy unemployment in business and government.

So the entire community of our county is concerned with the socioeconomic impact of a shrinking forest land base in the Umpqua National Forest. The domino effect of the declining land base and the timber supply for our local economy has its effect on adequately funding county government, local school districts and providing job opportunities for local citizens. Therefore, this organization feels, because of the economic impact on local community stability, there should be careful consideration given to adopting a management plan that is compatible with giving our citizens economic security.

To give you a measurement of local citizen attitudes toward this issue, the chamber of commerce employed Moore Information, Inc., which is an independent market research company located in Portland—and we have given you a copy of this report. The report measures the awareness of the issue, explores the attitudes about federally designated wilderness areas and its examines the perception of H.R. 1149.

The interviews were conducted by telephone on July 26–29, 1983, between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. Each interviewer's work was validated for procedure and content. The questionnaires were edited, coded, key punched, processed and verified by the Moore Information's in-house data processing department.

Here is a chart outlining one of the questions concerning the attitude of the Douglas County citizens towards just what is an adequate amount of wilderness in Oregon. Sixty-four percent opposed more wilderness; 12 percent had no opinion; eight percent felt the need of 100,000 additional acres; and 10 percent felt a need of 50,000 to 100,000 acres; and 6 percent felt that 50,000 acres would be adequate.

As for the wilderness perceptions by the local citizens, more than two-thirds of those interviewed did not know what criteria the Federal Government uses to define a wilderness area. As for wilderness activities, Douglas County residents are likely to participate in a variety of recreational activities in the wilderness areas, but the lack of knowledge about the federally designated wilderness is apparent from the 22 percent of the respondents that expected to drive to their camping area in the wilderness.

As for the wilderness rules, the respondents disagree with Federal laws prohibiting timber harvest and management in the wilderness areas, but they were evenly divided over whether the recreational vehicle camping should be allowed.

We hope that the survey and the results as presented to you will be of assistance in determining a course of action to be taken to settle the wilderness issue once and for all.

And this chamber of commerce, realizing that the majority of the citizens of Douglas County oppose more wilderness acreages, feel that some compromise should be offered for your consideration. And it's the business community attitude that 1.2 million acres proposed by Congressman Weaver's bill is excessive for the State of Oregon, and the 138,000-plus acres proposed for Douglas County would have a negative impact on the socioeconomic structure of the county citizens.

And so this organization supports the Southern Oregon Resources Alliance proposal as an adequate compromise for a suggested wilderness acreage for Douglas County. SORA's proposal will create 41,700 acres of wilderness in Douglas County.

I'll close it right now. We thank you for your consideration.

Senator HATFIELD. Nice to see you again.

Ms. MOTSCHENBACHER. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF RALPH SAPERSTEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DOUGLAS TIMBER OPERATORS, INC.

Mr. SAPERSTEIN. Senator, no matter what Bill Vian tells you, my name is Ralph Saperstein, and I'm the executive director of Douglas Timber Operators.

On behalf of Douglas Timber Operators, I'm pleased to present comments on H.R. 1149. DTO represents some 40 firms ranging from large forest product manufacturers to small independent loggers, road builders and retailers in Douglas, Coos and Lane Counties. All of our members are substantially dependent on public timber supplies. Collectively, DTO members employe over 12,000 workers and provide a strong economic base in the local communities. However, we are extremely distraught by the continuing erosion of the commercial forest land base available for timber production.

The reduced land base has contributed to a decline in sustained yield timber supply. This artifical supply shortage has driven stumpage prices unreasonably high and driven companies out of business. We see H.R. 1149 as another in a long line of actions which will reduce the land base even further.

In 1962, for example, 830,000 acres of the Umpqua National Forest were classified as standard timberlands where the full potential of land to grow trees was available to manage. By 1972, the area had dwindled to 607,000 acres and, by 1978, only 560,000 acres remained open to full timber management. where did this land go? Much of it was justifiably designated for visual management, streamside buffers and protection of scenic areas—sensitive areas, excuse me. However, a large portion was dedicated to scenic areas, research natural areas, special interest, roadless dispersed recreation and recreation composites, all of which prohibit road construction and regulated timber harvesting. These areas are managed essentially as wilderness.

As you can see, the timber-growing land base has shrunk by 40 percent. The National Forest Management Act of 1976 requires the Forest Service to undergo a new set of management plans. Recently, we have seen the preliminary results of the new generation of NFMA plans. The outlook is not good. These plans have the potential of reducing harvest levels by up to 100 million board feet on the Umpqua National Forest. Old-growth preservation for spotted owls and woodpeckers will reduce the Umpqua's land base by another 45,000 acres. Similar reductions are evident on all adjacent national forests.

We feel that H.R. 1149 ignores the land management-planning process and the impacts it will yield. NFMA provides for the protection of our critical resources and also directs the Forest Service to allocate our lands to their best comparative advantage. Land use designations should be a technical, resource-oriented process with many opportunities for public input. H.R. 1149 is an inefficient method of allocating land uses.

The withdrawal of over 126,000 acres for wilderness on the Umpqua will reduce harvests by over 18 million board feet per year. Using employment multipliers from recent Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management environmental impact statements, it is estimated this will eliminate approximately 450 jobs in our local communities. When these wilderness impacts are added to the imminent planning impacts, the results are going to be devastating to Douglas County's timber industry and all sectors of our communities.

In conclusion, we are hoping that in light of the temendous outpouring of personal support letters, the overwhelming results of the public opinion survey, the significant impact on jobs and the potential impact of NFMA plans, you will introduce a wilderness bill with substantially less acres in Douglas County than H.R. 1149.

Senator, I had one observation on some of the earlier testimony this morning that some of the proponents of the bill claimed that there wouldn't be a reduction in programed harvest off the Forest Service lands from passage of the bill. I wonder how the environmentalists would feel about considering a provision in the bill which would guarantee that the Forest Service could not reduce programed harvest with the passage of the wilderness bill.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAPERSTEIN. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Good to see you again. [Applause.]

[The prepared statement of Mr. Saperstein follows:]

DOUGLAS TIMBER OPERATORS, INC.

Testimony of Ralph Saperstein
Executive Director, Douglas Timber Operators, Inc.
Before the Senate Interior Subcommittee on
Public Lands and Reserved Water
Senator Mark Hatfield, Presiding

On behalf of Douglas Timber Operators, Inc., I am pleased to present comments on H.R. 1149. DTO represents 40 firms ranging from large forest product manufacturers to small independent loggers, road builders and retailers in Douglas, Coos and Lane Counties. All of our members are substantially dependent on public timber supplies. Collectively, DTO members employ 12,000 workers and provide a strong economic base in the local communities. However, we are extremely distraught by the continuing erosion of the commercial forest land base available for timber production.

The reduced land base has contributed to a decline in sustained yield timber supply. This artificial supply shortage has driven stumpage prices unreasonably high and driven companies out of business. We see H.R. 1149 as another in a long line of actions which will reduce the land base even further. In 1962 for example, 829,511 acres of the Umpqua were classified as standard timberlands where the full potential of the land to grow trees was available to manage; by 1972, the area had dwindled to 607,036 acres; and by 1978, only 564,217 acres remained open to full timber management. Where did this land go? Much of it was justifiably designated for visual management, streamside buffers and protection of sensitive areas. However, a large portion was dedicated to scenic areas, research natural areas, special interest, roadless dispersed recreation and recreation composites, all of which prohibit road construction and regulated timber harvesting. These areas are managed essentially as Wilderness.

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As you can see, the timber growing land base has shrunk by 40 percent. The National Forest Management Act of 1976 requires the Forest Service to undergo a new set of management plans. Recently, we have seen the preliminary results of the new generation of NFMA plans. The outlook is not good. These plans have the potential of reducing harvest levels by up to 100 million board feet on the Umpqua. Old Growth preservation for Spotted Owls and Woodpeckers will reduce the Umpqua's land base by another 45,000 acres. Similar reductions are evident on all adjacent National Forests.

We feel that H.R. 1149 ignores the land management planning process and the impacts it will yield. NFMA provides for the protection of our critical resources and also directs the Forest Service to allocate our lands to their best comparitive advantage. Land use designations should be a technical, resource oriented process with many opportunities for public input. H.R.1149 is an inefficient method of allocating land uses.

The withdrawal of over 126,500 acres for Wilderness on the Umpqua will reduce harvests by over 18 million board feet per year. Using employment multipliers from recent Forest Service and BLM Environmental Impact Statements, it is estimated that this will eliminate approximately 450 jobs in our local communities. When these Wilderness impacts are added to the imminent planning impacts, the results are going to be devastating to Douglas County's timber industry and all sectors of our communities.

Is H.R. 1149 really necessary? The Bill would designate almost 20,000 acres of Boulder Creek as Wilderness. We feel this massive allocation is a very inefficient means of protecting the highly popular lower portions of the drainage. DTO can support a recreational designation for the Umpqua Rocks, Boulder Creek Gorge and Pin Bench areas. However, we feel the upper reaches of Boulder Creek should be opened to multiple-use management.

According to personal correspondence from the Supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest, 95 percent of all the recreation in the drainage takes place in the lower portions, specifically, Pine Bench. The Forest Service indicated that Boulder Creek has little influence on the North Umpqua River. Futhermore, the stream is not available for anadromous fish use due to natural obstructions in the stream. Also, the area is not an untouched watershed. Nearly 500 acres of clearcuts exist in the drainage, as well as, portions of two roads.

Several years ago, DTO commissioned two independent, unbiased studies to determine the effects of multiple-use management on wildlife populations and soil resources of Boulder Creek. Both of the reports proved that with appropriate care applied in management, no adverse affects should occur. In fact, the wildlife study indicated that elk and deer herds would increase significantly under multiple-use management as prescribed by the Forest Service. We are submitting copies of both studies to the hearing record. There is no reason why recreational uses and commodity uses of the Boulder Creek drainage can not co-exist. Stream buffers and skyline yarding can protect watercourses during harvesting activities. Protection of soil and water resources is mandated under the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

H.R. 1149 will also designate over 60,000 acres of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide as Wilderness. The Forest Service has recognized the special attributes of this areas by creating a 17,000 acres scenic area, a 4,000 acre unroaded-dispersed recreation area and two research natural areas. H.R. 1149 goes beyond all reason by including vast stands of valuable commercial forest land in both the Castle Rock Fork and Jackson Creek drainages. Included in these areas are several major roads and dozens of clearcut units.

Contrary to recent claims, Castle Rock Fork contributes approximately 25% to the flow of the South Umpqua River above Jackson Creek. This is not a significant portion of the lower South Umpqua. Multiple-use management of the area would not change stream flow patterns. Also of note, is that the Forest Service does not classify any of the Rogue-Umpqua or Castle Rock Fork as critical soils. They do recognize that portions of the area will require cable logging and stream buffers. Castle Rock Fork is no different than any other drainage on the Umpqua. It would be best served by multiple-use management.

The Wilderness concept is a good one for portions of the Windigo-Thielsen area. Unfortunately, H.R. 1149 goes beyond any reasonableness in proposing 60,000 acres of the area. DTO supports Wilderness for the 22,000 acre core area. Our proposal would keep in tack the many varied recreational opportunities of that popular area. H.R. 1149 would make the area an exclusive use area, available to only a few.

In conclusion, we are hoping that in light of the tremendous outpouring of personal support letters, the overwhelming results of the public opinion survey, the significant impact on jobs and the potential impact of NFMA plans, you will introduce a Wilderness Bill with substantially less acres in Douglas County than H.R. 1149.

Senator HATFIELD. I'd like to now invite Panel A from the Willamette National Forest to the table.

All right, we're ready.

STATEMENT OF C. K. PATTERSON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, LEBANON EXPRESS

Mr. PATTERSON. Good afternoon, Senator. My name is Pat Patterson. I want to thank you for the opportunity to be heard on this issue. I'm the editor and publisher of the Lebanon Express newspaper and, as a volunteer community activity, I also serve as president of Lebanon's industrial development group.

I'm opposed to designating the Middle Santiam area as a wilderness, and I am opposed to setting aside those areas known as the Old Cascades for further study. I have both walked and driven through the areas, and I can say without hesitation that they do not meet even minimum criteria set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

As editor of the newspaper since 1971, I've become keenly aware of the near total reliance of our area on wood products made from raw materials available in the national forest.

Linn County has real wilderness to meet wilderness needs. The Mount Jefferson and Mount Washington wilderness areas, containing truly unique features of the region, are readily accessible only a few minutes' drive beyond the Middle Santaim and Old Cascades. Where those areas are roadless and untrammeled by man as required, the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas are totally unsuited for wilderness. They contain highways, gravel roads, logging roads, bridges, fire roads, clearcuts and other permanent evidence of man's presence.

The areas surrounding the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades is prime timber-growing land with a few scenic exceptions already protected. Most of the land is under intense forest management.

By declaring the Middle Santiam a wilderness, all of the immediately and visibly adjacent land automatically becomes class one management land for the Forest Service. Intensive management must stop; clearcuts are forbidden; slash management restricted; road building hidden and more expensive in order to preserve the wilderness values. Presently well managed lands become seriously restricted in their ability to produce timber.

Lebanon and East Linn County cannot afford to have these valuable natural resources locked away, no longer able to provide jobs in our communities.

Unemployment in East Linn County has always been higher than in the state as a whole. Jobs are hard to find even in good times. In this recession, unemployment estimates have gone as high as 25 percent when a single mill closed temporarily.

There is disagreement between the pro-wilderness people and the timber industry as to how many jobs are at stake in the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades area—estimates range from 165 future jobs to 1,000 present and future jobs—but there is no disagreement among knowledgeable people that some jobs will be lost.

I accept the industry estimates, just as I and thousands of others, including our State legislature and Governor seem to accept the word of managers in electronics and high-tech about their needs and the number of jobs they can provide. If the president of X-Y-Z Electronics says Oregon needs millions of dollars for education, the legislature believes. If A-B-C Electronics says our land-use laws must change to accommodate that industry, Oregon changes.

But, if the timber industry says losing 43 percent of the allowable cut in a Ranger District will close a mill and reduce employment, some people don't want to believe it. I believe it, and I believe it takes three jobs in an electronics assembly plant to replace one resource-related job in our wood products industry.

Is this wilderness proposal the straw that breaks the back in East Linn County and kills another sawmill or plywood plant? I don't know for certain, but if conservation is the question, then let's be conservative on the side of protecting the jobs of your constituents.

Lebanon has worked over 30 years to attract new jobs and industry. Folks have invested time and money hoping to draw employment to town, not just for returns in cash but to keep a good community going.

Hundreds of firms have been contacted. I can report the record of 30 years community effort—we've managed to develop about 180 industrial jobs in mobile home manufacturing; we lost 120 in paper manufacturing.

Closing the Middle Santiam would cost, even by estimates of those in favor of wilderness, up to 165 jobs. It could cost hundreds more if industry estimates are correct, as I believe they are. This one decision affecting land already logged and roaded and unsuited for wilderness could make the 30 years of effort by my community meaningless—wiped out, wasted effort.

Senator Hatfield, I sincerely hope you and your colleagues can agree not to allow this to happen to East Linn County.

Thank you.

Senator **HATFIELD**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Patterson follows:]

Lebanon Industrial Development
Corporation
P.O. Box 459
Lebanon, OR 97355

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
U.S. Senator

Thank you, Senator Hatfield, for the opportunity to be heard on this critical issue. I'm C.K. Patterson, editor and publisher of the Lebanon Express newspaper. As a volunteer community service activity, I also serve as president of Lebanon, Oregon's industrial development group.

I am opposed to designating the area known as Middle Santiam as a Wilderness, and I am opposed to setting aside the three areas known as Old Cascades for further study as potential wilderness.

My opposition is based on three points material to the proposed legislation:

#1. These areas are important sources of raw material for the economy of East Linn County. Their loss as harvest areas would substantially reduce the job opportunities in my community and surrounding areas.

#2. Designation as Wilderness would reduce harvests and restrict the management of all adjacent national forest land, multiplying the impact of the decision.

#3. I have both walked and driven through these areas, and I can say without hesitation that they do not meet even minimum criteria set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Allow me to elaborate. As editor and publisher of the newspaper since 1971, I've become keenly aware of the near total reliance of our area on wood products made from raw materials available in our National Forest.

I've watched two recessions devastate our delicate economy.....and I've seen recovery prove there is a need for the trees in these prime timber growing areas accessible to the mills of Linn County.

Taking my objections to the proposal one at a time in reverse order; look at how poorly the wilderness designation serves the people of East Linn County.

First, Linn County has real wilderness to meet those needs. The Mount Jefferson and Mount Washington Wilderness areas, containing truly unique features of the region, are readily accessible only a few minutes drive beyond the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades. And where those areas are roadless and "untrammelled by man" as required, the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades areas are totally unsuited for wilderness. They contain highways, gravel roads, logging roads, bridges, fire roads, clear-cuts and other permanent evidence of man's presence. This is no more wilderness than is the small acreage on which I live, just 12 minutes from downtown. In both places, I can be alone to commune with nature...yet both are served by roads and bridges. If it makes sense to designate the Middle Santiam a Wilderness....why not our city park?

The entire area surrounding both the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades is prime timber growing land, with a few scenic exceptions already protected. Primarily National Forest, there is a healthy mix of private ownership. Most of the land is under intense forest management. By declaring the Middle Santiam a Wilderness, all of the immediately, AND VISIBLY adjacent land automatically becomes Class I management lands for the Forest Service. Intensive management must stop; clear-cuts are forbidden, slash management restricted, road-building hidden and more expensive...all in order to preserve the VIEW from within the Wilderness. In short then, presently well-managed lands become seriously restricted in their ability to produce timber.

Now to my first point: Lebanon and East Linn County cannot afford to have these valuable natural resources locked away....no longer able to provide jobs in our communities.

Unemployment in East Linn County has always been higher than in the county and state as a whole. Jobs are hard to find even in good times. In this recession, unemployment estimates have gone as high as 25% when a single mill closed for two weeks.

There is disagreement between the pro-wilderness people and the timber industry as to how many jobs are at stake in the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades area. BUT THERE IS NO DISAGREEMENT AMONG KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE ON BOTH SIDES THAT SOME JOBS WILL BE LOST. For the intellectual exercise of creating a new wilderness, perhaps the difference between 165 future jobs, and up to 1,000 present and future jobs is just good discussion. For the presently unemployed son of a father whose mill job may soon be threatened by this law, the question is more than an intellectual speculation...it may be their entire future!

I accept the industry estimates of job losses and mill closures. I do so just as I and thousands of others including our state legislature and governor accept the word of managers in electronics and high-tech about their needs, and the number of jobs they can produce. If the president of X-Y-Z Electronics says Oregon needs millions of dollars for education, the Legislature believes.....If ABC Electronics says our land use laws must change to accomodate his industry, Oregon changes.

But if the timber industry says losing 43 percent of the allowable cut in a Ranger District will close a mill and reduce employment, some people don't want to believe it. I believe it. And I believe it takes three jobs in an electronics assembly plant to replace one resource-related job in our wood products industry.

Is this wilderness proposal the straw that breaks the camel's back in East Linn County...and kills another sawmill or plywood plant? I don't know for certain...but I'm opposed to the idea of heaping straw on the animal until it collapses and then saying we're sorry. If conservation is the question, then let's be conservative on the side of protecting the ability of your constituents to earn a living.

Lebanon has worked hard as a community for over 30 years trying to attract new jobs and industry. Folks have invested time and money hoping to draw employment to town...not just for returns in cash, but to keep a good community going. Hundreds...perhaps thousands of firms have been contacted. I can report the record of 30 years of community effort: We've managed to develop about 180 industrial jobs in mobile home manufacturing.

In that same time, high raw material prices contributed to the closure of a Crown Zellerbach paper mill that once employed 120 people, plus the loggers hauling fiber from the forest. High prices and short supplies weren't the reason for closure...BUT THEY WERE PART OF THE REASON.

Closing just the Middle Santiam would cost, even by estimates of those in favor of the wilderness, up to 165 jobs. It could cost hundreds more if industry estimates are correct as I believe they are. Therefore this one decision affecting only about 45,000 acres of land already logged, and roaded, and unsuited for wilderness, could make the 30 years of effort by my community meaningless. Wiped out. Wasted effort.

And then where will the young men go for jobs, Senator?

Senator Hatfield, I sincerely hope you and your colleagues can agree not to allow that to happen to East Linn County Oregon.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you.

Sincerely

C.K. Patterson

Mr. BURWELL. Senator, my name is Dave Burwell, Bill Rogers, East Lane County Commissioner, has asked me to read his paper due to a personal emergency.

Senator HATFIELD. Very happy to have you do so.

STATEMENT OF BILL ROGERS, COMMISSIONER, EAST LANE DISTRICT, OREG., AS PRESENTED BY DAVE BURWELL

Mr. BURWELL. Senator Hatfield, thank you for the fact that you are intrested enough in hearing the viewpoints of Oregonians on both sides of the wilderness issue to hold hearings within Oregon.

I come before you today as an individual Lane County Commissioner who is concerned about the financial impact of H.R. 1149 on Lane County government.

A calculation shows that if all proposed wilderness and wilderness study areas in H.R. 1149 do become wilderness, Lane County will lose a large amount of revenues.

The principal impact would be from the Willamette National Forest, but we would also be impacted by areas in both the Siuslaw and the Umpqua National Forests.

There would be a net annual reduction of 119.4 million board feet. With 2-year average bid price from fiscal year 1981 and 1982, the annual dollar loss to Lane County would be $4,067,123. I know that current bid prices are lower than the average, but areas put into wilderness are forever, and the annual dollar loss may well exceed this amount in future years.

There are areas that can appropriately be addd to the existing wilderness areas with little financial impact. Add those acres to wilderness and leave the productive commerical forests for multiple use.

An area which is a good example of why H.R. 1149 is bad, is the proposal to include Hardesty Mountain in the southern Lane County. The 7,135-acre area straddles both the Willamette and the Umpqua National Forests. It is fine timber-growing land with over 80 percent of the area classed as good to very high-site timber land. A significant portion already receives special management to protect water quality in the Cottage Grove watershed.

The relatively small area contributes 4.2 million board feet to allowable harvest each year. This level will support about 30 industry jobs and another 60 jobs in already hard-hit communities such as Culp Creek and Cottage Grove.

Even at today's average price of $153 per thousand board feet, this harvest would provide timber receipts of $643,000 per year. Of that, $71,000 would go to Lane County government. This area does not meet any reasonable critera for wilderness and should be dropped from consideration.

Another area is Waldo Lake with an H.R. 1149 proposal of 62,000 acres. This is ridiculous. But, within the unit there are areas where wilderness values are high and economic sacrifices low. A reasonable balance could be made using both of these points, as well as other recreation and nonwilderness needs.

This is the balance that I urge you to seek and use as your criteria for additional wilderness areas in Oregon.

And that's the end of Commissioner Robert's statement.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you, and give him my regards.

Mr. **Burwell**. Thank you, I will.

Senator **Hatfield**. Dean?

STATEMENT OF H. DEAN PAPÉ, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PAPÉ BROS., INC.

Mr. **Papé**. Senator, I'm Dean Papé, Chairman of the Board of Papé Brothers, from Eugene, Oregon. I'm here today to strongly oppose any further wilderness set-asides.

Let me abbreviate my remarks by turning to page 2, paragraph 1. In last evening's Register Guard I noted that Congressman Weaver had managed to manipulate the facts regarding the timber supply computer simulation of Professor Adams at Oregon State University. Professor Adams and I discussed this matter this morning, and this is what he told me, and I quote his remarks:

> I have attempted to point out to Mr. Weaver and his staff that a one percent harvest reduction is not significant unless the wood supply of your mill depends on that volume. The key economic concerns here are the local effects in the communities dependent upon the timber to be withdrawn. From the perspective of the mills and the workers in the areas, such as the Middle Santiam where the bulk of the wood is concentrated, the prospective harvest declines are indeed significant. The people who live in towns such as Sweet Home, Lyons, and Mill City will be severely impacted. In fact, these towns could be devastated by a one-percent reduction in the timber supply.

Bill Udell will have further testimony from the Democratic Herald concerning Professor Adams' computer programing.

A large share of the timberland the bill proposes to set aside as wilderness is far better suited for multiple use. God gave us trees, a renewable resource, to use for our betterment, and I believe we are managing this heritage far better today than ever before. We have throughout the United States sufficient protected wilderness.

What we need more than anything else is to use the remaining resource to feed, to house, and to provide productive employment for Oregon's people. Then the many will be served, rather than the few.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Papé follows:]

8/25/83

TESTIMONY BY H. DEAN PAPE'
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PAPE' BROS., INC., EUGENE, OREGON
TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
& RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE
ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

THANK YOU SENATOR HATFIELD FOR HOLDING "LOCAL" HEARINGS ON HR1149. IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THE 3 CO-SPONSORS OF THE BILL HAVE SEEN FIT TO CONFINE THEIR ATTENDANCE TO MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON D.C. I WONDER IF THIS FACT CARRIES A MESSAGE ABOUT THE TRUE WORTH OF THIS LEGISLATION?

SENATOR, I'M H. DEAN PAPE', CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF PAPE' BROS., INC....AND I AM HERE TODAY BECAUSE I STRONGLY OPPOSE ANY FURTHER WILDERNESS SET ASIDES.

SOME WILL ARGUE THAT MY COMPANY HAS A VESTED INTEREST IN PROMOTING COMMERCIAL TIMBERLANDS. AND TO THE EXTENT THAT I BELIEVE IN THE PRESERVATION OF THE OREGON ECONOMIC SYSTEM, I PLEAD GUILTY.

I HAD HOPED WITH RARE I AND RARE II THAT THE WILDERNESS

QUESTION HAD BEEN SETTLED. OBVIOUSLY, THIS IS NOT SO. PROPONENTS OF HR1149 SEEM TO HAVE AN INSATIABLE LUST FOR MORE & MORE WILDERNESS. IF HR1149 PASSES, IT WILL BE LAND SET ASIDE FOR THE PLEASURE OF THE FEW AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MANY.

IN LAST EVENING'S REGISTER GUARD I NOTED THAT CONGRESSMAN WEAVER HAD MANAGED TO MANIPULATE THE FACTS REGARDING THE TIMBER SUPPLY COMPUTER SIMULATION OF PROFESSOR ADAMS AT OREGON STATE. PROFESSOR ADAMS AND I DISCUSSED THIS MATTER THIS MORNING. THIS IS WHAT HE TOLD ME. "I HAVE ATTEMPTED TO POINT OUT TO MR. WEAVER AND HIS STAFF THAT A 1% HARVEST REDUCTION IS NOT SIGNIFICANT UNLESS THE WOOD SUPPLY OF YOUR MILL DEPENDS ON THAT VOLUME. THE KEY ECONOMIC CONCERNS HERE ARE THE LOCAL EFFECTS IN THE COMMUNITIES DEPENDENT ON THE TIMBER TO BE WITHDRAWN. FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MILLS AND WORKERS IN AREAS SUCH AS THE MIDDLE SANTIAM WHERE THE BULK OF THE WOOD IS CONCENTRATED, THE PROSPECTIVE HARVEST DECLINES ARE INDEED SIGNIFICANT. THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS SUCH AS SWEET HOME, LYONS, AND MILL CITY WILL BE SEVERELY IMPACTED. IN FACT, THESE TOWNS COULD BE DEVESTATED BY A 1% REDUCTION IN THE TIMBER SUPPLY."

A LARGE SHARE OF THE TIMBERLAND THE BILL PROPOSES TO SET ASIDE AS WILDERNESS IS FAR BETTER SUITED TO MULTIPLE USE. GOD GAVE US TREES, A RENEWABLE RESOURCE, TO USE FOR OUR BETTERMENT AND I BELIEVE WE ARE MANAGING THIS HERITAGE FAR BETTER TODAY THAN EVER BEFORE. WE HAVE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES SUFFICIENT PROTECTED WILDERNESS.

IT WOULD APPEAR TO ME THAT THROUGH OUR FOREST PRODUCTS BEING SHIPPED ABROAD, WE HAVE THE MEANS TO OFFSET THE NEGATIVE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CAUSED BY IMPORTATION OF CRUDE OIL...BY A RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCE...TIMBER.

WHAT WE NEED MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE IS TO USE THE REMAINING RESOURCE TO FEED, HOUSE, AND PROVIDE PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT FOR OREGON'S PEOPLE. THEN, THE MANY WILL BE SERVED...RATHER THAN THE FEW.

STATEMENT OF JERRY FITZGERALD

Mr. FITZGERALD. Senator Hatfield, I'm Jerry Fitzgerald, a native Oregonian, residing in Eugene; a banker by profession and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and appearing here as an interested citizen on my own behalf.

Somewhere in those hallowed halls of Congress lies House bill 1149, co-sponsored by Congressman Weaver, AuCoin, and Wyden. The bill is an unfair and unenlightened attempt to compromise good judgment for the sometimes well-intentioned, but selfish proponents of more and more wilderness.

Our heritage, our economy and our ways of life demand reasonable uses of these lands entrusted to us. Products of the forest have forever been an integral part of our lives. The forests are in better hands today than ever before, and also are in better shape. To maintain that status is not to set aside more roadless areas or to stifle the management of our lands in their attempts to rid the forests of unwanted underbrush in newly planted areas.

House bill 1149 set out to be a compromise between the Carter administration's proposal of 420,000 additional acres and the preservationists' goal of 3.4 million additional acres. But even an additional 1.2 million acres is a hit-and-miss approach to land set-aside.

How much is enough? Generally, are the citizens of Oregon satisfied with the amount of wilderness? Don't ask a preservationist; don't ask a lumberman. Ask me, or those like me, the silent majority. I and they would probably say, "Let's keep what we have in wilderness, but add no more," or, if we do, then only in those areas that are fit for no other use than scenery—areas that have little or no multiple-purpose values.

When we sell the logger, the mill worker, and the mill owners on cutting back on the allowable cut in our forests, then perhaps we as citizens or businessmen can shift our interest from multiple use to wilderness. At the present, the mill owner is losing money; the mill worker and the logger are looking for work, not more wilderness.

I've ventured into wilderness areas within the Willamette National Forest and the Mt. Hood National Forest, and always felt good that we had these pristine lands set aside. My children have ventured even further into these lands and share my good feeling. But they, as I, feel and, yes, know that with family and citizenship responsibilities we could never begin to take advantage of viewing all the wilderness lands so designated. So who benefits from more set-asides? Professional lobbyists? The retired? The marijuana farmer? Who is the beneficiary of more wilderness?

House bill 1149 would, if left alone, reduce the harvest in the Willamette National Forest by 82.5 million board feet. That is equivalent to a direct loss of 660 jobs, plus an additional loss of 1,320 related jobs. In addition, there would be an annual loss to Lane County of over 3 million dollars in timber receipts. Eugene and Lane County still look to the woods products industry as their basic economy, and there is little on the horizon to change that in the near future.

Oregon now has 1.2 million acres designated as wilderness. That's a land mass almost the size of the State of Delaware. If the

1.2 million acres were contiguous and flat like Delaware then one could reason that 1.2 million acres is reasonable and could be traversed by the average individual in a lifetime.

Not so with Oregon's wilderness, where mountains approach 11,000-foot heights. A lot of Oregon's wilderness can only be seen by the few rock climbers who are daring. Now then, if Oregon does not possess near enough acreage for some, then we hasten to point out the millions of acres of Washington and the millions in California, or overall, the 20 million acres in eight western States, not counting the 56 million acres in Alaska.

How much is enough? Enough is enough.

Thank you, and thanks for holding hearings.

Senator **HATFIELD**. Thank you.

Senator **HATFIELD**. Mae?

STATEMENT OF MAE YIH, OREGON STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT NO. 19

Senator **YIH**. Senator Hatfield, I'm State Senator Mae Yih from District 19. It's nice to see you.

Senator **HATFIELD**. Nice to have you here, Senator.

Senator **YIH**. I appreciate the opportunity to be heard because the district I represent could be the hardest hit by the Oregon Wilderness bill if it remains in the form it was approved by the U.S. House of Representatives.

Although the proposed Middle Santiam wilderness and the Old Cascades study area are not in my District, most of the people who depend on their livelihood from timber that would be cut from these areas live and work in my district. The Middle Santiam is by far the most productive area in the wilderness proposal, and the Old Cascades also ranks high in potential productivity. If both become wilderness, it could mean the loss of up to 43 percent of the timber harvest from the Sweet Home Ranger District—the district that feeds timber to most of the mills in my district.

The removal of the Middle Santiam alone would eliminate allowable cut sufficient for one good-sized forest products mill in East Linn County. This is an area that has always suffered heavily in the recession, where real unemployment has exceeded 20 percent.

Eliminating a large portion of its timber supply would do permanent damage to both the economy and the livability. It would take away not only family income but needed dollars for education, parks, law enforcement, health care, and other services valuable to the people in my district.

It has been estimated that if the Oregon Wilderness bill as it is now written would cost county government and schools in Linn County 1.6 million dollars annually. But that is the small part of the problem. It would also cost us more than 800 permanent jobs and 10 million dollars in local payrolls—jobs and money needed to keep food on the table and stores and other services open.

I have been in the proposed Middle Santiam Wilderness. Even though this is supposed to be a roadless area, untrammeled by many, I got there, not with hiking shoes and backpack, but in a large bus on a good logging road, and I looked at it while standing in a clearcut within the proposed boundaries. In fact, there are over 20 clearcuts, 10 miles of development roads, and two cement bridges within those boundaries.

At any rate, neither the Middle Santiam nor the Old Cascades are suitable for wilderness. The best features of both proposed areas are already protected in the Forest Service's land use plans.

Although I'm not opposed to wilderness and believe there are some reasonable additions to Oregon's wilderness, but already huge acreages of the Willamette National Forest are locked up. The addition of the 40,000 acre French Pete area to the Three Sisters Wilderness several years ago provided adequate low-elevation wilderness for the Willamette Valley.

In fact, the Forest Service estimates only 3,300 people visit that area annually. That is considerably more than the 150 to 250 people who visit the Middle Santiam; but, if all 3,300 people visited the French Pete on the same day, they would each have 12 acres. To add the Middle Santiam just to provide more low-elevation wilderness would be a waste, especially when the trade-off would be the loss of many permanent jobs.

I urge you, Senator Hatfield, when you introduce your version of the Oregon Wilderness bill in the U.S. Senate, to make sure that neither the Middle Santiam nor the Old Cascades are included. I read where your mail is running in favor of including the Middle Santiam. If this is true, it is probably because it is the least desirable of all the wilderness proposals, so the environmental lobby is working even harder to see that it is included. Many of your constituents are hard-working people who do not have the time to write. Perhaps they should, but they depend on their elected officials to protect them from unreasonable legislation.

And I thank you again for your courtesy and your consideration.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, senator.

STATEMENT OF BERT UDELL, PRESIDENT, THIRD FORCE FOR FORESTRY

Mr. UDELL. Senator Hatfield, I'm Bert Udell, president of the Third Force for Forestry and a tree farmer of Linn County.

We've heard to lot about—many statements have been made—I'm going to cut this down a little bit, following that—have been made about the economics of wilderness. There's no question that the Middle Santiam would have drastic financial impact of the cities of Sweet Home and Lebanon. And I would like to read for you from last night's Democrat Herald, this paper—and I quote from it, and this is the so-called statement of Professor Adams: "Places like East Linn County might indeed suffer noticeable affects from the bill which would designate the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades as wilderness where no logging is allowed." He further says he told Weaver's staff that logs travel only so far and every added mile increases the cost. He said if mills can't get logs in their regions, they must either move or close. I think that's drastic enough for people in our area.

The Middle Santiam and the Old Cascades are pure land grabs. There are many ways they do not meet the legal criteria for wilderness. I've driven in the areas—in fact, we were in the same bus with senator Yih here—we had a nice picnic out there in the middle of it with a big schoolbus. And you can see many of the—from the proposed boundaries of it, you can view management on ajoining properties which I know is contrary to wilderness guidelines, as well as the mangement within the area. And there are, as she says, a number of clearcuts in there. Clearcuts, many of them have been reforested and are growing back, and I think that's good.

And, Senator, did you know that the vigorous, young-growing forest creates a lot more oxygen than these old, dying forests. There's a cycle that they go through when they take carbon dioxide and exude just oxygen.

The wilderness concept depletes our land base and there are many things that do that. The reservoirs we have in Linn County, these big highways we have through there—Highway 20—and a number of others, take about 12 acres per mile out of timber production. All these should be added together—and the hydroelectric powerlines—and you'll find that we're losing a lot of acreage, not just to wilderness.

The American tree farm system has 48,000 tree farm properties covering 85 million acres, and we happen to be one of the people that are in that and we feel that we can cater to, especially to the elderly, the infirm and the handicapped. The prowilderness people do not offer this in their 80 million acres of dedicated wilderness, yet we're doing it on 400 acres.

I do have some letters and signatures here from the Lumber, Production and Industrial Workers; the International Woodworkers, and—and, nine, are you close, you can tell, from the recorder from the city of Lebanon, for Third Force of Forestry? I think there's somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,000 signed letters here. And I suggested to them not to dump them out on the floor——

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

Mr. UDELL [continuing]. We'll leave them in the package for you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

Mr. UDELL. Thank you for the opportunity, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Udell follows:]

PRES: Bert Udell
V. PRES: Tim Mangan
SEC: Rick Fletcher
TREAS: Jim Thompson

BLENDING TO ENCOMPASS MANY PEOPLE
THIRD FORCE FOR FORESTRY

32388 BERLIN RD. 258-6643
LEBANON, OREGON 97355

DIRECTORS:
3 Yrs: Dave Schmidt
Bill Thomas
Jess Wilkinson
2 Yrs: Jon West
Nina Fintel
1 Yr: Iven Bell
Dave Cooper

August 23, 1983

The Honorable
U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield:

Thank you for an opportunity to express some views on the proposed Wilderness areas in Oregon. I am Bert Udell, a small woodland owner, also known as a non-industrial forest land owner. I should be applauding more wilderness. It only makes my timberlands more valuable.

I consider myself a forest conservationist. My wife and I spend many hours in our forests promoting better growth and quality of our trees. We provide homes for and protect wildlife. We are very protective of the soil and have made numerous plantings of trees, shrubs, flowers and mushrooms to enhance the forest environment. We just completed our 5th annual TREE DAY Tour to educate the general public in Forestry practices and give them an experience in the Forest. We believe this a much better experience than Wilderness! We annually log from our properties, producing tax income to the government as well as jobs for the citizens.

We are concerned about the large wilderness areas developing on very productive timberland. Man is here on earth as a manager. He walks upright, can think, and communicate.

You can't continuously take valuable renewable resources, and permanently lock them up from public use without someday suffering the consequences. Trees do not last forever, and it does not take forever to grow a tree.(We do log trees we have planted 30 yrs. ago) Without management, uncontrolled fires are necessary to regenerate Douglas Fir. Man should be smart enough to understand that these may occur under the worst of conditions. A large holocaust could wipe out extensive areas of managed land. Insects and diseases create catastrophies in woodlands. One of my tree farms adjoins the Old Cascades Study Area. Will the government assume responsibility for damage created to my woodlands? I doubt it. I am obligated to protect my neighbors lands by complying with Oregon Forest Practices Act.

Many statements have been made about the economics of Wilderness. There is no question that the Middle Santiam would have drastic financial impact on the cities Sweet Home and Lebanon. The Middle Santiam and the Old Cascades are pure land grabs trying to be obtained by fraud. In many ways they do not meet the legal criteria for Wilderness. I have driven in the areas and observed numerous clear cut units within the proposed wilderness boundaries regenerating to new healthy crops of timber. Because of the way the land lies, there is no way the perimeter of these proposed boundaries can ever be isolated from viewing management on adjoining properties. This is also contrary to Wilderness guidelines.

Let's examine the true meaning of Wilderness, Wilderness, when written with a capital "W" is U.S. government land that has been set aside by an act of Congress. The original idea of Wilderness to preserve unique, scientific or aesthetic pieces of America has long been discarded by the extreme zealots. The criteria that they want has degenerated to a mission to lock up as many acres as possible, no matter what the particular features of the land nor how much it hurts the people who depend on those forests for a living.

This land then becomes a Never-Never Land -- no roads, no motorized vehicles, no forest management, no mining or geothermal exploration, no forest management, no grazing, no developed recreation, no improved parks, no sanitation facilities, just no trace of man on the land. A classic example I personally know of was the immediate removal of a hand pump that obtained potable drinking water and destroying the toilets at Marion Lake when this area was included in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness several years ago.

The Wilderness concept depletes our land base on which to grow timber, create parks, and other recreation facilities. It should be recognized that other land uses are also making Wilderness of timber management lands. Linn County in particular has many roads through the timber area. Major highways, in effect, delete about 12 acres per mile from timber production. Linn County has large reservoirs--Foster, Green Peter, Detroit, and Carmen-Smith. These are wilderness as far as timber production is concerned, but certainly fulfill a need for mankind (that species we too often tend to ignore in Wilderness debates). Many miles of hydro-electric powerlines, special use areas, and long term timber management, also reduce productive acres.

How much, then, is too much loss of productive timber land. All of these factors must be added together and when they are they make a very big lie out of very low deceptive statistices. Certainly an affordable cut reduction of 43 percent of the potential harvest in the Sweet Home Ranger District is too much -- and that will happen with H.R. 1149.

The American TREE FARM system consists of 48,000 Tree Farm properties covering 85 million acres. Many of us in this system have experienced the attributes of the Wilderness system, including spiritual experiences. Visitors to our Tree Farm volunteer verification of these experiences to us. My wife and I are 1982 National Champion Tree Farmers. We have had many groups tour our farm and have extended invitations to various pro-wilderness people. Only one has been interested enough to come. We cater especially to the elderly, the infirm, and the handicapped. The pro-wilderness people DO NOT offer this on their 80 million acres of dedicated wilderness, yet we are doing it on 400 acres! But the Forest Service with their multiple use can accomodate people from all walks of life.

Oregon has more than supplied its share of Wilderness needs. Let's get on with increasing the productivity of remaining available land. We must be ready when our depletable resources can no longer furnish their present share of energy needs.

Isn't it time we took the monkey off the foresters back and let the preservationist have a turn? I don't believe the government should have to continually stand the expense to show reason for sound forestry practices and management. The preservationist should justify why land should be preserved for an environmental elite and file realistic financial impact statements to justify their requests.

Bert Udell

Bert Udell
Tree Farmer
R.P.E. 2301
President, Third Force for Forestry

Senator **Hatfield**. You've got 5 minutes left for your testimony.

STATEMENT OF DR. KENNETH B. HAEVERNICK, OREGON SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Dr. **Haevernick**. Senator, thank you very much. I'll briefly outline. We'll deviate from timber and go to recreation temporarily, then.

My name is Ken Haevernick, and I represent the Oregon State Snowmobile Association and have been so involved since 1965. Being a physician by occupation, I have no vested interest in snowmobiling, other than to see that it becomes the safe and sane viable winter sport that I believe it is.

And, Senator, I think you can be proud of Oregon and its accomplishments in development of what we call a premier trail system in this State that is the envy of those of the western United States. We have a continuous system now that is from Mt. Hood to the California border; from northeastern Oregon into central Oregon. This trail is marked, groomed, patrolled, and is maintained for family use.

Last winter, on December 27, three of us left HooDoo Ski Bowl and continuously snowmobiled to the California border. We were not pioneers, for we took the clothes that were on our backs, and we took a few spare parts and some snacks to each and four extra gallons of gasoline for the three snomobiles. We stayed in resorts; we got our supplies in resorts. And we also entirely relied on resorts and went on the trip as tourists. Since then, even though we were the first, many others have done so.

With the enactment of House Rule 1149, this premier trail system would cease, and families would not be able to leave HooDoo, Sisters or Batchelor and snowmobile to the majestic beauty of Crater Lake, and be able to return after staying overnight for a weekend trip of snowmobiling.

Even though most of our trails are above 5,000 feet, as is a lot of the land in House Rule 1149, closure of these areas would compact our usage into small areas, creating a problem of management. Also, it would create an economic impact into the resorts that support our snowmobiling, as well as problems of multiple use.

Senator, if anything is excellent, we should think of such.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement and photographs of Dr. Haevernick follows:]

KENNETH B. HAEVERNICK, M.D. P.C.
DENNIS H. WESSELS, M.D.
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS
165 MAIN STREET
LEBANON, OREGON 97355
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Thank you very much, Senator, for allowing me to share with you some important thoughts. My name is Ken Haevernick and I am from Lebanon, Oregon. My credentials are that I a past president of the Oregon State Snowmobile Association, a charter member of that same association. I am also a member of Oregon Department of Transportation--Winter Recreation Advisory Committee. I am a snowmobiler since 1965, a physician by occupation and therefore, have no vested interest in snowmobiling, except to see that snowmobiling becomes the viable, safe and sane winter family sport that I believe it is. Senator, you can be proud of Oregon and it's accomplishments in the area of winter recreation. Oregon State Snowmobile Association, the State of Oregon, Department of Agriculture and the Interior Department have worked very diligently together to create a premiere trail system that is the envy of those of the Western United States. We have a trail system that is marked, groomed, patrolled, and is maintained for family use. Monies generated by snowmobilers through gasoline tax usage and registration fees are put back in to the snowmobile program in development of this premiere trail system. Many thousands of volunteer hours have gone in to make this a mark of excellence.

Senator, last winter, on the morning of December 27, 1982, three of us left HooDoo Ski Bowl on Highway 20 and snowmobiled continuously to the California border. We are not pioneers--for all we did was take the clothes on our backs, a few spare parts, some snacks to eat and four extra gallons of gasoline for all three snowmobiles. The trails we rode on were groomed snowmobile trails. We ate in resorts and we stayed in resorts. We bought our food and gasoline from resorts. The total trip was done as tourists. Even though we were the first to do so, many others have done so since. Now a family can leave HooDoo, Bachelor or Sisters, and snowmobile to Crater Lake, stay overnight and return home for a weekend trip by snowmobile.

Included in the packet that is given to you Senator, are three pictures. Picture A shows an example of a groomed snowmobile trail versus an ungroomed trail. All three of these pictures were taken on the trip that I forementioned. Pictures B and C were taken from areas on the trip that if, in the event of House Bill 1149 were to be inacted today, could not be taken by this means.

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page two

For House Bill 1149 would stop this premier trail system and the envy of the West would no longer be as it is. Instead, Oregon would have just small isolated snowmobile areas. Most of the trails on this premier system are above 5000 feet as is a large amount of the area included in HB1149. The closure, for instance of Windigo, would prevent the passage of families being able to do the trip from HooDoo or Bachelor or Sisters to Crater Lake. Hoon Mountain, an area of which is a recreational experience that is the envy of all of us in Oregon, would no longer be possible. Closing of these vital areas would not only hamper a well operated, excellent winterized sport, but would have a tremendous economic impact into our resorts that support snowmobiling, and create also additional problems of multiple use. Senator, if anything is excellent, we should think about such.

Thank you.

Ken Haevernick

Ken Haevernick, M.D.

KBH/jw

Picture "A"
GROOMED TRAIL
CRATER LAKE
SUN MT. TRAIL

Picture "B"
HOODOO TO BATCHELOR
TRAIL - TO BE CLOSED
WITH HR 1149

Picture "C"
MT. THIELSON FROM
WINDIGO TRAIL - TO
BE CLOSED WITH HR 1149

STATEMENT OF JOEL ROBINSON, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER, GEOTHERMAL DIVISION, UNION OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. ROBINSON. Good afternoon, Senator, my name is Joel Robinson. I'm the environmental manager for Union Oil's Geothermal Division.

I'd like to bring your attention this afternoon a valuable resource in the wilderness areas that may have been overlooked so far; that is, geothermal power. We feel that there are about 2,500 acres in the Mount Jefferson wilderness additions and about 4,800 acres in the Three Sisters Wilderness additions in Deschutes that should be removed from wilderness designation because they contain valuable geothermal resources.

Geothermal development is technically and economically feasible; it offers an environmentally benign alternative to conventional fossil nuclear and hydropower plants, and it can be done these days. Currently, there's 1,300 megawatts of geothermal power on line in California, another 1,100 under design, construction or planning, and other areas are being developed every day.

California's unusually blessed with geothermal development. Agencies and developers and utilized have put it right on the front burner as a good alternative, up there with solar and wind, as a preferred source. It gets accelerated permitting schedules, and a substantial loan and grant program to encourage its discovery and use.

Oregon, too, is blessed with geothermal resources. We feel that these two areas, among a number within the wilderness areas, deserve special attention. The area—in the Mount Jefferson area there's about 2,500 acres, and it's shown in the figure attached to my presentation. The area in the Three Sisters is also in an attached map, about 4,800 acres. As I mentioned, there are other areas that we're willing to forego, and we feel these two are of principal interest.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Robinson follows:]

STATEMENT OF UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA PRESENTED TO THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

The Geothermal Division of the Union Oil Company of California is, with this statement, requesting amendments in the proposed boundaries of the Three Sisters Wilderness Additions and the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Additions which are described in H.R. 1149. These amendments are necessary to allow development of valuable geothermal resources which we believe exist partially within these proposed Additions.

Geothermal power development, to date principally as electrical power, is technically and economically feasible in most locations and is relatively environmentally benign. Although Oregon is the subject of H.R. 1149, We would like to refer to the California experience briefly. In the Geysers area of California, almost 1300 megawatts of geothermal capacity are now installed and another 1300 megawatts are under construction, permit application, or planning. The Imperial County, California geothermal reservoirs, now on the verge of development, are projected to be much larger than The Geysers area. Also other geothermal areas make California's potential even greater.

California is unusually blessed with geothermal resources, and California's public utilities and developers have combined efforts to make geothermal power an integral part of their load growth plans. The California Energy Commission recognized the desirability of geothermal power and has declared it, along with other alternative energy sources like solar and wind power, to be a "preferred" source and subject to accelerated permitting schedules and a substantial grant and loan program to encourage its discovery and use.

Other western states, including Oregon, are likely to be well-endowed with geothermal resources. Although Oregon has not been as well explored as parts of California, many areas have many of the attractive geologic indicators which mark a promising prospect. Union is particularly interested in places where the prospective geothermal resource areas overlap the wilderness areas and additions.

We are concerned about these overlapping areas and we want to bring to your attention the need to keep some areas available for development of this preferred alternative energy source.

Geothermal power offers a reliable, available, and environmentally acceptable alternative to conventional sources of fossil-fired, nuclear, or hydro-powered electricity. However, the principal drawback with electric power from geothermal sources is that it must be developed where it is found. It cannot be transported to a distant power plant for consumption there. The heated water which is brought to the surface will quickly degrade to unusuable temperatures if it is piped more than about a mile. Likewise, directional drilling to tap reservoirs more than a few hundred yards away horizontally is not technically possible today. Therefore, if a geothermal reservoir is to be developed, the land overlying the reservoir must be accessible for drilling and construction of resource supply and generating facilities. Surface access is essential for geothermal development.

We would like to focus today on two particular areas which we believe contain good geothermal prospects but which are within areas proposed for wilderness designation in H.R. 1149. The first area we call the Kokostick Prospect, named after a butte nearby. Much of the Kokostick Prospect overlaps the Three Sisters Wilderness Additions proposed as area #22 in H.R. 1149. Figure 1 shows part of those proposed Addition and the lands we feel hold geothermal promise within the proposed Additions.

The Three Sisters Wilderness currently is composed of 63,000 acres. The proposed Three Sisters Additions comprise another 36,000 acres. The Kokostick area we wish to delete from the

Three Sisters Additions is about 4800 acres, or about 13% of the Three Sisters Additions and only 5% of the entire existing Three Sisters Wilderness plus Additions.

Several points about this area we wish to delete are worthwhile mentioning:

1. The House Committee already adjusted the boundary of the Three Sisters Wilderness Additions to exclude a timber sale area, so geothermal resources should be accorded a similar provision.

2. Published heat flow data indicate that Kokostick is one of the few remaining prospective geothermal areas still outside of wilderness areas. Its inclusion in the Three Sisters Wilderness Additions would foreclose its development.

3. Other geothermal developers demonstrate interest and also have filed in nearby areas.

4. Even the Forest Service feels some change in the proposed Three Sisters Wilderness Additions boundary is necessary. They wish to include a 1/4 mile buffer zone along Cascade Lakes Highway to permit forest management and maintenance of parking lots and trail heads. This

change alone would include about 600 acres of the 4800 acres we are requesting. And parenthetically, we feel that a wilderness next to a highway is no wilderness at all.

5. Topographically the Kokostick area is downslope (and mostly out of view) of the existing Wilderness Area. Geothermal development would be almost unnoticeable from most of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area.

6. Removal of the Kokostick area will not reduce wilderness value in the existing Three Sisters Wilderness Area nor in the remaining portions of the proposed Additions. The values discussed in the House Committee Report (98-13) for the proposed Additions mention "ecological diversity" (it exists elsewhere in the proposed Additions), "Squaw Creek Falls" (in another area of the Additions), and "primitive recreational lakes with significant biological value" (no lakes exist in the area we wish to remove). In addition there are no unique geological features in the area we wish to remove which are not present in abundance elsewhere in the existing Three Sisters Wilderness Area or the proposed Three Sisters Wilderness Additions.

The second area we wish to delete from H.R. 1149 is the area we call the West Jefferson Prospect, part of which is included within the boundaries of the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Additions. This area is shown in detail in Figure 2.

The Mount Jefferson Wilderness currently is composed of 100,000 acres. The proposed Additions comprise another 13,000 acres. The West Jefferson Prospect which we wish to delete from the Mount Jefferson Additions is about 2,500 acres, or about 10% of the Mount Jefferson Additions and only 2.4% of the entire existing Mount Jefferson Wilderness plus Additions.

The points in favor of deletion of the West Jefferson area are basically the same as for Kokostick.

1. The Additions have been already reduced in size to accommodate timber sales (one of which - Minto - covers part of the West Jefferson Prospect).

2. There are no lakes, nor is the Boca Cave present in the West Jefferson Prospect. The wilderness values referenced in the House Committee Report would be little impaired by this deletion.

3. The West Jefferson Prospect which we propose for deletion is an especially valuable prospect. It lies

on a direct line between Breitenbush and Belknap/Foley, two highly prospective areas designated as Known Geothermal Resource Areas by the United States Geological Survey.

There are other geothermal prospects within wilderness proposals in H.R. 1149 which we are willing to forego. We feel that the Kokostick and West Jefferson Prospects are important enough to single out for deletion. These two requested deletions comprise only about 1/2% of the more than 1 million acres proposed as wilderness in H.R. 1149.

The Geothermal Division of Union Oil Company would be pleased to discuss these proposals and to supply additional information regarding deletion of the two areas from H.R. 1149. Please contact Mr. Joel Robinson, Manager of Environmental and Regulatory Compliance at (213) 977-7398, or at the Union Oil Center, P.O. Box 7600, Los Angeles, California, 90017.

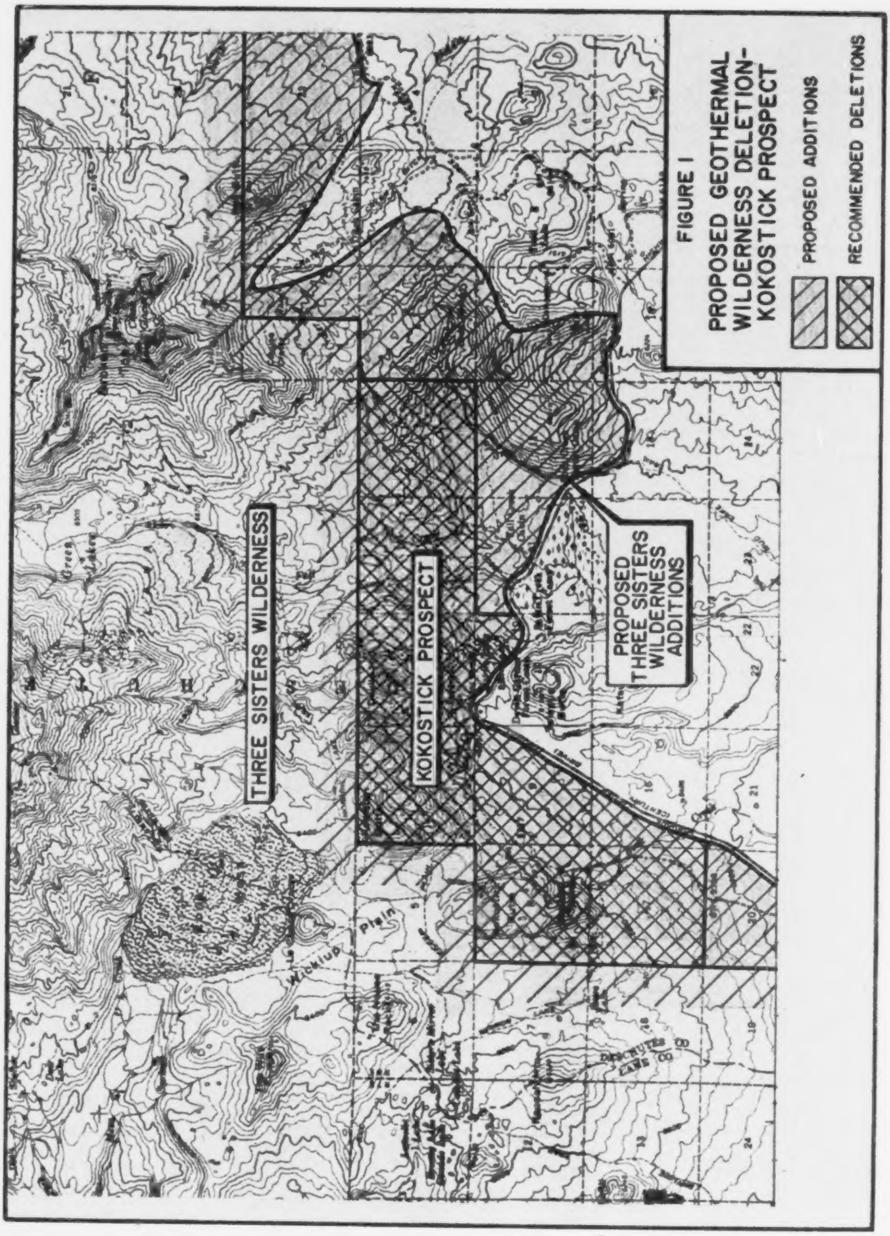


FIGURE I
PROPOSED GEOTHERMAL WILDERNESS DELETION-KOKOSTICK PROSPECT
▨ PROPOSED ADDITIONS
▦ RECOMMENDED DELETIONS
THREE SISTERS WILDERNESS
KOKOSTICK PROSPECT
PROPOSED THREE SISTERS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS
Wickiup Plain
DESCHUTES LAKE

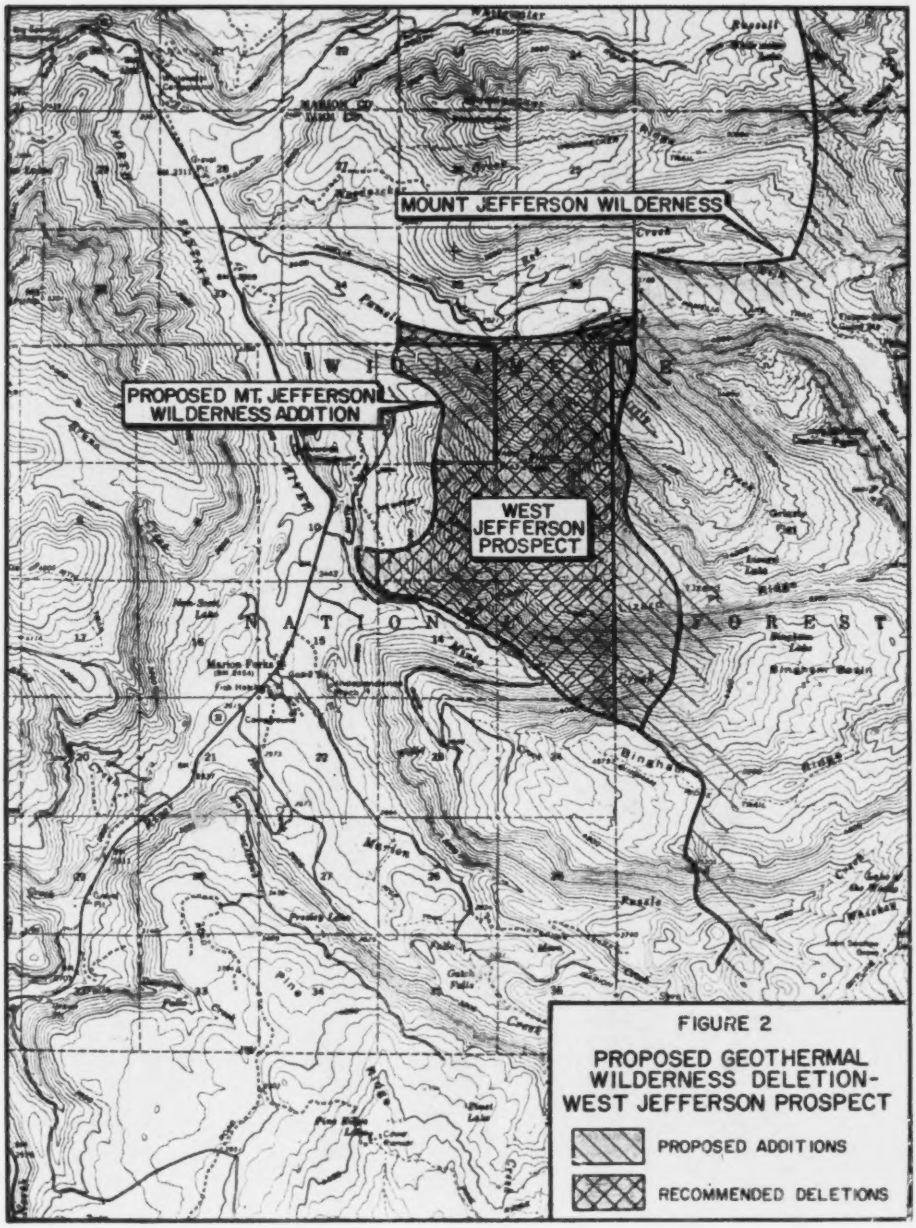

MOUNT JEFFERSON WILDERNESS
PROPOSED MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS ADDITION
WEST JEFFERSON PROSPECT
WILLAMETTE
NATIONAL FOREST
MARION CO.
LINN CO.
Marion Forks
Bingham Basin
PROPOSED ADDITIONS
RECOMMENDED DELETIONS

FIGURE 2

PROPOSED GEOTHERMAL WILDERNESS DELETION-WEST JEFFERSON PROSPECT

Mr. Robinson. John, you have a few minutes left.

Mr. Davis. All right.

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. DAVIS, GENERAL MANAGER, WESTERN TIMBER AND LOGGING OPERATIONS, WILLAMETTE INDUSTRIES, INC.

Mr. Davis. Senator Hatfield, my name is John Davis. I'm general manager for Western Timber and Logging Operations for Willamette Industries. I also am a resident of Linn County about we've been talking quite a bit this morning.

Sometime when you've got lots of time, I commend you to my prepared statement. I'll not take any time today going through that. But I would like to point our a few things that might prove interesting on this map that Mr. Gruber is now attending. That map is a map of the Willamette National Forest, and you can see on that overlay it is outlined. One of the—slow down, Jerry. One of the things you might like to notice about that map is there's quite a lot of quite scattered in the south end and in the central sections. Those are not national forestland, those are private lands that are intermingled in the forest. And you must realize there is a considerable amount of private land in the forest to get the really good view of what this chart is going to show you.

That overlay shows the existing wilderness areas in the Willamette Forest. By the way, the red outline towards the upper center portion of the map outlines the Sweet Home Ranger District which may of these people on the panel have talked bout earlier.

The next overlay shows other nonforestry available land within the Willamette Naitonal Forest. Those are research natural areas. Down around Maldo Lake is the recreaton area. Those are areas where cutting of timber is not practiced.

The following sheet, which has a brown tone to it, outlines areas where cutting is limited serverely by things such as streamside buffers, roadside scenic strips and that kind of thing.

Before we get to the final sheet, today, only about 63 percent of the Willamette Forest is available for gerneral forest uses, which include logging. Of that 63 percent there are some sites that have other limitations on them because of unstable soils or other problems that the Forest Service deems inappropriate to do full logging.

The last overlay, then, shows the effect of implanting H.R. 1149 on the Willamette Forest. And that sheet, combined with all the others previous to it would withdraw all but 58 percent of the forest land in the Willamette National Forest from logging possibilities.

Thank you, sir.

Senator Hatfield. Thank you, Mr. Davis. Your full statement will be placed in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Davis follows:]

STATEMENT OF
JOHN W. DAVIS
ON HR 1149
DESIGNATING CERTAIN OREGON ROADLESS AREAS AS WILDERNESS

SENATOR HATFIELD:

MY NAME IS JOHN W. DAVIS. I AM GENERAL MANAGER OF WESTERN TIMBER AND LOGGING OPERATIONS FOR WILLAMETTE INDUSTRIES, INC. MY OFFICE IS LOCATED IN ALBANY, OREGON, AND I RESIDE CLOSE BY IN LEBANON. MY PURPOSE IN BEING HERE TODAY IS TO HELP POINT OUT TO YOU THE UNDESIRABILITY TO THE CITIZENS OF OREGON OF HR 1149 -- THE OREGON ENDANGERED FOREST WILDERNESS BILL -- BECOMING LAW.

FIRST, LET ME SAY THAT I WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON THIS PROPOSED LEGISLATION AND TO IMPRESS UPON YOU HOW URGENT IT IS THAT THE RARE II AND WILDERNESS QUESTION BE RESOLVED PROMPTLY IN OUR STATE AND THE ENTIRE WEST. WE HAVE BEEN THROUGH RARE I, RARE II, AND NOW ARE PREPARING FOR RARE III. THE TIME FOR RESOLUTION OF THE QUESTIONS RAISED IS NOW. BUT ANY SUCH RESOLUTION MUST BE ACHIEVED IN LIGHT OF HOW THAT SOLUTION AFFECTS OUR ABILITY TO MEET SHORT AND LONG TERM REGIONAL AND NATIONAL DEMANDS FOR ALL RESOURCES OF THE FOREST -- NOT JUST WILDERNESS.

In recognition of the need to address all of these demands, Congress passed and the President signed into law the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (R.P.A.). This Act established a statutory mandate for Forest Service planning and budgeting. Its purpose was to bring a sense of order to national forest programs. It was designed to avoid ad hoc decisions about one use of the national forests without consideration of the impact of those decisions on other uses of the forests.

The National Forest Planning Act of 1976 reinforced the process set up in R.P.A. by linking national forest land use planning directly to the resource goals set up by R.P.A. The regulations implementing N.F.M.A. require that resource uses be directly related to national and regional goals assigned under the R.P.A. program. By considering the creation of Wilderness from the roadless areas of Oregon apart from the R.P.A. goals and policies, this legislation (HR 1149) undermines the entire N.F.M.A./R.P.A. process of careful, balanced, land use planning aimed at providing multiresource programs on the national forests to meet our nation's needs for Wilderness, recreation, wood, and all of the other multiple-use resources.

The 1975 Renewable Resources Assessment and Program met the requirements of the R.P.A. The 1980 update generally confirmed

THOSE ORIGINAL ESTIMATES. THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY HAS GENERALLY SUPPORTED THE RESOURCE GOALS AND TARGETS ESTABLISHED FOR TIMBER, WILDERNESS, AND OTHER RESOURCE USES. IF WE ARE TO MEET THE TIMBER GOALS ESTABLISHED IN THAT PROGRAM, ALL OF THE COMMERCIAL TIMBER ACRES CONTAINED IN THE RARE II INVENTORY WILL BE NEEDED FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION. IN CONTRAST, THE RARE II WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS, IF ENACTED BY CONGRESS, WOULD EXCEED THE WILDERNESS GOALS SET BY THE R.P.A. IN OREGON, THESE RARE II RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS ADDITIONS AMOUNTED TO 330,000 ACRES. THIS BILL PROPOSES 1.2 MILLION ACRES OF WILDERNESS BE CREATED. CLEARLY, THE PASSAGE OF HR 1149 WOULD VIOLATE THE SPIRIT OF ORDERLY ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES EMBODIED IN THE RESOURCE PLANNING ACT IN FAVOR OF AN OUTRIGHT LAND GRAB BY THOSE WHO WOULD SACRIFICE OUR STATE'S ECONOMIC WELL-BEING ON THE ALTER OF WILDERNESS. THIS BILL IS A WHOLESALE ATTEMPT TO GET AS MANY ACRES AS POSSIBLE INTO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM, REGARDLESS OF SUITABILITY AND REGARDLESS OF THE EFFECT ON THE OTHER FOREST USES.

THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGISLATION ON ONE OF THOSE OTHER USES -- TIMBER PRODUCTION -- GRAVELY CONCERNS MY COMPANY AND MANY OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS STATE. THIS BILL WOULD CAUSE A SEVERE ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE FOREST SERVICE'S ABILITY TO RAISE AND HARVEST THE TIMBER UPON WHICH OUR INDUSTRY RELIES. THE SUPPORTERS OF THIS LEGISLATION POINT OUT THAT THE FOREST INDUSTRY IN OREGON OBVIOUSLY DOESN'T NEED MORE TIMBER BECAUSE HOUSING STARTS ARE

LOW AND INVENTORIES OF TIMBER UNDER CONTRACT ARE HIGH. THEY USE THIS ARGUMENT TO JUSTIFY REMOVING VAST QUANTITIES OF VALUABLE TIMBER FROM SUSTAINED YIELD MANAGEMENT. ANYONE FAMILIAR WITH OUR BUSINESS IMMEDIATELY RECOGNIZES THE SPURIOUS NATURE OF SUCH AN ARGUMENT. THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT WE ARE JUST NOW BEGINNING TO RECOVER FROM THE MOST SERIOUS HOUSING DEPRESSION SINCE WORLD WAR II. THERE IS ALSO NO QUESTION THAT THERE IS CURRENTLY A GLUT OF HIGH-PRICED TIMBER UNDER CONTRACT TO THE INDUSTRY. BUT NEITHER IS THERE ANY QUESTION ABOUT THE TREMENDOUS UNDERLYING DEMAND FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD. THERE IS NO DOUBT AMONG KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONS ABOUT OREGON'S ABILITY TO RESUME ITS ROLE AS THE NUMBER ONE BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCER IN THE WORLD ONCE CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ARE RESOLVED AND ONCE A STABLE, DEPENDABLE TIMBER SUPPLY IS ASSURED. RATHER THAN ADDING TO THE STABILITY OF THAT TIMBER SUPPLY, THIS LEGISLATION DRASTICALLY REDUCES AND DESTABILIZES THE FOREST SERVICE'S TIMBER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS.

FOR INSTANCE HR 1149, SHOULD IT BE ENACTED INTO LAW, WILL REMOVE 168,000 ACRES FROM THE WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST'S LAND BASE. NEARLY 140,000 OF THESE ACRES ARE COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND THAT ARE CURRENTLY CONTRIBUTING MORE THAN 80 MILLION BOARD FEET PER YEAR TO THE FOREST'S ANNUAL HARVEST LEVEL. THIS REPRESENTS A REDUCTION IN ANNUAL ALLOWABLE CUT LEVELS OF APPROXIMATELY 12 PERCENT.

MUCH HAS BEEN MADE BY CONGRESSMAN WEAVER AND OTHER SUPPORTERS OF THIS LEGISLATION THAT THIS BILL WOULD RESULT IN THE REMOVAL OF ONLY TWO PERCENT OF THE STATE'S FOREST LAND FROM MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT. THEY HAVE FAILED TO POINT OUT THAT OF THE 1,667,821 ACRES IN THE WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST MORE THAN 18 PERCENT IS ALREADY IN WILDERNESS OR THAT ONLY 63 PERCENT IS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL FOREST ACTIVITIES. NEITHER DO THEY POINT OUT THAT IF THIS BILL BECOMES LAW MORE THAN 28 PERCENT OF THE WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST WILL BE IN WILDERNESS OR WILDERNESS STUDY AND THAT ONLY 58 PERCENT WILL BE CLASSED AS GENERAL FOREST.

IF WE LOOK AT THE EFFECT OF THIS BILL ON JUST ONE COUNTY, LINN -- WHERE OUR COMPANY HAS SEVERAL PLANTS AND OVER 2,000 EMPLOYEES, WE FIND EVEN MORE SERIOUS ECONOMIC EFFECTS. THE REMOVAL OF THE MIDDLE SANTIAM AND OLD CASCADES AREAS FROM THE SWEET HOME RANGER DISTRICT IN LINN COUNTY WOULD REDUCE THE CURRENT ALLOWABLE ANNUAL CUT BY 42 MILLION BOARD FEET -- A 49 PERCENT REDUCTION FROM CURRENT LEVELS. SUCH A REDUCTION WOULD WRECK ECONOMIC HAVOC IN EAST LINN COUNTY, FORCING THE CLOSURE OF AT LEAST ONE MAJOR LOG PROCESSING PLANT, DISPLACING MORE THAN 300 FOREST AND MILL WORKERS, AND 600 OR MORE BUSINESSMEN AND THEIR EMPLOYEES IN SUPPORTING ENTERPRISES. OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY HAS RECENTLY ESTIMATED THAT THESE WITHDRAWALS WOULD PRODUCE A TOTAL LOSS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE AREA OF NEARLY $94,000,000 PER YEAR!

THE ADDITION OF THE PROPOSED MIDDLE SANTIAM AND OLD CASCADES AREAS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM WOULD BE PARTICULARLY BAD LEGISLATION. THESE AREAS HAVE NOTHING TO RECOMMEND THEM FOR THIS CLASSIFICATION AND HAVE MANY REASONS THAT ARGUE AGAINST THEIR INCLUSION IN THE SYSTEM. THE MIDDLE SANTIAM AREA HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED BY THE FOREST SERVICE AS 87 PERCENT "HIGH" OR "VERY HIGH" PRODUCTIVITY IN TERMS OF ABILITY TO GROW TREES. 76 PERCENT OF THIS AREA IS STOCKED WITH "OLD-GROWTH" OR "LARGE" SAW TIMBER. NEARLY 80 PERCENT OF ITS ACREAGE IS CLASSIFIED AS "OPERABLE" FROM A HARVESTING STANDPOINT. IT IS NEITHER "ROADLESS," NOR "UNTRAMMELED BY MAN." IT CURRENTLY CONTAINS TWENTY ROAD SEGMENTS TOTALING NEARLY ELEVEN MILES IN LENGTH. IT ALSO CONTAINS TWO LARGE, CONCRETE BRIDGES. IT HAS 28 HARVESTED CLEAR-CUT UNITS AFFECTING 570 ACRES. IT HAS TWO ACTIVE TIMBER SALES WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES. BY THE FOREST SERVICE'S OWN CRITERIA IT IS HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND WITH NO UNIQUE OR OUTSTANDING FEATURES.

THE OLD CASCADES IS REALLY THREE AREAS SEPARATED BY MANY MILES OF GRAVELED LOGGING ROADS AND U.S. HIGHWAY 20. THESE THREE AREAS ARE CLASSIFIED FOR PRODUCTIVITY BY THE FOREST SERVICE AS 60 PERCENT "VERY HIGH," 7 PERCENT "HIGH," AND 5 PERCENT "MODERATE." THE BALANCE IS "UNSUITED" FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT. THIS "UNSUITED" CLASSIFICATION MOSTLY CONSISTS OF GORDON MEADOWS IN THE UNIT OF THE SAME NAME, AND SUB-ALPINE GLADES AND ROCK IN THE OTHER TWO UNITS (ECHO AND ROOSTER ROCK). THE ROOSTER ROCK

UNIT EVEN INCLUDES 140 ACRES OF PRIVATE LAND. UNDER CURRENT FOREST SERVICE MANAGEMENT PLANS THESE "UNSUITED" AREAS ARE BEING PRESERVED FOR THEIR SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUES. WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION WOULD DO NOTHING TO ENHANCE THIS PROTECTION.

IN CLOSING, I WOULD LIKE TO REEMPHASIZE THAT THIS PIECE OF LEGISLATION IS A BAD BILL FOR THE PEOPLE OF OREGON. IT WAS PUT TOGETHER WITH NO REGARD FOR ITS IMPACT ON OTHER FOREST USERS. THE INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND, OREGON, ESTIMATES THAT THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL WILL RESULT IN THE LOSS OF 5,600 JOBS FOR OREGONIANS AND A REDUCTION OF MORE THAN HALF A BILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR IN GROSS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. THE BILL WILL REMOVE 243 MILLION BOARD FEET OF TIMBER FROM THE STATE'S ANNUAL ALLOWABLE HARVEST, FORCING TIMBER PRICES HIGHER AND HIGHER JUST AS OUR HOUSING INDUSTRY SEEMS TO BE ON THE VERGE OF RECOVERY. THOUSANDS OF OREGONIANS AND OTHERS THAT ENJOY FOREST-RELATED RECREATION, OTHER THAN BACK-PACKING, WILL BE SQUEEZED INTO FEWER ACRES OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND. THE PROPONENTS OF HR 1149 CALL FOR COMPROMISE IN SETTLING THIS VITAL ISSUE AND SO DO WE IN THE INDUSTRY. BUT THIS BILL DOES NOT REPRESENT ANYTHING NEAR AN ACCEPTABLE COMPROMISE. WE BELIEVE THAT THE ORDERLY GOALS AND PLANS ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESOURCE PLANNING ACT MUST BE ADHERED TO IN RESOLVING THIS AND OTHER LAND USE ISSUES.

THANK YOU.

Senator **Hatfield**. I would like to thank all of you.

And now, I would like to invite Panel B.

May we begin?

STATEMENT OF PATRICIA LOVELAND, OLD CASCADES WILDERNESS COMMITTEE

Ms. **Loveland**. Senator Hatfield, my name is Pat Loveland, and I represent the Old Cascades Wilderness Committee. I live in Corvallis and I work as a research assistant in a cancer research lab.

For the last 18 years, I've hiked, back packed, climbed and fished in much of the statutory, as well as in the unprotected de facto wilderness of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The prespectives gained by this experience have convinced me that the Old Cascades is outstanding wilderness. It provides recreation, solitude, and spiritual refreshment so necessary in the fast-paced, high-tech world of today and of the future.

The seven wilderness units, collectively known as the Old Cascades, lie in the older lava formations of the Cascades, hence the name. Though they are in close proximity to each other, each unit is unique from the others.

The units are as follows: Pyraminds, noted for its three rocky-summited peaks with birds' eye views into the Middle Santiam, and for its noble fir old-growth forest. Echo Mountain, which boasts some of the most spectacular wild-flower displays in Oregon. And Browder Ridge, with its park-like meadows, rocky crags, and subalpine lake. These three units were shown by scientific studies to contain an unusually great diversity of plants, many of which are rare in this part of the Cascades. In Jumpoff Joe, the cliffs and talus slopes of Jumpoff Joe Mountain peer down on the Historic Old Santiam Wagon Road and wild Sevenmile Creek Gorge.

The lakes and meadows of Gordon Meadows provide a fascinating example of lake succession in various stages. An outstanding and somewhat unusual population of wild cutthroat trout challenges anglers from all over the Willamette Valley.

The Menagerie is the only rock climbing wilderness in the State. It boasts over 100 spectacular rock pinnacles which are of interest to hikers and nature enthusiasts, as well as to climbers.

Moose Creek is the lowest elevation of the group and, hence, provides year-round access. It features a delicate watershed with stream, lake, and dense mossy forest. Thus, each unit qualifies on its own merits as a distinct wilderness. The Old Cascades is different from the nearby Middle Santiam and from the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness because the ecosystems and/or elevations are different, as you can see from these pictures.

In summary, the Old Cascades comprises a great diversity of outstanding botanical, geological, ecological, scenic, ecological, and other resources. I have come to know and love it because it represents God's handiwork at its finest.

Senator, the Old Cascades needs protection, and it deserves to be designated, not as a tree farm or as a timber mine, but as instant wilderness.

Thank you.

[Attachment to the prepared statement of Ms. Loveland follows:]

octitle

The OLD CASCADES
PROPOSED WILDERNESS

BEFORE The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield

The Senate Energy and
Natural Resources Committee

Salem, Oregon
August 25, 1983

Prepared by Patricia Loveland, for
the Old Cascades Wilderness Committee

ocunit

UNITS of the OLD CASCADES
PROPOSED WILDERNESS

PYRAMIDS: (5,600 acres; 3,200-5,618 feet)

Contains three rocky-summited peaks. Old growth noble fir and Douglas-fir. Out- standing plant diversity.

ECHO MOUNTAIN: (8,600 acres; 3,600-5,795 feet

Outstanding scenic vistas of forests, rocks & meadows. Most outstanding plant diversity and disjunction in Western Cascades, outstanding wildflowers. Lakes with brook trout.

BROWDER RIDGE: (5,300 acres: 3,400-5,755 feet)

Outstanding scenery with old growth forests, rocks & open meadows. Secluded lake with brook trout fishery. Outstanding plant diversity and disjunction, excellent for wildflowers.

JUMPOFF JOE: (5,600 acres; 1,840-4,285 feet)

Cliffs and talus slopes of Jumpoff Joe Mountain. Sevenmile Creek. Very old Douglas-fir (to 800 years). Historic Old Santiam Wagon Road.

GORDON MEADOWS: (10,000 acres; 1,600-5,200 feet)

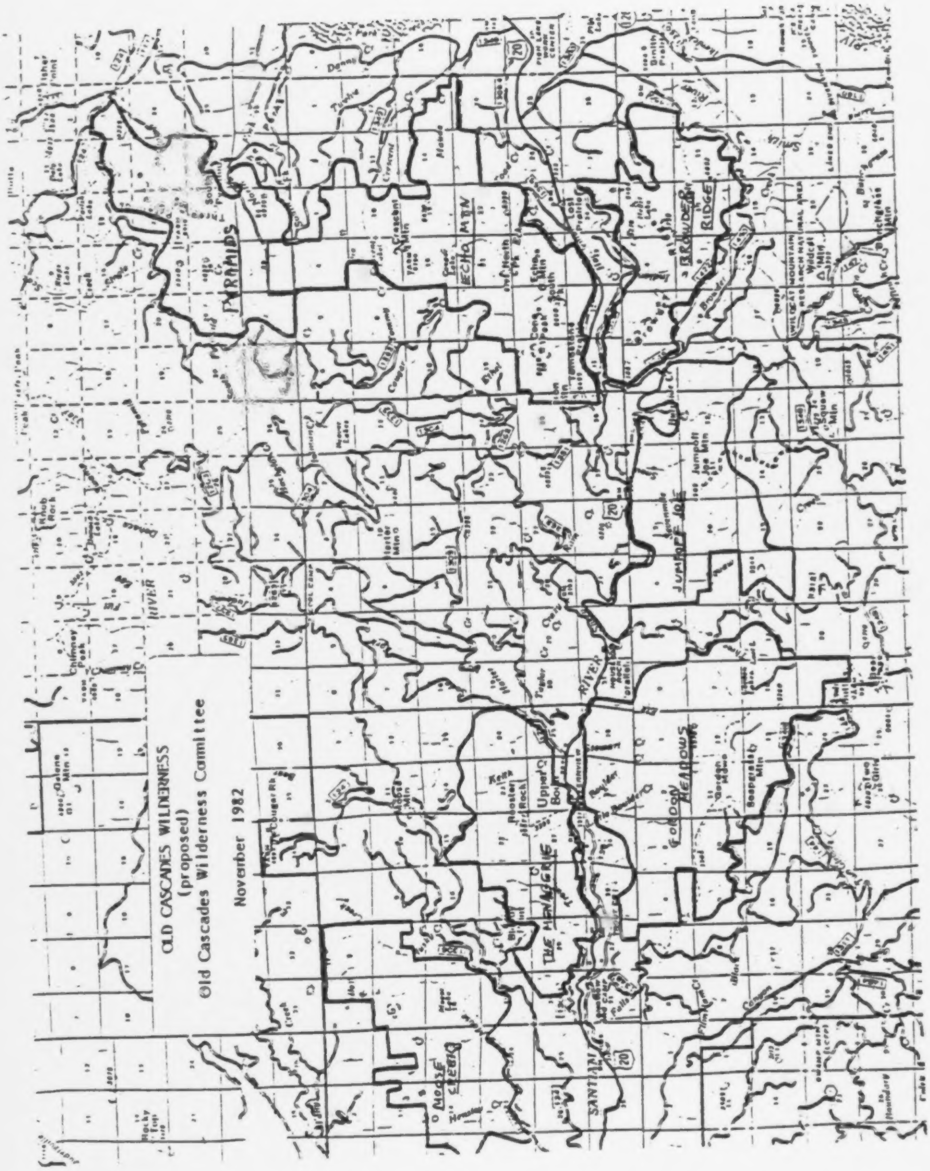
Unusual and outstanding example of lake succession in various stages. Meadows. Lakes. Outstanding cutthroat trout fishery. Old growth Douglas-fir, some trees may be 800 years old.

THE MENAGERIE: (ca 5,500 acres; 1,350-4000 feet)

Unique collection of rock pinnacles——only wilderness rock climbing area in Oregon. Old growth Douglas-fir. Disjunct madrone.

MOOSE CREEK: (6,000 acres, 1,360-3,610 feet)

Lake, creek with native cutthroat trout. Steep slopes & unstable soils.



OLD CASCADES WILDERNESS
(proposed)
Old Cascades Wilderness Committee
November 1982

PYRAMIDS
ECHO MTN
BROWDER RIDGE
JUMPOFF JOE
RIVER
RIVER
GORDON MEADOWS
THE MENAGERIE
SANTIAM
MOOSE CREEK
Knob Rock
Chimney Peak
Galena Mtn
Rooster Rock
Upper Soda
Jumpoff Joe Mtn
Iron Mtn
Scar Mtn
Gordon Lakes
Wildcat Mtn
Nimrod Point
Rocky Top
20
20
20

oldcasc 3/83

The OLD CASCADES PROPOSED WILDERNESS

WHAT IS THE "OLD CASCADES"?

It is a collection of seven roadless areas which lie in the older volcanic formations of the Cascades (in contrast to the newer volcanic formations which comprise the "High Cascades" such as Mt. Jefferson)---hence the name.

These roadless areas were encompassed in a single wilderness proposal because a) of their common geology, b) of their close proximity to each other---most are separated essentially by a single road, c) many units are connected by the proposed Old Cascades Trail (Browder Ridge, Echo Mountain, and Pyramids), or by the historic Old Santiam Wagon Road (Gordon Meadows and Jumpoff Joe).

THE UNITS OF THE OLD CASCADES

Pyramids, Echo Mountain, Browder Ridge, Jumpoff Joe, Gordon Meadows, The Menagerie, and Moose Creek.

LOCATION

The Old Cascades is located approximately 40-60 miles east of Corvallis/Albany/Lebanon along highway 20, and about 15 miles west of the Cascade crest. The drainage is mainly into the South Santiam River, though parts drain into the Middle Santiam and into the McKenzie.

WILDERNESS POTENTIAL

Each Old Cascades unit is unique from the others, and from other wilderness proposals. Collectively, the units contain a wide diversity of outstanding natural features of ecological, geological, scientific, educational, scenic, historical, recreational and conservation value. See the individual unit descriptions for detail.

Although juxtaposition of the units to each other enhances the over-all proposal, each unit can stand on its own as an individual wilderness. Each unit (as originally proposed) is over 5,000 acres in size. Within the units, the land is primevil, untrammeled by man, and the works of man are substantially unnoticeable.

THE OLD CASCADES FILLS A NEED FOR MORE WILDERNESS

It is "close to home", hence is well suited for day or week-end trips. Most of the units are accessible year around. Public transportation could access the trailheads. It provides an alternative to the already overcrowded Mt. Jefferson and Mt. Washington Wilderness areas.

PLANNING AND CURRENT MANAGEMENT

None of the Old Cascades units, except for Echo Mtn., were studied in RARE I. They were later "discovered" and added to the inventory. In most cases, only part of the roadless land contiguous to a given unit was inventoried, hence outstanding units such as The Menagerie, Browder Ridge and Pyramids fell short of the 5,000 acres recommended by the Wilderness Act. In the 1967 Land Management Plan (LMP), the Old Cascades was given a cursory wilderness study——one which we believe falls far short of NEPA and CEQ requirements. The Old Cascades was omitted from RARE II study because the Regional Forester ruled that it was already sufficiently studied (in the LMP)——not because our proposal lacked merit. Throughout the planning process, conservationists, including members of the Old Cascades Wilderness Committee have asked that the Old Cascades be set aside for wilderness study, or for undeveloped, roadless uses.

In the 1977 LMP, only 9,000 acres (19%) was set aside for non-commodity uses. This land was located in the portions of Echo Mountain and Browder Ridge which contain virtually *no* commercial timber. The remaining portions of the Old Cascades, including critical parts of Echo Mountain and Browder Ridge, were earmarked for timber harvest. Since 1977, over 10 timber sales have been sold in the Old Cascades. (We have, in part, modified the boundaries as a result.) Proposed sales for the next 3 years will essentially gut most of the units. Conservationists, including the Old Cascades Wilderness Committee and the American Alpine Club, have opposed these timber sales by filing administrative appeals. *In summary, the Old Cascades is highly threatened.*

A WORD ABOUT ALLOWABLE CUT———

The 16.1 MMBF/year figure is the latest Forest Service value for a 47,800 acre Old Cascades Wilderness. We have calculated allowable cut for each unit based on some information from the Willamette National Forest. We believe these figures are too high because they were based strictly on land management designations, and non-productive land (madrone forest, rock, wetland, steep and unstable, lake, proposed roads, etc.) were not taken into account.

PROPONENTS OF OLD CASCADES WILDERNESS

The Old Cascades Wilderness Committee has been actively seeking, at the grass-roots level, wilderness protection for the Old Cascades. The American Alpine Club has been seeking wilderness protection for The Menagerie, and supports the entire Old Cascades proposal. Oregon Natural Resources Council and Oregon Chapter, Sierra Club have provided critical support.

The Old Cascades is described in "Guide to the Middle Santiam and Old Cascades", published by the Marys Peak Group, Sierra Club and Middle Santiam Wilderness Committee, and to date, nearly 4,000 copies have sold. A climbers' guide to The Menagerie is in preparation by the American Alpine Club.

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Prepared by
Patricia Loveland
Old Cascades Wilderness Committee

Sechamtn 3/83

OLD CASCADES PROPOSED WILDERNESS:
ECHO MOUNTAIN unit

LOCATION:

North of Highway 20 at Tombstone Pass. Legal: T 13 S, R 5 E and R 6 E.

SIZE:

8,600 acres

ELEVATION:

3,600-5,795 feet

PROGRAMMED TIMBER HARVEST (calculated from U.S. Forest Service data):

2.15 MMBF/year, .00025 MMBF/acre/year.

PRESENT LAND MANAGEMENT DESIGNATION:

Undeveloped Recreation (5,744 acres), Scenic Influence (56 acres), Old Growth Timber Grove (18 acres), General Forest (2,782acres).

DESCRIPTION (TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES):

Echo Mountain roadless area consists of a high elevation ridge climaxed by numerous peaks. From south-west to north-east, they are: Iron Mtn. (5,455'), Cone Peak (5,640'), South Peak (5,660'), Echo Mtn. (5,760'), Middle Peak, North Peak (5,660'), and Crescent Mountain (5,750'). Farther north are the Three Pyramids, which lie in a roadless area separated from Echo Mtn. Roadless Area by a half section of private land. Pyramids roadless area was originally proposed as part of the Echo Mtn. unit, with the private land to be acquired by exchange, but recent development eliminates this possibility. The major perennial streams are Maude, Cougar, Crescent, Echo and Slide, and three small lakes are found in the basins. Two contain self-sustaining populations of Eastern brook trout.

Much of the ridge system consists of open meadows, which lie juxtaposed to mature forests of Douglas-fir and true firs. Also of interest are a community of large Englemann spruce along Maude Creek, and an old growth Alaska Yellow Cedar type forest below the summit of Echo Mtn.

The high botanical diversity makes this area extremely interesting. Stan Cook proposed, in 1968, that Echo Mtn. Ridge be designated as a Research Natural Area. He wrote that "80% of the conifer species found at this altitude in Oregon" are found within a 1/4 square mile on Echo Mtn. Ridge. The conifer species referred to number seventeen. Jim Hickman studied the Pyramids, Echo Mountain, and Browder Ridge Roadless Areas for his Ph.D. thesis (University of Oregon, 1967). He confirmed the unusually high botanical diversity in these areas, and found that many plants are disjunct---isolated from their main areas of distribution. (See attached table.) This provides evidence that the ridge has served as a glacial refugium. Hickman lists a total of 15 forest, meadow and rock habitat types. According to Stan Cook, there are over 60 species of plants that are rare or unusual in the Western Cascades. There are also many species which are at or near the limits of their geographic range.

What this all translates to for the casual observer is that the area provides some of the most spectacular wildflower displays in Oregon, as well as a great variety of textures and shades.

Several geological features are of special note: the red spire on Iron Mountain, the twenty-foot dike on the east side of Cone Peak, and several interesting outcrops along the ridgetop.

Echo Mountain Roadless Area is rich in a variety of wildlife. The area is used by deer and elk for summer range and calving. A colony of sharp-shinned hawks resides on Cone Peak, and bald eagles have been observed. The list of 36 species prepared by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (for the 1977 Willamette N.F. Land Management Plan) also includes black bear, coyote, cougar, bobcat, mink and marten, several hawks, owls and woodpeckers. A local birding enthusiast counted 23 species of songbirds (Gazette-Times, Corvallis, July 22, 1982). Crescent and Cougar Lakes have self-sustaining populations of Eastern brook trout.

RANGE:

There are presently no grazing permits for the area, but it was grazed extensivily in the past. Nevertheless, Stan Cook stated that changes in species composition were minor.

RECREATION:

Three trails---Iron Mtn., Cone Peak, and Crescent Mtn.---provide good access into the heart of the area. A fine cross-country "ridge-run" from Cone Peak to North Peak is an excellent hiking trip. The scenery in the area is quite spectacular---from cool subalpine forests to open meadows and ridgetops---and is highlighted by the excellent wildflower displays. Thus, hikers, photographers, birdwatchers and nature enthusiasts find the area to their liking. Fishing in the lakes is very light due to the remoteness of the lakes from roads and trails. Overnight camping is possible at several sites, but major use is for day-trips. Hunters also use the area. An Oregon climbers' guide describes climbs of the Spire on Iron Mountain.

WILDERNESS POTENTIAL:

Echo Mtn. is well over 5,000 acres, and the ridge system provides a natural integrity to the area. Opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation are outstanding. Within the area, "works of man" are substantially unnoticeable, except for several non-conforming features mentioned below. The unit offers many recreational activities of a primitive nature---hiking, backpacking, photography, nature study, bird watching, hunting, fishing and climbing. Outstanding natural features of scientific, geological, educational and scenic value are the botanical and ecological aspects of the plant (including tree) diversity and disjunction, and the rock features. Echo Mountain area is considered to contain the most diverse collection of plants in the Western Cascades and was once proposed as a Research Natural Area for glacial refugium species.

Non-conforming uses/features are as follows: 1) a lookout on the top of Iron Mtn. which is still in use by the Forest Service. 2) remnants of an old fire lookout on the top of Crescent Mtn. 3) a half-mile road segment in sections 20 and 21 that dead-ends at a small clearcut. We propose that the road be scarified and allowed to revegetate and that the clearcut be allowed to revegetate. 4) four older clearcuts on the south edge of the area.

Planning History:

Echo Mtn. was the only unit of the Old Cascades which was evaluated in RARE I (nonselected for wilderness study). It was cursorily studied in the 1977 Willamette National Forest Land Management Plan. In our opinion, this study did not meet the requirements of NEPA and the CEQ Regs. It was omitted from RARE II study because the Regional Forester felt that the LMP was adequate, a point with which we disagree.

We originally proposed that Echo Mtn. and Pyramids be considered as a single wilderness, with the 1/2 section of private land to be acquired by exchange. Apparently, the Forest Service never considered this possibility. Besides the timber sales and roadbuilding (in Pyramids) which eliminated this possibility, the Maude-Fir timber sale in Sections 13 & 14 has effectively eliminated a portion of land from Echo Mtn. By 1986, four additional timber sales which will gut the area, will be sold. In summary, although the meadows are considered safe from development, the forests are highly threatened.

Prepared by
Patricia Loveland,
Old Cascades Wilderness Committee
3/83

pyramid 3/83

OLD CASCADES PROPOSED WILDERNESS:
PYRAMIDS

LOCATION:

East of Highway 22 and north of Echo Mountain unit. Legal: T 12 S, R 6 E.

SIZE:

5,600 acres (Approx. 5,000 acres, excluding Tommy Pyramid and Crescent South Timber Sales which have been sold.)

ELEVATION: 3,200-5,618 feet

PROGRAMMED TIMBER HARVEST (Calculated from U.S. Forest Service Data):

1.1 MMBF/year, 0.00020 MMBF/year/acre

PRESENT LAND MANAGEMENT DESIGNATION:

Dispersed Nonmotorized Recreation/Timber (1,760 acres), Scenic Influence (14 acres), General Forest (3,826 acres).

DESCRIPTION (TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES):

Pyramids is so named because of the three rocky-summited peaks which form the backbone of the area. In a sense, the Pyramids is a continuation of Echo Mountain---Crescent Mtn. Ridge and was originally proposed as a part of the Echo Mtn. unit of the Old Cascades. (See discussion under "Echo Mountain".) The walls of a glacial cirque form a band along the east side, and are especially pronounced between Middle and South Pyramids. Jim Hickman found that Pyramids (as well as Echo Mountain and Browder Ridge) contains a high diversity of plant species (191) and that many (19) are disjunct (see "Echo Mountain" and the Plant Diversity Table). A wide variety of ecosystems can be found---old growth Douglas-fir, old growth noble fir, wet meadows, dry meadows and rock.

Pyramids is in the headwaters of the Middle Santiam, North Santiam, and (barely) in the McKenzie Rivers. Spotted owls and other old-growth requiring wildlife are expected in the old growth forests. Elk and deer use the area.

RECREATION:

The Middle Pyramid Trail parallels a Park Creek tributary which flows through an enchanting old growth noble fir forest. The trail passes by a wet meadow situated at the base of a huge glacial cirque, climbs through vine maple to the rocky outcrops along the ridge and continues to the summit. Persons with mountaineering experience will find the cross country traverses to North and to South Pyramids rewarding. The proposed Old Cascades Trail would connect with Crescent Mountain to the South, traverse the Pyramids, and join the Middle Santiam Proposed Wilderness to the north and west. Pyramids is used by hikers, hunters, mountaineers, nature enthusiasts and photographers.

WILDERNESS:

Exclusion of the Tommy Pyramid and Crescent South Timber sales would bring the area of Pyramids close to 5,000 acres. In spite of this, we believe that Pyramids still meets the spirit if not the letter of the Wilderness Act. The topography and forests effectively isolate Pyramids from surrounding developed land. The three Pyramids, old growth noble fir and Douglas-fir forests, botanical diversity, and views from the top of Pyramids (into the Middle Santiam proposed wilderness and into Echo Mountain Unit) are outstanding natural features, and ample opportunity for primitive recreation exists.

The only non-conforming features are the remnants of an old lookout on top of Middle Pyramid, and a dead-end dirt road on the south flank of South Pyramid.

PLANNING AND CURRENT MANAGEMENT

Pyramids has a planning history similar to most other Old Cascades Units. It was not studied in RARE I or II. It was inventoried only as a 4,300 acre roadless area despite the fact that enough contiguous roadless land existed which would bring the unit well over 5,000 acres. It is currently in great danger. Two timber sales have been sold, and a third sale has been recently announced---it is under administrative appeal by the Old Cascades Wilderness Committee. The Three Pyramids Mountains are designated for Dispersed non-motorized recreation/timber, which means that no tree is safe from the chain saw.

BROWDER 383

OLD CASCADES PROPOSED WILDERNESS:
BROWDER RIDGE Unit

LOCATION:

South of Highway 20 at Tombstone Pass. Legal: T 13 S, R 6 E and T 14 S, R 6 E.

SIZE:

5,300 ACRES [Excluding the sold Dane Prairie Timber Sale (not yet cut)---approx. 4,700 acres.]

ELEVATION: 3,440-5,755 feet

PROGRAMMED TIMBER HARVEST (Calculated from U.S. Forest Service data):

0.99 MMBF/year, 0.00019 MMBF/year/acre.

PRESENT LAND MANAGEMENT DESIGNATION:

Undeveloped Roadless Recreation (3,339 acres), Scenic Influence (359 acres), General Forest (1,602 acres or 1,002 acres excluding Dane Prairie Timber Sale).

DESCRIPTION (TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES):

Browder Ridge consists of a complex series of ridges which serve to isolate the area naturally from the surrounding land. The lower slopes contain many fine stands of old growth Douglas-fir (some of which was sold in the Dane Prairie Timber Sale) which gradually gives way to true firs and Alaska cedar with increase in elevation. Some incense cedars, which are unusual in this part of the Cascades, grow near the Gate Creek Trail. This area (as well as Echo Mountain, Pyramids, and Jumpoff Joe) was studied by Jim Hickman for his Ph.D. Thesis. He found that the botanical diversity (200 species) is nearly as great as on Echo Mtn. Ridge, and a high number (34) of disjunct species occur here (See Table for comparisons.) There are many habitat types---forest, meadow, wetland, and rock---and this may help account for the numerous plants. What this means to the observer is that there are not only spectacular displays of wildflowers, but also a fascinating variety of shades and textures. Near the ridgetops are many rock outcrops and open meadows interspersed with alpine, silver and noble fir, Alaska cedar and mountain hemlock.

Browder Ridge is almost entirely in the McKenzie Drainage. The Major perennial streams are Gate and Indian Creeks. Heart Lake lies directly north of Browder Ridge Summit. Several natural springs are found high on the ridges. Native cutthroat trout inhabit the streams and a self-sustaining population of Eastern brook trout inhabits Heart Lake. Deer and elk are especially numerous---evidence of their presence abounds. Spotted owls and other old-growth requiring species are expected in the old growth forests. Overall, a wide variety of wildlife is expected, but apparently never has been inventoried.

RECREATION

Browder ridge contains an extensive network of trails: The Browder Ridge Trail traverses the area from east to west. The Gate Creek Trail provides access from the southeast, passes through some fine old growth Douglas-fir, and eventually intersects the Browder Ridge Trail. A short, steep fishermen's trail leads to Heart Lake, and an unmaintained trail starts near Tombstone Summit and climbs to interset the Browder Ridge Trail. Yet, numerous attractive cross-country routes exist, including ridge runs along the extreme west and east portions of the unit.

Heart Lake is a favorite among high lakes fishermen. The fish usually run 8-12 inches and are caught by the traditional rubber-raft trolling method as well as by shorebound fly fishermen. Several campsites are found at Heart Lake, and camping is also possible along Gate Creek, near the springs, and near the meadow above Heart Lake. Each fall hunters stalk Browder Ridge looking for deer, elk, and grouse. The area also attracts nature enthusiasts and photographers as well as hikers, backpackers, fishermen and hunters.

WILDERNESS POTENTIAL:

As originally proposed, Browder Ridge was (is) at least 5,300 acres in size. However, the Dane Prairie Timber Sale, which was appealled by conservationists but recently sold, covers approximately 640 acres. To date, road construction has commenced, but actual timber harvest has not. If the timber sale were excluded from the roadless area, the size of the Browder Ridge unit would be closer to 4,700 acres. In spite of this, we believe that Browder Ridge still meets the spirit if not the letter of the Wilderness Act due to its topography: the ridge system elevates most of the area from adjacent developments, and the complexity of the ridge system effectively isolates many portions from outside views. On the other hand, views of nearby Echo Mountain Ridge and Wildcat Mountain Research Natural Area enhance the scenic vistas from the area.

Browder Ridge is most noted for its unusually varied and attractive plant life---from old growth Douglas-fir to open wildflower meadows and rock plants---, its geological formations, Heart Lake, and the spectacular scenery associated with these elements. Together with Echo Mountain and Pyramids, Browder Ridge provides a much richer variety of vegetation than do most parts of the wilderness areas of the high Cascades. Browder Ridge is primevil, untrammeled by man and the works of man are substantially unnoticeable. Outstanding primitive recreation opportunities exist. It is truely an outstanding wilderness in a small package.

Nonconforming features (other than Dane Prairie Sale) are few: The clearcut in Indian Creek basin is about 15 years old and has been replanted. The dirt "road" leading to it is unfit for normal vehicular travel. Evidence of several old helicopter landing sites can be found on the ridgetop.

PLANNING HISTORY

As with most other Old Cascades units, Browder Ridge was not studied in RARE I. After RARE I, 4,300 acres out of a possible 5,330 was "discovered" and added to the Forest Service inventory. It was given cursory consideration in the 1977 LMP, but was never considered for wilderness in any alternative because of its "size". And of course, it was not studied in RARE II because the 1977 LMP was deemed a sufficient study.

Sixty percent of Browder Ridge was designated for Undeveloped Roadless Recreation and hence was withdrawn from the allowable cut (There isn't much, if any, commercial timber there anyway.) The portions designated General Forest include the Dane Prairie timber sale---whose subject area is highly visible from the east ridgetop, and lower forested slopes especially along the start of the Gate Creek Trail and the northwest edge. These areas are highly endangered, and are important because they are a part of the recreational environment, botanical diversity and scenic variety, they have a high visual impact and because they help isolate the heart of Browder Ridge from developmental activities on the outside.

PLANT DIVERSITY AND DISJUNCTION IN ECHO-PYRAMIDS, BROWDER RIDGE AND JUMPOFF JOE (OLD CASCADES)

PEAK	TOTAL SPECIES	DISJUNCT SPECIES
Western Cascades		
Pyramids	191	19
Crescent Mtn.	151	14
Echo Mt.	201	33
South Peak	162	30
Cone Peak	239	37
Iron Mt.	290	42
North Peak	—	17
Browder Ridge	200	34
Jumpoff Joe	100	5
High Cascades		
Grizzly Peak	139	7
Maxwell Butte	122	10
Little Nash Crater	69	1
Hogg Rock	22	1
Hoodoo Butte	80	1

Compiled from James C. Hickman, "Disjunction and Endemism in the Flora of the Western Cascades: An Historical and Ecological Approach to Plant Distributions". PhD Thesis, University of Oregon, 1967

5gordmead

OLD CASCADES PROPOSED WILDERNESS:
GORDON MEADOWS unit

LOCATION

East of Corvallis-Albany-Lebanon, South of Highway 20 between Trout Creek and House Rock Forest Service campgrounds. Legal: T 13 S, R 4 E and R 5 E; T 14 S, R 4 E and R 5 E.

SIZE

10,000 acres

ELEVATION

1,600-5,200 feet

PROGRAMMED TIMBER HARVEST

3.8 MMBF/year, 0.00038 MMBF/acre/year (calculated from U.S. Forest Service data)

PRESENT LAND MANAGEMENT DESIGNATION

Dispersed non-motorized recreation/timber (1,120 acres); General Forest (8,880 acres).

DESCRIPTION (TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES)

Gordon meadows consists of three distinct topographic areas:

1) Lower elevation zone composed of steep, dissected, forested slopes. This area is easily viewed from highway 20 and has a high visual impact on The Menagerie unit of the Old Cascades proposed wilderness, which lies across the highway to the north. Pockets of old growth Douglas-fir are found around the creek drainages. The major creeks are Elk, Stewart, Boulder, and Little Boulder. At least six major rock pinnacles or rock outcrops are visible in this area from The Menagerie, and a band of cliffs lines the upper edge.

2) Higher elevation zone composed of Soapgrass Mountain and the associated ridge. The basalt cliffs are highly visible and are special habitats for ferns, lichens, and cliff-dwelling flowering species.

3) Middle elevation plateau. This region is well isolated by the other two zones. Topography is relatively level. Forests are mostly young Douglas-fir, resulting from several fires in the mid-1800's to early 1900's. Some noteable patches of old growth Douglas-fir which escaped fires are found around Gordon Lakes and at the eastern end of the roadless area

in the Three Creeks headwaters. Some trees may be as old as 800 years, according to a recent Forest Service Environmental Assessment. This old growth provides habitat for spotted owls, and an owl sighting and numerous "call" responses have been documented by the Forest Service. The forest edge of the meadows (also called "Gordon Meadows") is composed of species characteristic of the hemlock-silver fir transition zone and of higher elevations, growing here in response to a cold air drainage pattern and frost pocket situation.

One of the most interesting features of the plateau area is the series of lakes and meadows in various stages of succession. Lower Gordon Lake is subalpine with forest meeting the shoreline. Upper Gordon Lake has several types of plant successional communities. Along the southern edge, willows, sedges and pond lilies border the lake. On the northern and western ends, floating mats of plants extend out over the water. The mat is composed of a moss (a Potentilla sp.) and another seed plant. Following the inlet creek of upper Gordon Lake, are several small meadows. In one of these, the old shoreline of the lake is outlined by willows. In another, a small crack-shaped pond is all that is left of the lake.

Several miles west of the lakes is the meadows called Gordon Meadows, which is probably the site of a former lake and is considered to be a non-acid peat bog. In late spring and early summer, wild flowers grow prolifically. Falls Creek finds its headwaters here. Bear, deer and elk use the meadows as summer range.

In the 1930's, the Gordon Lakes were stocked with cutthroat trout fingerlings, and the fish have been reproducing naturally ever since. The fish are fine specimens, mostly 8-14 inches long, with a few as large as 20 inches. Crawfish apparently inhabit the waters, and there are abundant populations of aquatic insects such as dragonflies and mayflies. Lost Lake, according to Henning's "Guide to fishing and vacationing in Oregon", may support fish (unconfirmed). Native cutthroat trout are found in lower stretches of the major streams.

RANGE

The meadows are within the Gordon-Hyatt cattle and horse allotment. Grazing takes place after July 15, but is reportedly being phased out.

RECREATION

The Gordon Meadows trail traverses the roadless area from east to west, passes by Gordon Lakes and Gordon Meadows, and parallels Falls Creek. Maps show an old sheep trail that climbs from near the mouth of Little Boulder Creek to the plateau area and that joins the Gordon Meadows trail. There is great untapped potential for other long-season trails from the Forest Service Campgrounds to the plateau, as well as a trail along the crest of Soapgrass Mountain. Views of The Menagerie should be outstanding. Rockclimbing potential in the steep lower elevation zone has not been investigated to any great extent. The Gordon Lakes are used extensively by fishermen and campers. Fly fishermen, in particular, consider the lakes to be of high quality due to the fine fish specimens and abundance of insect hatches. The potential of Lost Lake has not been confirmed. Nature enthusiasts, photographers, hunters and berrypickers are also attracted to the area.

WILDERNESS POTENTIAL

Gordon Meadows is well over 5000 acres in size. Soapgrass Mtn. ridge forms a barrier, on the south, to roads and developmental activities, and the steep, forested slopes elevate most of the area above the highway to the north. Hence solitude and opportunities for primitive recreation are outstanding. The works of man are substantially unnoticeable within the area, with the exception of two non-conforming features described below. The unit offers many recreational activities of a primitive nature---hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, photography, nature study, berrypicking and possibly rock climbing. Outstanding natural features of scientific, geological, educational and scenic value are the botanical and ecological aspects of the lake/meadow succession, the cliffs, and the old growth forest and associated wildlife. Upper Gordon Lake, in particular, is highly unusual, if not unique for the central and northern part of the Cascades.

Non-conforming features include: 1) a 1-mile road segment providing access to within 1/8 mile of Gordon Lakes. We propose that this road be closed off, scarified and allowed to re-vegetate. The two small clearcuts have already become overgrown with vine maple, rhododendron and other plants and blend with the surrounding undisturbed vegetation. The closure is needed to protect seclusion of Gordon Lakes and associated fragile ecosystems. 2) A clearcut in sections 10 and 11 of T 14 S, R 4 E. Tragically, this clearcut extended to the edge of the meadows. It was successfully replanted about 10 years ago. The clearcut was included within the proposed wilderness to provide buffer for the fragile ecosystem of the meadows.

PLANNING HISTORY

Gordon Meadows was not inventoried as a roadless area until after RARE I. An 8,000 acre portion of it was cursorily examined in the 1977 Land Management plan, but, in our opinion, the treatment did not meet the requirements of NEPA and the CEQ Regulations. It was omitted from RARE II study because the Regional Forester felt that the Forest Plan was adequate, a point with which we disagree.

The Forest Service is proceeding with its plans to sell the timber. The Topo Boulder sale located in the NW corner, was sold in 1982 and we are presently attempting to stop the Squaw Three sale at the East end near

Gordon Lakes. As of March 4, we have an appeal pending on this sale, and the House Interior Committee requested a Bumpers agreement. We have yet to hear a response. Two other timber sales which penetrate deeply are scheduled to be sold by 1986. Representatives Weaver, AuCoin and Wyden included Gordon Meadows, along with six other roadless units of the seven-unit Old Cascades, in H.R. 7340 (97th Congress) and in H.R. 1149 (98th Congress). It is now one of three units remaining in H.R. 1149. (Three other units were dropped due to sold timber sales.)

5menager

3/83

OLD CASCADES PROPOSED WILDERNESS
THE MENAGERIE UNIT

LOCATION:

North of Highway 20 between Trout Creek and Soda Fork. Legal: T 13 S, R 4 E.

SIZE; 5,500 acres

ELEVATION: 1,350-4000 Feet

PROGRAMMED TIMBER HARVEST (Calculated from U.S.F.S. data):
1.9 MMBF/year, .00036 MMBF/year/acre

PRESENT LAND MANAGEMENT DESIGNATION:

Dispersed non-motorized recreation/Timber (1,102 acres); General Forest (4,398 acres)

REFERENCE:

Nick Dodge, American Alpine Club to The Oregon Congressional Delegation, 15 July, 1982.

DESCRIPTION (TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES)

"The Menagerie" refers to the name of the roadless area proposed for wilderness as well as to the collection of unusual rock pinnacles. Originally, the entire group of rocks was included within the roadless area (6,800 acres) boundary, but recent road construction and logging on the private parcel (owned by Champion International) in section 13, which the American Alpine Club proposed for land exchange, necessitated a boundary revision to the present location to give an area of ca 5,500 acres.

The Menagerie consists of steep, south-facing slopes encompassing the

Trout Creek and Keith Creek (and, originally, Soda Fork) drainages. The land is forested, largely with young Douglas-fir/hemlock, but noteworthy exceptions are the old growth stands in the headwaters of Keith and Trout Creeks. Some very magnificent examples of salal and Oregon grape (the State flower) understory is associated with the young forests. Also of great interest is the disjunct community of madrone and white oak, growing on the steep, thin, rocky soils which cover much of the area. Other plants associated with this dry-site ecosystem are chinquapin, hairy manzanita, and silk tassel. The calypso orchid can be observed blooming in May, along the trails at low elevations.

The truely unique feature of the Menagerie is the collection of rock pinnacles, of which Rooster Rock is the most well-known. To date, the American Alpine Club has inventoried a total of 130 rocks. Over three quarters (110) lie within the currently proposed wilderness boundary. The rocks consist of ancient andesite and basalt, and the it is unusually "sound", hence the appeal to rock climbers. Some of the pinnacles are quite unusual. The 300-foot high Turkey Monster is wider near its top than at its base. Several natural arches and caves and many chimneys are featured in other pinnacles. Rabbit Ears consists of two 300-foot towers. These are but a few examples.

Native cutthroat trout inhabit the streams. The spotted owl and pileated woodpecker have been sighted by rockclimbers. According to the Forest Service, black-tailed deer is the most common large mammal.

RECREATION

Two maintained, long-season hiking trails (Rooster Rock trail, Trout Creek Trail) provide access to the Rooster Rock group of pinnacles from Highway 20, and have proved to be popular among hikers year around. A climbers' trail approaches the group from Forest Service Road #2027, to the north. A way-trail leads down the northeast side of the Rooster Rock area past a spring, then fades out. This is the beginning of the cross-country route to the Keith Creek basin. Much land remains unexplored, and there is much potential for discovery.

Rock climbers prize The Menagerie not only for the great variety of excellent rock climbing, but for the wilderness setting. It is the only area of its kind in the state. The solitude, and natural, undisturbed vistas into the forested valleys and ridges of The Menagerie as well as of Gordon Meadows help set The Menagerie apart from other rock climbing areas, many of which are becoming over-crowded. Climbers consider the approach to the pinnacle as much of an adventure as the climb itself.

Hunters, fishermen, nature enthusiasts, and photographers also find the area to their liking.

WILDERNESS POTENTIAL

The Menagerie is over 5,000 acres in size. The collection of rock pinnacles is a unique natural feature unduplicated in scope in any other roadless area, and the old growth, the madrone community, and the calypso orchid enhance the quality of the area and add to its diversity. The Menagerie is the only rock-climbing area of its scope in a wilderness setting. Within the area, the works of man are substantially unnoticeable, with the exceptions noted below.

Nonconforming features are minimal. The remnants of an old lookout remain on the ridge north of Rooster Rock, and part of an old lookout still perches atop Rooster Rock(!). The old clearcuts on the north boundary have been replanted and are included in the proposal to provide future buffer for the rock pinnacles, and to provide a manageable boundary. The private land in sections 22 and 23 is owned by Barringer & Associates and has been under negotiation for land exchange. The company also owns the land in section 14 and has indicated a willingness to trade.

PLANNING HISTORY

An excellent discussion has been prepared by Nick Dodge of the American Alpine Club. As an update, Forest Supervisor Kerrick withdrew his decision to implement the preferred alternative for the Dispersed non-motorized recreation/timber plan pending study in the 1985 land planning process. This was as result of administrative appeals by the Old Cascades Wilderness Committee and the American Alpine Club. Timber sales outside of the DNR/T area continue to be announced, and one is scheduled to be sold sometime this year.

Prepared by
Patricia Loveland,
Old Cascades Wilderness Committee

Moose

OLD CASCADES PROPOSED WILDERNESS:
MOOSE CREEK Unit

LOCATION:

North of Highway 20 on the extreme Western edge of the Willamette National Forest.

SIZE: 6,000 acres

ELEVATION: 1,300-3,600 feet

PROGRAMMED TIMBER HARVEST (Calculated from U.S. Forest Service data):

3.45 MMBF/year, .00057 MMBF/acre/year

PRESENT LAND MANAGEMENT DESIGNATION:

General Forest, 5,920 acres; Scenic Influence, 80 acres.

DESCRIPTION (TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES):

The Moose Creek Roadless Area (called Moose Lake by the Forest Service) consists of a large portion of the Moose Creek Watershed. Moose Creek is the major stream draining the area, and Cub and Hensley Creeks are the major tributaries. Moose Lake is fed and drained by Moose Creek. The lake lies on a porous bed, and the water level fluctuates dramatically throughout the season. The first few hundred feet of the outlet are often dry, as the water flows underground. The many logs in the lake have evidently washed down the inlet from private property outside the roadless area. Much of the soil is on steep slopes and is thin or downright unstable.

The area is forested mostly with young Douglas-fir, but some old growth trees and snags remain as survivors of fires which occurred in the 1800's. The understory consists of bigleaf and vine maple, western hemlock, Oregon grape, ferns, mosses and lichens.

For about a mile upstream from its confluence with the S. Santiam River (outside the roadless area), Moose Creek provides excellent spawning gravel for anadromous fish. Native cutthroat trout inhabit the lake and creek. The roadless area is considered to be fine winter range for deer and elk.

RECREATION

Moose Creek is the lowest elevation unit of the Old Cascades and essentially offers year-round access for hikers. The Moose Lake trail provides access to the creek and lake, and an interesting cross country route parallels the creek from the end of Forest Service Road #2025 (the road is outside the wilderness proposal). The lake is popular among fishermen, and several campsites exist there. The area also offers hunting opportunities.

WILDERNESS POTENTIAL:

The Moose Creek Roadless area is over 5,000 acres in size and provides excellent seclusion and isolation. Outstanding primitive recreational opportunities exist. Routes along the creek are especially scenic due to the lush growth of mosses and lichens. The soils are very fragile, so the integrity of the area is of utmost importance for downstream water quality and fish habitat.

Nonconforming features consist of the logs in Moose Lake. The Hen Hensley timber sale was sold in the fall of '82. It lies on the Western edge of the area. Several minor peripheral sales on the north boundary have also been sold.

PLANNING HISTORY

Moose Creek was not evaluated in RARE I or II. The 1977 Land Management Plan (LMP) designates most of it as General Forest, with the area immediately adjacent to Moose Lake as Scenic Influence. At any rate, the LMP fails to meet the spirit or letter of NEPA and the CEQ Regulations, we believe. The Wilderness Study category was only considered in Alt. E, the "throwaway alternative". Two timber sales are presently under appeal by the Old Cascades Wilderness Committee.

//jumpjoe

OLD CASCADES PROPOSED WILDERNESS:
JUMPOFF JOE Unit

LOCATION:

South of Highway 20 between House Rock Forest Camp and Tombstone Summit. Legal: T 13 S, R 5 E; T 14 S, R 5 E; T 13 S, R 6 E.

SIZE: 5,600 acres

ELEVATION: 1,800-4,285 feet

PROGRAMMED TIMBER HARVEST (Calculated from U.S. Forest Service data):

2.5 MMBF/year; .00045 MMBF/acre/year.

PRESENT LAND MANAGEMENT DESIGNATION:

General Forest, 5,240 acres; Scenic Influence, 280 acres; Old Growth Timber Grove, 80 acres.

DESCRIPTION (TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES):

The north side of Jumpoff Joe Mountain contains impressive cliffs and talus slopes and forms the familiar landmark visible from a distance. The rugged Sevenmile Creek canyon traverses the roadless area from East to West. The creek eventually joins the South Santiam River downstream from the roadless area. Portions of the Sevenmile tributaries, Burnside and Squaw Creeks, flow through the roadless area. Thus the watershed is important in maintaining water quality in the South Santiam River.

The forests are mostly young Douglas-fir, but pockets of old growth exist. The Forest Service has designated a small Old Growth Grove near the confluence of Sevenmile and Squaw Creeks. Eight hundred year old trees may exist elsewhere (Squaw Three Timber Sale, under appeal).

HISTORICAL

The historic Old Santiam Wagon Road parallels Sevenmile Creek Gorge for much of its length. Constructed in the 1860's to link the mid-Willamette Valley with Central Oregon grazing resources, the Wagon Road represents a fascinating aspect of Oregon cultural history. The wagon Road is presently accessible to the public only at intermittant locations, such as along the approximately 4-mile stretch in the roadless area. A 1983 study by the Dept. of Planning, Public Policy and Management at the University of Oregon, recommends that the historic route be maintained as a trail. The Old Cascades Wilderness Committee believes that the cultural value of the Old Santiam Wagon Road is best served by leaving the forest surrounding the trail in its natural condition. The proposed Sheep Joe Thin Timber Sale (under appeal) will destroy the natural character of the forest along one of the last wild stretches in the Western Cascades, including the infamous "Sevenmile Hill". Furthermore, as it approaches Sevenmile Creek, the Wagon Road passes through an old growth forest containing many old, very large trees which survived the 1911 fire.

RECREATION

The Old Santiam Wagon Road and Jumpoff Joe Trail provide excellent hiking trails, while the trailless portion of the upper Sevenmile Creek drainage offers rugged X-country exploration and potential for future hiking trails. Views from the top of Jumpoff Joe Mountain of the South Santiam Drainage are impressive, as are distant views of the north side of Jumpoff Joe Mountain. Camping, fishing, equestrian and hunting opportunities are also present.

WILDERNESS POTENTIAL:

The Sevenmile Creek, Jumpoff Joe Mountain, and historic Old Santiam Wagon Road are the main attractive features of Jumpoff Joe and provide fine opportunities for primitive recreation. The Wagon Road appears untouched since it was abandoned in the early 1900's. It has become somewhat overgrown with vegetation, hence presently functions as a trail. The dense forest along Sevenmile Creek Valley provides an outstanding feeling of solitude.

Nonconforming features include a primitive dirt road which joins the Wagon Road on the north side of Sevenmile Creek and remnants of an old lookout atop Jumpoff Joe Mountain. The Memorial Day fire of 1983 barely penetrated the west edge of the wilderness proposal and hence has little if any impact on the roadless area.

PLANNING HISTORY:

As was the case with most other Old Cascades units, Jumpoff Joe was not studied in either RARE I or II. (Echo Mountain was the only exception, as it was studied in RARE I.) The 1977 LMP did not consider the 5,600 acre roadless area or any part of it for wilderness. No alternative considered the entire area for Roadless Recreation, but a portion was considered in the "throw-away" alternative, E. The present land management designation simply does not adequately recognize the historic, recreational, watershed or scenic values of Jumpoff Joe Roadless area.

There is one sold timber sale, Sheep Snow, but no activity has yet taken place there. Two timber sales are presently under appeal by Old Cascades Wilderness Committee.

Prepared for the
Old Cascades Wilderness Committee
by Pat Loveland and Mary Slabaugh

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS A. SCHOEN, OLD CASCADES WILDERNESS

Mr. SCHOEN. Senator, my name is Douglas Schoen, and I'm also here from Lebanon to speak on behalf of the Old Cascades Wilderness.

The Old Cascades are very accessible for primitive recreation, including hiking and fishing, and many of the areas, unlike Mount Jefferson areas and the areas in the higher Cascades, are accessible year-round for any type of primitive recreation. The increased use of the areas that would come with wilderness designation would take pressure off of the overused areas of the high Cascades.

Much of the Old Cascades is either not forested, is on steep, unstable slopes or on rocky ground with thin, shallow soils, or on other type of land that's not suited for sustained timber production. If these areas are harvested it will be a one-time harvest only, with no future commercial production.

There are seven units in the proposal, in H.R. 1149 Browder Ridge, Pyramids and Jumpoff Joe were deleted due to sold timber sales. These sales are peripheral, and even if the area contained in the sales was excluded, each unit would still more than meet the letter, spirit, and guidelines of the wilderness act.

It would be tragic if some of the most scenic, and ecologically rare and fragile areas, such as Browder Ridge, were eliminated, and we urge that these areas be included in this Senate bill.

The entire Old Cascades proposal should be designated as wilderness and not as wilderness study, as is contained in the House bill. The areas are well known to the Forest Service, they're well known to conservationists, and they're well known to members of the Oregon congressional delegation. They deserve and should be given immediate wilderness designation.

For those of us in Linn County who've fished and hiked in these areas, these units of the proposal are literally all that we have left. And those of us who support the Old Cascades in Linn County are well aware of the economic problems involving timber management on the Willamette National Forest, especially those of us who live in Sweet Home and Lebanon. Both of these communities are timber communities, and despite any diversification that we may have in the future in our economy, they're going to continue to be largely based upon the timber economy.

We are not, as the person earlier said, from Jackson County, out to shut down the logging industry. We're as sensitive to shortage in the timber supply as anyone. Everyone who lives in Sweet Home or Lebanon is dependent to some extent for their livelihood upon the timber industry.

I have friends and colleagues, some of whom are here today from Lebanon, who disagree with me on the wilderness issue, and I also understand that a person can't be expected to appreciate wilderness values if he can't at the same time feed his family. However, the argument that we've heard earlier that we have a choice between an adequate timber supply and having an Old Cascades Wilderness is false.

As I've indicated before, much of these areas are marginal timberlands or unforested, and the Old Cascades as proposed are not a solution to any timber shortage problem.

The best protection for the economy of our community would be more intensive management of the existing timber base, and not a mindless plundering of the last of the Old Cascades.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Schoen follows:]

Testimony before Senator Mark Hatfield, Salem, Oregon, August 25, 1983

Douglas A. Schoen, P.O. Box 214, Lebanon, Oregon 97355

RE: OLD CASCADES WILDERNESS

My name is Douglas Schoen. I'm an attorney from Lebanon, and I'm here to speak on behalf of the Old Cascades Wilderness.

Primitive recreational use in the mid-Willamette valley has been rapidly increasing. The Old Cascades are very accessible to people in Lebanon, Corvallis, Albany and Sweet Home. Most of the units are accessible year-round, and all are only a short drive away from the population areas of the valley. The increased use of the areas that would come with wilderness designation would take pressure off of the overused areas of the wilderness areas in the high Cascades.

Much of the Old Cascades is either not forested, or is on steep, unstable slopes, or rocky ground with thin, shallow soils. This is not land suited for sustained-yield timber production. What forested areas there are in the Old Cascades provide the diversity and seclusion that is such an attractive feature of the proposal.

There are seven units in the proposal. All but Moose Creek were originally contained in H.R. 1149, but Browder Ridge, Pyramids, and Jumpoff Joe were deleted due to sold timber sales; these sales are peripheral, and, even if the area contained in the sales were excluded, each unit more than meets the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act.

It would be tragic if some of the most scenic, and ecologically rare and fragile areas, such as Browder Ridge, were eliminated.

We urge that these areas be included in the Senate bill, even if the sale areas must be excluded. In particular, we urge the inclusion of Browder Ridge, which is the most scenic and perhaps the most distinguished of all of the areas, and which was excluded from the House bill for no conceivable reason.

The entire Old Cascades proposal should be designated Wilderness, and not Wilderness Study. The areas are well known to the Forest Service, to conservationists, and to the Oregon Congressional delegation. They deserve and should be given immediate wilderness designation.

I've lived in Lebanon all of my life, and for those of us in East Linn County who have fished and hiked in this area of the state, many of us since early childhood, these units of the proposal are literally all that we have left. They enjoy strong support in Linn County, and logging them would be a tragic, irreplacable loss to the quality of life we enjoy here.

All that we are asking is that we be allowed to keep what little remains of our natural heritage. These units of the proposal are the last remnants of what was once the great wild range of the Old Cascades.

Those of us who support the Old Cascades Wilderness are well aware of the economics involved in timber management on the Willamette National Forest, especially those of us who live in Lebanon and Sweet Home. Both towns are timber and lumber communities, and, like everyone else who lives there, we are dependent upon the timber industry for our livelihood. We are as sensitive to shortages in the timber supply as anyone, and understand that a person cannot be expected to appretiate wilderness values if he cannot at the same time feed his family. However, the argument that we hear of either having an adequate timber supply or having an Old Cascades Wilderness is a false argument. These areas contain marginal timber stands at best, are not the most readily accessible areas for harvesting, and are certainly no solution to a "timber shortage problem". The best protection for the economy of our communities, and for the long-range timber supply, is proper intensive-management of the existing timber base , and not a mindless plundering of the last remnants of our wilderness heritage.

STATEMENT OF DAVID PILZ

Mr. PILZ. Greetings, Senator Hatfield, my name is David Pilz. I live in Philomath and I am a forester with experience on an interregional fire crew in reforestation on the Sweet Home Ranger District, and with a master's in forest ecology at O.S.U. I am also a bow hunter.

Tomorrow I'm leaving for the Three Pyramids at the upper end of the Middle Santiam drainage for the opening of bow season. I am convinced that the elk herds in the Echo Mountain and Pyramid units of the Old Cascades wilderness proposal are among the healthiest in the mid-Cascades, and that this is due to the excellent, low-elevation, unlogged and unroaded winter habitat which is provided by the adjacent Middle Santiam wilderness proposal.

This juxtiposition of the Middle Santiam and the Old Cascades provides superb wilderness opportunities amongst the natural forest, ranging from lowland old-growth Douglas fir through Noble fir giants to wildflower peaks. This form of wilderness opportunity will be virtually nonexistent within two decades.

Among my friends, fishermen and whitewater boaters recognize the exceptional recreational value of the Middle Santiam River. Large populations of bid, wild cutthroat and rainbow trout flourish in its clean waters. The class 3 whitewater of the wilderness section of this last unroaded river in Oregon, in the Oregon Cascades offers a uniquely scenic experience to growing numbers of kayakers, canoeists, and rafters.

As a forest ecologist, I am amazed at the ignorance and misinformation that is propagated to oppose wilderness. The Middle Santiam as wilderness will not be a tinderbox threatening nearby commercial timberlands. The wilderness act stipulates that fire be managed in wilderness to prevent this.

So far, the Sweet Home Ranger District has a good record of reforestation success, but trees do not grow well in moving soil. As a forester, I believe in multiple use of public forests, but I do not believe in multiple abuse. Trees are, indeed, our renewable resource, but soil is not. The Middle Santiam and Old Cascades are far more valuable as wilderness than as examples of our mistakes.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Are you going to try to kill one of those elk?

Mr. **Pilz**. Yes. Murder one.

Senator **Hatfield**. Just, just kill it.

STATEMENT OF STEVE WALTI, CHAIRMAN, MIDDLE SANTIAM WILDERNESS COMMITTEE

Mr. **Walti**. Hello, Senator Hatfield. My name is Steven Walti, and I'm the chairman of the Middle Santiam Wilderness Committee. I'm here because I want to talk about the most controversial of all proposed wilderness areas. I want to talk about the Middle Santiam.

Why is it so controversial? It's because it has trees, lots of trees, 450-year-old trees. It has Oregon's last large stand of virgin old-growth Doug fir in low elevation. This is the reason why we want it saved—saved from the greed or fictitious need to cut down this majestic cathedral forest called the Middle Santiam.

This is it, Senator Hatfield. Our opposition failed to show you reality. You wouldn't throw a Rembrandt away just because some thief ripped it out of its frame. Likewise, you wouldn't want to lose our western Oregon heritage because of some similar rapacious desire.

Would we, Senator, exhibit stewardship if we were to denude our last large virgin forest? Would we demonstrate stewardship by establishing tree farms in an area where one-third of the soil is sliding today? Would we show judicious foresight to our grandchildren if we were to mine our last example of western Oregon's grandeur? Knowing that the soil classification is a poor site No. 4 and moving, would we, Senator Hatfield, be provident if we harvested the Middle Santiam using our taxpayers money at a 4-percent rate of return, or would it be wiser if we opened a savings account at 11 percent and used this money to build houses for the poor? Not by sending the logs to the Middle East done by a Lebanon company. These companies are getting their logs from other areas besides the Sweet Home Ranger District.

We are asked time and time again to justify the existence of this 25,000-acre roadless area as wilderness. Today, we are asking you. We want you to base your decision on the Middle Santiam for reasons other than short-term economic gains or the loss of nonexistant jobs.

We sincerely hope that you consider the aesthetic recreational and spiritual reasons, or the simple peace of mind that there is a little of what western Oregon used to look like. You came through for the battered Boulder Creek. May the Middle Santiam also be preserved forever for all of mankind.

Please think about it, Senator. We all love our forest, let's not make 99 percent of Oregon's national forest into tree farms.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Who's next?

STATEMENT OF NICOLAS A. DODGE, CHAIRMAN, CONSERVATION AND USE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB

Mr. Dodge. Senator Hatfield, my name is Nicolas Dodge and I'm representing today the American Alpine Club. This club is a national organization that represents the climbing fraternity.

We believe it's very important to conserve mountain areas and, because of the minuscule amount of roadless areas that are left in Oregon, the AAC board of directors, back in May 1979, passed a resolution to the Congress which supports immediate wilderness status for all roadless areas, except those which have proven resources which can be extracted economically, based on B/C ratios related to site specific information.

I would like to have a copy of this entered as part of the record.

Recently passed H.R. 1149, with but few exceptions, contains roadless areas that fall in this category. And we feel that areas not included in the bill that exhibit these characteristics should be added, and I'll just mention a few: like, Murderer's Creek, Grande Ronde Canyon, and Chief Looking Glass.

Specifically, we also urge you to include the Old Cascades, especially the Menagerie unit of the Old Cascades. As some other parties have indicated, this is the largest priming area in Oregon's national forest, and it certainly is unique in the type of rock that's available in the Northwest for climbers.

Sometimes it's claimed that it's not very fair to lock up a lot of public domain for a privileged few, so I would like for you to look at guidebook to the climbers for Oregon called a Climbing Guide to Oregon, which has sold over 10,000 copies. This attests to the popularity of climbing.

Last, I'd like to conclude that, as a professional, I manage water for the Corps of Engineers. My job is to manage the entire Pacific Northwest Corps projects. We have recently developed with the Regional Power Council a water budget, which represents $160 million incremental payment from the ratepayers to support salmon out-migration. Now, I think it makes a lot of sense to provide habitat in the headwater streams if we're going to spend $160 million annually to provide passage, safe passage for fish downstream.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dodge follows:]

FOUNDED 1902

THE AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB
113 EAST 90TH STREET · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028 USA · 212 722-1628 · CABLE: ALPINECLUB

NICHOLAS A. DODGE, CHAIRMAN, CONSERVATION & USE COMMITTEE
4609 S. W. 29th PLACE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201

TESTIMONY FROM THE AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB
25 AUGUST 1983, SALEM, OREGON
SENATE FIELD HEARING ON OREGON WILDERNESS ACT

Senator Hatfield, my name is Nicholas A. Dodge, and I am presenting testimony on behalf of the American Alpine Club, which represents the climbing fraternity in this country. The American Alpine Club is a national organization devoted to sponsoring mountaineering expeditions around the world, and safety, education and research in mountain areas in the United States. We believe that conservation of these areas is very important to the welfare of the nation and Oregon. In view of the minuscule amount of roadless areas remaining in our national forests, the AAC board of directors, on 18 May 1979 passed a resolution to the Congress which supports immediate wilderness status for all roadless areas except those which have proven resources which can be extracted economically based on B/C ratios related to site specific information. A copy of this resolution should be entered as part of the record.

Recently passed HR 1149, with but few exceptions, contains roadless areas that cannot be logged on continuous production with a B/C ratio greater than one to one based on Forest Service programmed yield. There are many areas such as Murderers Creek, Grand Ronde Canyon and Chief Lookingglass not included in HR 1149 which fall into this category. They should be included for wilderness status in any bill introduced in the Senate.

Mountain climbers, whose interests the AAC promotes, see no reason why a small percentage of national forest roadless areas should not be placed in wilderness. When we climb we also enjoy the avalanche lily, a drink from a fresh, pure mountain stream and have the opportunity to pursue our sport in an undegraded environment created by logging or other development. With due respect to some logging communities that may suffer minimal impacts from wilderness legislation we would like to remind you that the bulk of our country's population resides in urban areas. We need wilderness to offset our daily encounters with skyscrapers and hot pavement.

Specifically we urge you to include a unique area in wilderness legislation called the Old Cascades as it is an outlier of the rock and ice wilderness areas presently existing in Oregon. In particular we advise the inclusion of the Menagerie Unit of the Old Cascades. This area remains as the only wilderness rock climbing area in Oregon. It is the largest climbing area in

Oregon's national forests, with rock formations unique to the Pacific Northwest. Over 130 pinnacles, some over 400 feet high, have been discovered. As of this date many of them have never been climbed, which offer challenge to our young climbers, on a budget they can afford.

Without your support the AAC has concluded that almost all of the remaining wilderness character of this area will be destroyed in a matter of several years, as the U.S. Forest Service fully intends to carry out their proposed timber sales, based on previous planning which designated the Menagerie as "General Forest."

It is sometimes claimed that it's not fair to "lock up" public domain to a privileged few. For the record I would like to submit "A Climbing Guide to Oregon" which has sold nearly 10,000 copies. This attests to the popularity of climbing in Oregon and the Menagerie in particular.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear at this hearing.

Nicholas A. Dodge
NICHOLAS A. DODGE

THE AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB
113 EAST 90TH STREET · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028 USA · 212 722-1628 · CABLE: ALPINECLUB
FOUNDED 1902

May 18, 1979

RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB

TO: U.S. House of Representatives, General
U.S. Senate, General

RE: RARE II Lands

Whereas the American Alpine Club (AAC) is cognizant that the remaining National Forest roadless areas outside Alaska represent a small percentage of total lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service for commercial purposes, whereas most of those lands remaining in roadless status are still undeveloped because they have relatively little value for commodity production, whereas those lands basically contain eco-systems unaltered by man's economic pursuits, whereas there are unique opportunities for non-motorized recreation in these areas, whereas there is a need to maintain water quality, fish and wildlife habitats for direct consumptive, esthetic and scientific purposes, whereas there needs to be more intensive management of existing low-altitude timber lands, both public and private, whereas the AAC has serious reservations as to the technical analysis of the Forest Service RARE II study and the proposed recommendation of the President for immediate commitment of roadless lands to irrevocable action, whereas the AAC is the nationally recognized authority related to mountains and mountaineering endeavors, and after examining other facts, the AAC respectfully urges you to support nationwide, the immediate inclusion of roadless areas for wilderness status except those which have significant proven timber, mineral or energy potential and whose resources can be extracted at an economic benefit/cost ratio based on costs reflecting site-specific conditions. We further urge you to consider, in addition to those RARE II lands, the inclusion of roadless areas, recommended by other knowledgeable organizations into the wilderness system for their inherent qualities of intact eco-systems, historical or cultural attributes, scenic diversity, opportunities for non-motorized recreation, scientific values, and proximity to the urban public.

For the American Alpine Club Board

James F. Henriot

JAMES F. HENRIOT - President

STATEMENT OF TOM BAUMAN, RAINY DAY ALPINE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING

Mr. BAUMAN. My name is Tom Bauman, and I'm testifying as owner of Rainy Day Alpine Equipment Manufacturing and on behalf of Oregon's climbing community.

Rainy Day manufacturers soft packs and outdoor clothing for hikers and climbers. As owner of Rainy Day, part of my living and existence depends on the existence of Oregon wilderness. My personal observation during the slump in the timber industry in the past few years is that Oregon needs a diversified economy. I think that additional wilderness will greatly benefit both my business and many other local businesses.

The timber industry, I believe, has more than enough of Oregon's timber resource to perpetuate its future. It's time that those of us who depend on wilderness for existence get our share of Oregon's natural resources as wilderness. I strongly urge the passage of a larger bill than H.R. 1149.

On behalf of Oregon's climbing community, I urge the inclusion of the Menagerie on the wilderness bill. The Menagerie has the largest concentration of rock pinnacles in the Western United States. The American Alpine Club has inventoried over 130 formations in the Menagerie. There are some pinnacles that are up to 350 feet in height and three large natural arches. Menagerie is truly one of Oregon's geologic wonders. Menagerie is also a very popular hiking area, and the largest rock climbing area in Oregon's national forests. There are at least 135 existing climbing routes and much room for more exploration for new routes. I have climbed all over the United States and several other countries, and Menagerie to me is without a doubt a very unique and valuable climbing resource. This is Oregon's last chance for a rock climbing wilderness area.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Beautiful pictures.

Mr. BAUMAN. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Did you take them?

Mr. BAUMAN. Yes.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bauman follows:]

August 25, 1983

Testimony for Oregon
Wilderness Hearing;
conducted by Senator
Hatfield.

Honorable Senator Mark Hatfield:

My name is Tom Bauman; I reside at 38784 Camp Creek Road, Springfield, Oregon. I am testifying as the owner of Rainy Day Alpine Equipment Mfg., a worker of our family owned tree farm, and a representative of Oregon Rock Climbers.

Rainy Day Alpine Equipment manufactures soft packs and outdoor clothing specifically designed for climbers and hikers. As the owner of Rainy Day part of my living and the existence of my buisness depends on the present and future insurance of Wilderness Areas.

Personal first hand observation, during the serious slump in the timber industry, has shown myself, along with others, that Oregon needs a diversified economy rather than one totally dependent on wood products. Additional Wilderness Areas in Oregon could greatly benefit my business, as well as many other local businesses.

The timber industry, it seems, has more than its share of Oregon timber lands to perpetuate its future. I feel it's time that those of us who are dependent on outdoor recreation, tourism, and what's left of Oregons fishing industry, get our share of Oregons Natural Resources. A large addition to Oregons Wilderness System is needed. Without a doubt, I strongly support the 3.4 million acre bill, rather than the 1.2 million acre House bill.

As a worker on our privately owned family tree farm, I would like to make a few comments concerning the Forest Service timber sales, designed to "stimulate Oregon Timber Industry." First, they've had a very negative effect on the small timber operator, such as ourselves. These timber sales, sold at or below appraised value have had two serious consequences on the log market. The price of logs is undetermined by this cheap timber, thus cutting the value of our logs. It has also kept the market flooded making it difficult to sell our logs.

When an operator is not large enough or set up to take part in timber sales, inevitably, they loose in the end. What may stimualte the industry for some, could eventually extinguish it for others.

As a member of the American Alpine Club, and a representative of Oregons climbing community, I strongly support and urge the inclusion of the Old Cascades in the Oregon Wilderness Bill, as instant Wilderness. Many of the areas offer a combination of Alpine ridges and peaks, along with the lower forested areas. All are considered very popular recreation areas. These lands often offer very marginal timber growing conditions. Some of the area is unstable land, very rocky, very steep. The high cost of building roads and regenerating timber in these areas, makes them an economical hazard in terms of managing the land as a plantation. My experience as a tree farmer has made me aware of the difficulties in regenerating even the land we log. I do not believe that the land in the Old Cascades could be profitably managed as a plantation. The Old Cascades, I believe, is of much more value as a recreation area.

A particular area of major concern in the Old Cascades is the Menagerie. The Menagerie has the largest concentration of rock pinnacles in the western United States. Truly one of Oregons geological wonders. Thus far, the American Alpine Club has inventoried over 130 rock formations in the Menagerie; a project the Forest Service did not find necessary or important for the managing of the area. Consequently, the American Alpine Club has filed administrative appeals of five proposed timber sales in the Menagerie. Some of the sales would involve cutting around rock pinnacles and clear cutting very close too many others. Sales such as these would demonstrate a complete disregard and disrespect for the geological, and scenic value that the Menagerie clearly offers.

The largest rock pinnacle found in the Menagerie , is known as the Turkey Monster, and stands some 350 feet high. With a base of 50 feet in diameter, the vertical strength of this rock is almost identical in footage to the U.S. National Bank Building in Portland. The Rabbit Ears Are both 300 feet high, followed by many lesser pinnacles. Another unusual geological feature found in the Menagerie, are the three large natural arches. The largest is known as the Bridge and is 300 feet high. Royal Arch is second , at 175 feet. Inch Worm Arch is the smaller at 75 feet high. The largest rock formation is known as the Cathedral, and is 600 feet on the downhill side.

The Menagerie, along with being a very popular hiking area, is also considered one of Oregons premier rock climbing areas. It is second only to Smith Rocks which is located in Central Oregon. Just as each area is located in a completely different environmental setting, both are a distinctively different type of climbing too. Smith Rock is already showing signs of over-crowding and erosion. The Menagerie, being in a forested setting makes the impact of people less noticeable. It is possible to have people climbing on different pinnacles only a few hundred feet apart, and still not be aware of each others presence. To date, there are approximately 135 different climbing routes in the Menagerie, and with more exploration of new routes to be done. Smith Rock on the other hand has very little left.

The Menagerie is generally steep, rocky, south facing, and often erodible land. Throughout the area, there are small pockets of good timber growing land, the overall area is consistantly low site timber land. I seriously doubt that the Forest Service can harvest this land and then manage it for future harvest profitably. The high cost of logging, road building, and maintanence, also make the situation less comprehensible. I would also predict some serious erosion and sliding in many ares. Slides exsist already in forested areas. Take away the tree, and surely there will be more problems.

The Menageries true value is in its recreational possibilities. A resource for all to enjoy. In the past year, I have climbed with people from Norway, New Zealand, Washington, Idaho, Virginia, California, and the Mid West. Many people went to look, many went to climb...all were very impressed.

In ending, I can only say that I hope you will include the Menagerie in Oregons Wilderness Bill (no study area please). Consider the options,this is Oregons last chance to have a Wilderness Rock Climbing Area.

Included are photos and descriptions, to help you gain a better understanding of just how unique this area is.

Sincerely,
Thomas N. Bauman

Tom Bauman
38784 Camp Creek Road
Springfield, Oregon 97477
(503) 746-8990

STATEMENT OF JOE LOWRY

Mr. **Lowry**. Senator Hatfield, I'm Joe Lowry, president of the City and Outdoor Club in Eugene.

I came here today to talk to you about Rainbow Falls, however, after you told Jim Baker in this morning's hearings that you will include Rainbow Falls addition in your wilderness bill, I simply ask that my previously submitted statement be included in the hearing record, as well as including our thanks for incorporating Rainbow Falls into your Senate bill.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lowry follows:]

Testimony before
Senator Hatfield
Salem, Oregon

August 25, 1983

Senator Hatfield, I am Joe Lowry, 1450 Fetters Loop, Eugene. I am a Realtor and currently president of the Obsidians outdoor club. Today I speak on behalf of Rainbow Falls. Situated on the northwest corner of the Three Sisters Wilderness, Rainbow Falls drops a total of 800 feet into Separation Creek Canyon below. The boundary here is the Creek itself which passes through a beautiful narrow glacial valley headed by Rainbow Falls. The valley is deep, steep-sided, highly scenic, with an easily accessible viewpoint on the north rim from which these spectacular falls can be seen framed by the snow-capped Three Sisters in the background. Unfortunately the Three Sisters Wilderness boundary, drawn down the middle of Rainbow Creek, leaves the north side of the Rainbow Creek Canyon unprotected. If this area were to be logged, the entire effect of the whole valley would be greatly diminished.

Now, we have the opportunity to remedy this situation by moving the boundary back to the road on the north side of the canyon, adding approximately 640 acres to the existing wilderness.

This proposal has broad and strong public support as indicated by the endorsement of several regional outdoor groups; i.e., Obsidians, Audubon Society, Sierra Club, Natural History Society, Native Plant Society, Friends of the Three Sisters, McKenzie Guardians, Oregon Natural Resources Council.

It is important that unique areas such as Rainbow Falls and Waldo Lake receive the protection they deserve.

Thank you.

JOE LOWRY
President, Obsidians, Inc.
1450 Fetters Loop
Eugene, Oregon 97402

STATEMENT OF FRANK MOORE, CROWN GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

Mr. MOORE. Senator Hatfield, I'm Frank Moore, Leaburg, and I, too, was going to talk about Rainbow Falls, and ask that my statement just be entered in the record.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you. I appreciate that very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Moore follows:]

Senator Hatfield, I'm Frank Moore, Box 38 Leaburg, owner of Crown General Insurance Agency and past president of the Obsidians.

The integrity of the Seperation Creek Canyon and Rainbow Falls area needs to be preserved since it is the only portion of the Canyon left unprotected. By having the entire canyon under one classification, management would be simplified. This adjustment and other proposed additions to the Three Sisters Wilderness such as Waldo and the east side additions including Outer Squaw Creek Falls merit immediate inclusion into the National Wilderness System.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF FRED BEHM

Mr. BEHM. Senator, my name is Fred Behm, Blue River, Oreg. I am a logger and a tree farmer. I found Rainbow Falls viewpoint while elk hunting. My son and I got a written permit from the Forest Service to build a trail system, and it's incorporated into the Forest Service system. Sunset magazine gave it a high rating.

Although small in size, the Rainbow Falls area is among the most critical regions in the area. All the deer and elk have to do is drop off the Foley Ridge into the adjacent canyon to find all the undisturbed necessities for survival in even the worst of winters. During past years, various unsuccessful attempts have been made to get the wilderness area boundary changed to include the view point trail and associated area. Now is a critical time to accomplish that important revision.

I also turned in a copy of a separate statement that I would like to have entered into the record.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Behm follows:]

FRED BEHM
P. O. Box 16
Blue River, Oregon 97413
August 15, 1983

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Sixty-three years ago when I was nine years old I made my first day's wages logging, setting end hooks on a horse powered jammer loading some of the last remnants of one of the world's greatest stands of White Pine and hard woods the world has ever seen. I really thought I was a big shot working with the men and used a cant hook to roll logs down the rollway. At that time a cant hook man or top loader was the top man in the woods, similar to the high climber of the West Coast.

Little did I realize that I was helping finish off one of the greatest rapes of our natural resources the world has ever seen. As near as I know there was only one small tract of this great timber stand saved, and guess who it was. It was the Menonome Indian tribe that had the foresight to save some for the future generations to see. This was in Wisconsin.

Four years later when I was 13 years old we sold logs to a company, and 55 years later I sold logs to the same company here in Oregon where I am a logger and tree farmer. This company has done the same thing in Oregon that they did in Wisconsin. They cut and ran, and cussing the conservationists all the way.

I am quite sure that when the final figures come out here in Oregon it will show that last year (1982) tourism will have been the top industry in the state. Two of the major attractions are our old growth forests and our beautiful streams and rivers. But it seems that the Forest Service and the timber industry are hell bent on eradicating our old growth forests to put them into tree farms. They cannot seem to reach a happy medium.

Congress has mandated the Forest Service to manage our forests for the best use for the people, fish, wild life and the whole well being of our country, not for the exclusive use of timber interests. I think it is time for Congress to see that these wishes are complied with. We had a Rare One that was a complete sham. Rare Two was about the same according to the Judge's ruling. Now they want a Rare Three. If Congress does not step in, it will be the same thing, especially with this administration.

If tourism is the top industry, or one of the top industries, then add the fish and wild life, water, and total livability of our country. Why does the Forest Service not want to give them equal priorities. I think one of the big problems is that our Foresters are not trained for true multiple use of our forests. Our Forestry schools give very little training for true multiple use. It is mostly how to grow and harvest timber.

This should be changed. I once told a Forest Ranger that the problem with foresters was that they did not realize that as smart as they were, what they did not know, made what they did know insignificant. After some thought he agreed with me.

The Forest Service and industry seem to think that preservationists are stupid people. I have known quite a few of them and as a whole they are much better educated than foresters or industry. Their concerns are also for the good of the country, not their pocket book. It is too bad that neither side can see any good for each side of the issues.

During the depressed timber market of 1982 the Forest Service was flooding the market with sales, many of them appraised at $10.00 or less per thousand board feet. They even cut the stumpage costs to Louisiana Pacific's huge timber sale in Alaska to $3.09 per thousand board feet. I feel if the Forest Service is going to subsidize industry, it should be called a subsidy. This just happened to be the company that John Crowell came from that was appointed by Reagan to be assistant secretary of agriculture. But where does that leave the private timberland owner that has to pay taxes and interest on his land, when he has to compete with this government give away. I do not think this is prudent use of our natural resources.

For years the Forest Service has been selling so-called thinning sales on timber that was one hundred to two hundred years old. This timber was not included in the allowable cut as it was called thinning. A pure subterfuge to circumvent the allowable cut, especially when they talk about going on a sixty to ninety year rotation. I do not feel this is the type of management the people have a right to expect. I am sorry to say that as near as I know, except for one of these, there has not been a Forest Supervisor or Chief that I would consider a real credit to the profession in the last number of years. I think most have been appointed for their political views, not their ability. I think we would have a different Forest Service if it were not for this.

While I do not belong to the Sierra Club, I do feel that the country would be much better off today if we would have had a Sierra Club 200 years ago for checks and balances. Here in Oregon there are two wilderness bills in the hopper--both of which industry says are too large. My own feelings are that if either of these bills were to pass, there would still be areas that should have been included. Examples are the Waldo Lake area, Rainbow Falls, parts of the upper areas of the North and Middle Forks of the Malhuer River in Eastern Oregon. I am quite sure that any one that is acquainted with these areas and has an open mind would agree that for true multiple use this type of area should be preserved. The small amounts of timber in them would better serve our country by leaving it alone.

While industry continually gets extensions on these overbid contracts, there are millions of board feet of timber they have cut and decked that is rotting in the woods--I guess this is what they call multiple use.

Yours truly,

Fred Behm

STATEMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, PROFESSOR EMERITUS, BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Professor **Johnston**. Senator Hatfield, I'm Andy Johnston from Eugene, a professional artist. At this time, I'd like to ask you to accept my rendition of Rainbow Falls and the Three Sisters as symbolic of the unspoiled beauty which the area represents. Accept it as a reminder of that beauty which all of us here are working to preserve.

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. I'm glad we made that decision. You see that can't be construed as trying to influence the jury, because I already made the decision to include it.

Professor **Johnston**. Right. It's just a gift.

STATEMENT OF ALAN COPSEY, WALDO COUNTRY STUDY GROUP

Mr. **Copsey**. Good afternoon, Senator. My name is Alan Copsey. I'm a Ph. D. candidate at the University of Oregon in biology, and my research involves the determination of forest structure by fungal pathogens. I'm here today representing the Waldo Country Study Group.

I'm speaking in support of the Three Sisters Wilderness additions, especially those in the vicinity of Waldo Lake, on the south side of the Three Sisters. Waldo Lake, the forests that surrounds it and the hundreds of small lakes dotting this region have been enjoyed by generations of Oregonians. Waldo Lake is internationally known in the scientific community as probably the purest temperate lake in the world.

The forests in the Three Sisters additions are composed primarily of mountain hemlock, true firs, pines, and scattered spruce. Douglas fir is found only in valleys and along the margins of the proposed areas. The short summer growing season, the severe winters, the deep and persistent snow accumulations, and a meter-deep layer of ash from Mt. Mazama result in a park-like forest, significantly different in structure and diversity from lower elevation forests dominated by Douglas fir and western hemlock.

At least 80 species of birds and 50 species of mammals are found in the area, many of which are old-growth dependent. Eight species of woodpeckers frequent the Waldo Lake area, a greater variety than perhaps anywhere else in North America. The area is also known for its large populations of martens and fishers; wolverines and wolves—the latter long thought extinct in Oregon—have also been reported, although these reports lack confirmation.

The value of these forests as wilderness far exceeds their value as timberland. This fact has been historically recognized, and should not be forgotten in the current debate.

Research by Forest Service scientists has confirmed this historical perception. Current reforestation practices are not adequate to meet the requirements of law; appropriate techniques are expensive, difficult, and poorly studied. Even a casual walk through experimental clearcuts at similar elevations demonstrates that the Forest Service's own requirements cannot be met in the Waldo Lake area. Our research at the University of Oregon is the first comprehensive research of stand structure in this area, and we've discovered a complex successional pattern that makes management even more difficult than previously thought.

I lack time to conlude, but——

Senator **Hatfield**. Your full statement will be placed in the record though.

Mr. **Copsey**. OK. I'd like to point one sentence out. Less than two-tenths of one percent of Oregon's timber potential is included in the proposed Three Sisters additions, and I urge your support.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Copsey**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Copsey follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HONORABLE SENATOR MARK HATFIELD

My name is Alan Copsey. I am a PhD candidate in biology at the University of Oregon; my research involves the determination of forest structure by fungal pathogens. I am here representing the Waldo Country Study Group.

I am writing in support of the Three Sisters Wilderness additions, especially those in the vicinity of Waldo Lake, on the south side of the Three Sisters. Waldo Lake, the forests surrounding it, and the hundreds of small lakes dotting this region have been enjoyed by generations of Oregonians. Waldo Lake is internationally known in the scientific community as probably the purest temperate lake in the world.

The forests in the Three Sisters Additions are composed primarily of mountain hemlock, true firs, pines, and scattered spruce. Douglas-fir is found only in valleys and along the margins of the proposed areas. The short summer growing season, the severe winters, the deep and persistent snow accumulations, and a meter-deep layer of ash from Mt. Mazama result in a park-like forest significantly different in structure and diversity from lower elevation forests dominated by Douglas-fir and western hemlock.

At least 80 species of birds and 50 species of mammals are found in the area, many of which are old-growth dependent. Eight species of woodpeckers frequent the Waldo Lake area, a greater variety than perhaps anywhere else in North America. The area is also known for its large populations of martens and fishers; wolverines and wolves (the latter long thought extinct in Oregon) have also been reported, although these reports have not been confirmed.

The value of these forests as wilderness far exceeds their value as timberland; this fact has been historically recognized, and should not be forgotten in the current debate. Research by Forest Service scientists has confirmed this historical perception. Current reforestation practices are not adequate to meet the requirements of law; appropriate techniques are expensive, difficult, and poorly studied. Even a casual walk through experimental clearcuts at similar elevations demonstrates that the Forest Service's own requirements cannot be met in the Waldo Lake area. Our research at the University of Oregon is the first comprehensive study of the forests in the Waldo Lake area; we are just beginning analysis of our data, and are finding a complex successional pattern which would further complicate efforts to manage this area for sustained timber production.

It is not a coincidence that these forests have never been cut. They are not of commercial quality.

The real issue involved in the debate over the Three Sisters Wilderness Additions is not jobs and it is not lost timber yield. Research by the Forest Service has not demonstrated the commercial nor biological feasibility of timber harvest. Nor have the more productive timber-growing areas in Oregon been so badly depleted that these marginal and inaccessable areas must be devastated. Less than two-tenths of one percent of Oregon's timber potential is included in the proposed Three Sisters Additions.

Please include the Waldo Lake Additions to the Three Sisters Wilderness in the proposed legislation. Thank you.

Alan Copsey
2015 W. 17th Ave.
Eugene, Oregon 97402
(503) 343-0278

STATEMENT OF GLEN A. LOVE, McKENZIE FLYFISHERS

Mr. Love. Senator Hatfield, my name is Glen Love. I am conservation spokesman for the McKenzie Flyfishers, a fishing and conservation organization of over 100 members in the Eugene area.

On July 5, 1983, Governor Atiyeh signed into law a bill designating Waldo Lake in the North Fork of the Middle Fork of the Willamette River as a State scenic waterway. The bill was introduced into the 1983 legislature as a result of widespread public concern led by the McKenzie Flyfishers over proposed hydrodams depoiling these waters.

Support for State protection of Waldo Lake and the North Fork was immediate and widespread. At public hearings in Oakridge and Springfield, there was overwhelming opposition to any dams on these blue-ribbon scenic and recreational waters. Waldo Lake, it was pointed out, was the purest large freshwater lake in the world, a benchmark of water quality, a feature of great scientific value, as well as unparalleled recreational and scenic resource. Its outlet, the North Fork, was designated as a wild trout stream of unusual clarity and beauty.

The bill to add these waters to the State scenic waterway system recieved support from the entire Lane County elected delegation, the Board of Lane County Commissioners, the City Council of the town of Westfir on the North Fork and thousands of Oregon citizens. It was the subject of a very popular series of concerts on behalf of the bill by Oakridge's nationally-known musician and composer Mason Williams. The bill passed the Oregon House by a vote of 55 to 5 and the Senate by a vote of 24 to 4. There was no industry opposition to the bill.

And yet, despite this near universal support for the preservation of Waldo Lake and the North Fork, their future remains under a cloud without Federal protection such as wilderness designation would provide. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, if it chooses, may decide to withdraw or override Oregon State's scenic waterway designation and license dams on these waters. Federal law takes precedence over State law. Two out-of-state power companies have already filed preliminary applications for dams on these waters, despite the State's scenic waterway classification, and after local public power companies voluntarily withdrew their prior claims.

The people in the State of Oregon have done all that they can to protect Waldo Lake and the North Fork. Only a Federal designation such as wilderness will insure that Waldo Lake and the headwaters of the North Fork are indisputably closed to hydrodams and are left in the natural state in which Oregonians clearly want them. We therefore respectfully urge the addition of the Waldo Lake country to the Three Sisters wilderness area.

I have some additional testimony to submit for the record.

Thank you.

Senator Hatfield. I assure you that we'll do everything we can to help block FERC's effort to try to put those dams in there in the meantime.

Mr. Love. OK.

[The additional material follows:]

August 24, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Pioneer Courthouse
220 Southwest 3rd
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I am writing for the approximately 600 members, from throughout the State of Oregon, of the Native Plant Society of Oregon. I request that this letter be made part of the official record of your August 1983 Wilderness Hearings.

The Native Plant Society of Oregon supports House Bill HR 1149 which would set aside approximately 1.2 million Acres of our State as Federal Wilderness Areas. However, we feel *strongly* that the additions suggested by the Oregon Natural Resources Council *should* be included at this time.

Briefly the arguments of the Native Plant Society are threefold:

1. As can be seen below, of 7 western states, Oregon falls seventh in total % of Federal Wilderness lands. This, we feel, is an unacceptable and unsupportable position. Oregon is known throughout the nation and the world as a leader in conservation matters, yet our percentage of Wilderness acreage falls far below that of our neighboring state of Idaho. We also fall well below Colorado and Wyoming. Even Washington and California have greater percentages of Federal Wilderness. This indefensible position needs to be remedied now while roadless and undisturbed areas still remain.

WESTERN STATES FEDERALLY-DESIGNATED WILDERNESS % OF STATE

IDAHO	7.37%
COLORADO	3.92%
WYOMING	3.54%
WASHINGTON	3.52%
MONTANA	3.43%
CALIFORNIA	2.70%
OREGON	2.01%

2. Oregon is a relatively young state whose botanical exploration is far from complete. New plant species are still being discovered in our state. For example Robert Meinke (the 1983 recipient of the Native Plant Society's Jean Davis Memorial Scholarship) has recently found a new species of monkey flower, *Mimulus hymenophylla*, in a little-visited area west of the Snake River in Wallowa County. (1)

Other new species will undoubtedly be found, as this one was, in undisturbed parts of our state. In fact, it should be obvious, that only if a broad spectrum of Oregon habitats is set aside as undisturbed land, can botanical exploration continue here. Would it not be a tragedy if plant (and animal) species became extinct in Oregon before they were even discovered and recorded by science?

3. Concerning the size of existing and proposed Wilderness Areas and the specific additions requested by ONRC:C. B. Williams, a British ecologist has shown that for areas with high geographic diversity (such as mountainous regions), the number of species of flowering plants naturally occuring will be directly proportional to the size of the area. (2) Williams' work shows that adding to present wilderness will not just give us larger populations of those plant species already present, but that additional species will be included giving us higher biological diversity. Williams found that doubling the ~~size of~~ areas in Britain and France increased the number of flower species by about 20%, and that even small increases in area size resulted in the addition of some species. Thus, adding to the size of Oregon's Wilderness Areas will give them added botanical and biological importance.

In closing, please let me thank you for your attention to these concerns. You will be receiving testimony concerning certain specific areas from some of the eight regional chapters of the Native Plant Society.

Yours sincerely,

Rhoda M. Love

Dr. Rhoda M. Love, President
Native Plant Society of Oregon
393 FulVue Drive
Eugene, Oregon 97405
(503) 345-6241

Literature Cited

(1) Meinke, R. J. 1983. *Mimulus hymenophylla* (Scrophulariaceae), a new species from the Snake River Canyon area of eastern Oregon. *Madrono* Vol 30, No 3 pp. 132-142.

(2) Williams, C. B. 1964. *Patterns in the Balance of Nature*. Academic Press, London and New York.

Copies: Bob Packwood
Jim Weaver
Dieter Mahlein
ONRC

STATEMENT OF DAVID WAGNER

Mr. **Wagner**. Senator Hatfield, my name is Dave Wagner. I am a resident of Eugene. I'm a professional botanist on the faculty of the University of Oregon. I speak as an individual biologist, and do not speak or represent the University or State system.

I'd like to speak to two points, the first on spiritual; the second one empirical. In the first case, I want to speak to the objection that wilderness areas are a benefit to only a small portion of the population. I want to argue that, although only a small proportion may on any given time participate in the wilderness area, the benefits are felt by the Nation as a whole.

I can presume that you appreciate how scientific work is being—is carried out by a few individuals, yet its benefits are felt by the intellectual strength of the country as a whole. But I especially want to drive home the notion that the wilderness areas in their largest capacity are important to the culture and spirit of our Nation. I wanted to point out to everyone that the critical period in Jesus' life was 40 days and 40 nights spent in the wilderness. It's my personal conviction that the chances of saints to come to save us might be in direct proportion to the size of our wilderness capabilities.

The second point is that wilderness areas lock up resources. As a biologist, I want to confess that, although we've grown in wisdom and knowledge, we have much to achieve, and I think it behooves us to have some faith in the increasing wisdom in time to come. Wilderness areas are resources in the bank. They're completely uncommitted at this point. It is the land that we have already turned over to resource use which has had commitments used up.

I'd like to conclude by a statement made by the International Union for Nature and the Natural Resources: "We have not inherited the earth from our ancestors, we have borrowed it from our children."

Thank you.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wagner follows:]

Testimony presented to Senator Mark Hatfield
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

25 August 1985

My name is David Wagner. I reside at 3215 Onyx Street in Eugene, Oregon (97405). I am a professional botanist on the faculty of the University of Oregon. I use our wilderness areas regularly for research and educational purposes, and also for personal recreation.

At this time I would like to address two points concerning the wilderness act being analysed by this hearing. The first is the objection that wilderness areas are of benefit only to a small proportion of the population. I want to argue that although only a small proportion may directly participate in wilderness area use, the benefit is felt by the nation as a whole. I am going to presume that you can easily appreciate that scientific pursuits in the wilderness areas, necessarily carried out by a small number of specially trained researchers and students, is of benefit to the overall intellectual strength of our nation. What I would really like to drive home is the notion that ample wilderness areas are vital to the spirit of our nation and at the heart of our culture. Let me remind everyone that the critical period in Jesus' life, when he truly came to terms with what a saint must face in attempting to save humanity, came during the forty days and forty nights in the wilderness. The saint of every other religion I know had a similar crucial solitary experience. It took absolute separation from everything human and artificial, a perfect solitude in surroundings natural and divine, to resolve the decision to lay out a life as a bridge between the divine and the profane. I am convinced that we should make our wildernesses as vast, immediate and soul-filling as possible, that any saint to come may find in them the inspiration to make that decision for humanity as it was made in a wilderness two thousand years ago. From this viewpoint, it is justification enough to have wilderness for even a single individual.

My second point is to counter another objection to wilderness areas, that wilderness areas lock up resources forever. How obvious it should be, that the exact opposite is true! Just like a maiden, a forest loses its virginity only once. Wilderness land represents resources in the bank, available whenever national emergencies call for their use. I am heartened that our land management policies have, in the past few decades, been based on growing knowledge and wisdom. We should have a little faith that wisdom will increase in the coming years, and we should leave untouched as much land as we can to future generations. If, in their wisdom, we have been stupid, then they can log, mine, farm or flood the area we have left to them. I speak for the rights of the future, as it is expressed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, "WE HAVE NOT INHERITED THE EARTHFROM OUR ANCESTORS, WE HAVE BORROWED IT FROM OUR CHILDREN."

STATEMENT OF TOM GIESEN, EUGENE CHAPTER, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. GIESEN. Senator Hatfield, my name is Tom Giesen. I'm from Eugene. I represent the Eugene Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America, as I have been asked to do by the Izaak Board of Directors.

The Eugene Chapter numbers well over 400 members, is conservation oriented and, yet, is virtually 100 percent hunters, shooters and fisherpeople. Our membership is diverse, from the logger to the lawyer to the construction workers to the manager. Due to this diversity, we debated through two very long evenings the merits of H.R. 1149 wilderness areas. Our wilderness committee contained mill workers, a logging road builder, a private forester and construction folks. And yet, down the line, wilderness area by wilderness area, vote by vote, we voted for wilderness. We voted for all the wilderness in H.R. 1149, plus we voted that Waldo Lake be made wilderness, not study area.

We in Eugene live off the forests. Our membership works in, hunts in, hikes in, and camps in the forest. They work in the mills, as well as elsewhere, and many of them have been recently unemployed. And yet, we still value the forest; what little undisturbed forest there is left is wilderness.

Our older members—and we have a great many—tell us of how Oregon was before it was roaded and logged. We want to save the remnants of what was. I can safely say that one or another of our members has visited every area in H.R. 1149, and we support wilderness for all of them.

In our area, we wish to specifically identify several areas we find crucial: Hardesty Mountain, close to Eugene, a fine ridge wilderness experience; Waldo lake is simply unmatched; Hidden Wilderness is a prime high-elevation, Old Cascades area of bridges, valleys and older mountains; Middle Santiam is unmatched old-growth to be set aside in a geologically-unstable area; Rock Creek and Cummins Creek on the coast, where there is no ecologically-comparable wilderness; and Boulder Creek, a magnificent bowl, diverse in its vegetation and geology.

We support all H.R. 1149 areas, but wish to mention these. Our mandate to conserve woods, wildlife, soil and water leads directly to our support for wilderness.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DON EIXENBERGER, SANTIAM FLYCASTERS AND NORTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL OF THE FEDERATION OF FLY FISHERMEN

Mr. **EIXENBERGER**. Senator Hatfield, thank you for the opportunity to testify at what must be a long and tiring day for all of us.

My name is Don Eixenberger and I'm, first, a member of the Santiam Flycasters of Salem and am currently the conservation chairman of the Northwest Regional Council of the Federation of Fly Fishermen, representing some several fly fishermen throughout British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon.

We all know that Oregon and the Northwest in general that the anadromous fisheries, especially the salmon and the steelhead are in a grave crisis, a combined threat of logging and hydroelectric development are virtually the sound of the death now.

In some regards, we've made great strides through the Northwest Power Act in attempting to rationalize our waterways and use of them. But we still have great concern for what's happening in the headwaters. The Best of Forest Practices Act has been insufficient to protect those precious spawning areas throughout the State. All we have to do is look carefully at the experiences last year in the Coast Range, on both Federal and State-owned lands, to see the results of what I'm talking about, where stream after stream, the spawning areas were wiped out and large numbers of spawning fish were destroyed.

While we realize these areas are complex, we feel that wilderness areas are one way of protecting those delicate spawning areas in the headwaters. In that regard, we urge you to support the Diamond-Thielson, the Rogue Umpqua, the Boulder Creek, and the Hidden Wilderness areas. We feel more acres should be added to the Salmon Huckelberry, the Middle Santiam, the North Fork of the John Day, Three Sisters, Grassy Knob, Gearhart Mountain, and the Eagle Cap Areas.

There are some areas we feel which have not been entered into the discussion carefully enough, and possibly should be considered: Drift Creek on the Coast Range, which is a very salmon and steelhead fishery; Murderers Creek, Wapiti, Chief Looking Glass, and Grande Ronde.

Thank you so much for your help.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Eixenberger follows:]

4497 Dahlia Way N.W.
Salem, Oregon 97304
August 25, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

My name is Don Eixenberger and I'm a member of the Santiam Flycasters of Salem, Oregon and am currently the Conservation Chairman of the N.W. Regional Council of the Federation of Fly Fishermen. I wish to express our general support for the provisions of HR 1149.

Oregon's fisheries, both anadromous and resident, are in grave crisis. While the causes of this crisis are extremely complex, water shed protection and water quality are central issues. The most rigorous Forest Practices Standards do not provide protection as evidenced by the damage to our fisheries through land slides last year in the coast range.

We urge your support for such vital areas as the;

Salmon Huckleberry
Hidden Wilderness
Boulder Creek
Rouge Umqua
Grassy Knob
Red Buttes
Diamond-Thielsen
North Fork John Day

But there are a number of areas that we urge you to add to HR 1149:

Drift Creek
Murderers Creek
Wapiti
Chief Looking Glass
Grand Ronde

Each of these areas are crucial spawning areas for steelhead and salmon. The loss to commercial logging would be marginal when weighed against their contribution to Oregon's fisheries.

Thank you,

Don Eixenberger

Don Eixenberger
Conservation Chairman
N.W. Federation of Fly Fishermen

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you all for your presentation today. Now let's take a 5-minute break.

[A brief recess was taken.]

Senator **Hatfield**. All right, we're ready now to hear about the Mt. Hood National Forest.

STATEMENT OF RUSS JOLLEY

Mr. **Jolley**. I'm Russ Jolley of Portland, and, actually, the area I'm talking about is on the Willamette, but it's very easily accessible from this end of—from the Portland area.

The proposed Mount Jefferson Wilderness additions, totaling about 13,000 acres, are principally in four parcels on the west side of the existing wilderness. These areas are not just buffers. Each is top quality wilderness in itself, with unique jewel-like features that are absent from the existing wilderness. Addition of these areas would add greatly to the richness and diversity of the Mount Jefferson Wilderness.

All four of the areas received special designation in the 1977 forest plan of the Willamette National Forest. The foldout map there will show these four areas. Two of the areas, which are shown in blue—that's Minto Mountain and North Fork Breitenbush—were designated wilderness study areas in RARE I, and then nonwilderness after RARE II. Those are the ones shown in blue. The other two areas, shown in brown—Big Meadows and Triangulation Peak—are currently designated nonmotorized, dispersed recreation/timber in the forest plan. I feel that this designation is self-contradictory, however, since the scenic and other values for nonmotorized recreation will surely decline if the timber is cut.

Since the mid-1950's, I myself have visited all four of these areas, some of them several times. Until very recently, I cherished the illusion that the Forest Service also considered these areas too precious in their natural state to road and log, but now, suddenly three of the areas are threatened by a battery of impending timber sales which would destroy or drastically reduce their value as wilderness. If these areas are allowed to be roaded and logged, even the existing wilderness will be impoverished. I urge the inclusion of these four splendid areas in the Senate bill.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you.

Mr. **Jolley**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Jolley follows:]

STATEMENT OF RUSS JOLLEY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, AUGUST 25, 1983

The proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness additions, totalling about 13,000 acres, are principally in four parcels on the west side of the existing wilderness. These areas are not just "buffers". Each is top quality wilderness in itself, with unique jewel-like features that are absent from the existing wilderness. Addition of these areas would add greatly to the richness and diversity of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. All four of the areas received special designation in the 1977 Forest Plan of the Willamette National Forest (See map of the North Santiam Planning Unit). Note that the boundaries in the Forest Plan are not precisely the same as those of our proposal.

Two of the areas, Minto Mtn and North Fork Breitenbush, were designated Wilderness Study Areas in RARE I, then Non-wilderness after RARE II.

Minto Mtn is an area of rugged terrain. The large meadows on the mountain are extremely scenic and provide excellent views of the wilderness. Trails lead through this area into the existing wilderness. A Spotted Owl Management Unit is located in lower Grizzly Creek.

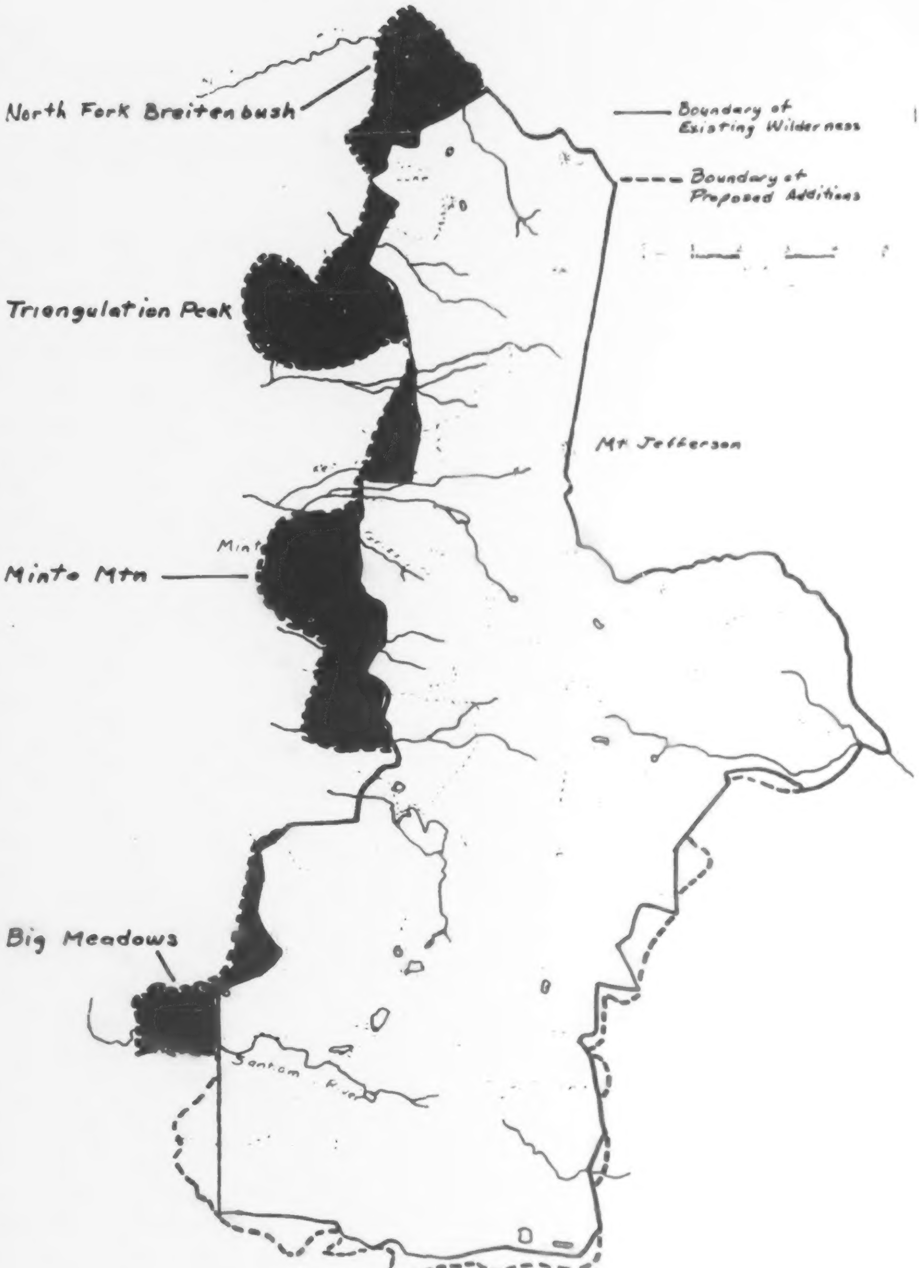
North Fork Breitenbush is a glacier-carved valley with steep sides rising 1200-1500 ft. on each side. The flat valley bottom offers plenty of sites for wilderness camping along two miles of the North Fork Breitenbush River.

The other two areas, Big Meadows and Triangulation Peak, are currently designated "Non-motorized Dispersed Recreation/Timber" in the Forest Plan. I feel that this designation is self-contradictory, however, since the scenic and other values for non-motorized recreation will surely decline if the timber is cut.

Big Meadows - Not only does this area contain 200 acres of priceless wet meadows full of diverse wildlife, but also three fishing lakes, two miles of the Upper North Santiam River, 3.5 miles of trail, and a Spotted Owl Management Unit.

Triangulation Peak - In addition to the excellent viewpoint at Triangulation Peak itself, this area also contains several rock climbing challenges, including Spire Rock and X-Spire. The nearby Boca Cave is a unique geological feature. Wild Cheat Meadow is a lovely dry meadow surrounded by shaggy noble firs. Trails lead in several directions, one leading into the existing wilderness.

Since the mid-1950s I myself have visited all four of these areas, some of them several times. Until very recently I cherished the illusion that the Forest Service also considered these areas too precious in their natural state to road and log, but now suddenly three of the areas are threatened by a battery of impending timber sales which would destroy or drastically reduce their value as wilderness. If these areas are allowed to be roaded and logged, even the existing wilderness will be impoverished. I urge the inclusion of these four splendid areas in the Senate bill.


North Fork Breitenbush
Boundary of Existing Wilderness
Boundary of Proposed Additions
Triangulation Peak
Mt Jefferson
Minto
Minto Mtn
Big Meadows
Santiam River

STATEMENT OF DR. JAMES H. SHORE, CONSERVATION COCHAIRPERSON, COLUMBIA GROUP, SIERRA CLUB

Dr. SHORE. Senator Hatfield, thank you for the opportunity of testifying on the Oregon Wilderness bill.

I'm Dr. James Shore from Portland, Ore. I'm a physician and a psychiatrist, and I'm here today to represent the Columbia Group of the Sierra Club, a volunteer organization in northern Oregon with 3,800 members, 2,800 in the Portland area.

The Columbia Group supports H.R. 1149 as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives. We view this bill as a minimum for wilderness areas proposed for protection.

Since most of our members reside in the Portland area, the protection of the wilderness areas within the Mount Hood National Forest is of special concern. These areas are the Columbia Gorge, Badger, and the Salmon-Huckelberry. There is a great need to increase the number of protected wilderness areas within easy access of the Portland metropolitan area to meet the growing demand for wilderness recreational opportunities and to prevent overuse of the existing Mount Hood wilderness.

The proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness should be strengthened in several regards. This is a spectacular area within easy access of Portland, and highly deserving wilderness protection. The current House bill proposed 40,900 acres for protection. We urge to expand this figure to 69,000. This includes a west unit, lying west of the north-sourth BPA power lines and another unit on the face of the gorge down to the east-west BPA powerlines. The entire 69,000 acres should be included within the wilderness proposal, since the area is not included within the allowable cut of the U.S. Forest Service, and the noise and visual impacts of the inner gorge do not seriously impair the wilderness quality of the face of the Gorge.

We also urge you to consider fixing the wilderness boundary along the natural divide of the Eagle Creek Drainage, and not as has been suggested along the Bull Run Rerserve Boundary. Maintaining the wilderness quality of the entire Eagle Creek Drainage is of paramount importance to the integrity of this wilderness.

And, in closing, Senator, I'd like to add that my son and I—I was scoutmaster—spent 1 week this summer in Camp Baldwin. We welcomed the first group of scouts that did the first mountainman expedition out of the Big Badger and Little Badger Drainages; they returned to Camp Baldwin. When those boys returned, they had a wonderful psychological and physical experience which they will not have and could not have had unless we can protect that area and those like it under wilderness classification.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JOHN L. HAMMOND, CHAIR, MOUNT HOOD FOREST STUDY GROUP

Mr. HAMMOND. Senator Hatfield, I'm John Hammond. I'm here representing the Badger Creek Association and the Mount Hood Forest Study Group of which I am the chairperson.

I am submitting our statement in support of wilderness classification for the Badger Creek roadless area. Since you have heard these arguments at least twice before at hearings at which I, too, have been present, I'd like instead to share a personal experience in the moment I have, and express a personal wish.

I have a favorite camping spot on the ridge above Little Badger Canyon, on the north side of the roadless area. I was there again last week, and there was a disturbing change in the familiar scene, because right through the spot where I've set up my tent many times there now runs a neat, straight row of little orange-topped Forest Service road survey stakes. I brought along a specimen. [Laughter.]

[Applause.]

I insist, though, that you notice that it's unused and unmarked, and I can't introduce it in the record because it's on temporary loan from the U.S. Forest Service. But I'd like to submit in all seriousness, sir, that the highest and best use of that line of Forest Service road survey stakes on the ridge above Little Badger would be to leave them there, in place, in perpetuity. Leave them there so that their bright orange tops might fade under the summer suns and the winter snows, and leave them there as mute but eloquent testimony to future visitors of the wise decision, sir, which you made back then that fateful year of 1983.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

[Applause.]

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hammond follows:]

August 23, 1983

TO: Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
FROM: Mt. Hood Forest Study Group, Portland, Oregon
RE: Support for the BADGER CREEK WILDERNESS proposal in Mt. Hood National Forest, and for H.R. 1149 generally.

I am John L. Hammond, a Portland resident of 20 years, living at 3105 N.E. 25th Avenue, and Chair of the Mt. Hood Forest Study Group for which I submit this statement.

The Mt. Hood Forest Study Goup is a committee of Portland citizens which formed in 1971 in response to the request of former Forest Supervisor, Wright Mallory, for citizen participation in the Forest planning process. Since 1971 we have worked constructively with the staffs of three Supervisors of the Mt. Hood National Forest, with an interest both in the roadless areas and in general forest management.

We support a 25,500 acre Badger Creek Wilderness, with boundaries as in H.R. 1149. This includes the main Badger Creek valley and the unroaded portions of Little Badger, Tygh, and Fifteen Mile Creeks. We support Wilderness classification for a number of reasons: most importantly, because of the quality wilderness character of the area, and because it is the only area on the eastern slopes of the Cascades in Oregon that is available for inclusion in the Wilderness System. It is also our only chance to preserve a bit of the Oregon Oak - Ponderosa Pine ecosystem, identified as ecosystem Number 22 in the RARE II catalog of U.S. ecosystems. The Oak-Pine ecosystem is found only at the eastern end of the Columbia River Gorge, and the Badger Creek Area is our only opportunity to preserve a sample of this unusual and rich ecosystem. This applies particularly to the drainage of Little Badger Creek, which includes the largest unmodified portion of the Oak-Pine forest type.

The special character of Little Badger canyon has been recognized by the U.S. Forest Service, which has considered setting aside the entire unroaded drainage as a Research Natural Area, and by academic institutions which have used the area for field studies, and by environmental, conservation, and sportsmen's organizations. The Little Badger canyon contains several rare plants, a wide mix of forest types (from alpine zone to eastern Oregon high desert), and unusual concentrations of both game and non-game animals.

Support for inclusion of the Badger Creek Area in the Wilderness System has come from a wide variety of conservation and outdoor organizations; from citizens' input to the Forest Service planning process; and from employees of the Forest Service itself. The Final EIS of the Forest Service's land use plan for Badger Creek Roadless Area shows that of 767 public responses, 707 or 92% favored Wilderness classification for the area. Even in the local region (Tygh Valley, The Dalles, etc.) 41% of the responses favored Wilderness.

The proposed Wilderness has an excellent system of trails (over 100 miles of trails exist), and it is within 2 hours drive of the Portland metropolitan area. And it is in the sunniest part of the Mt. Hood National Forest, which in summers like this one makes it all the more valuable for non-commodity uses. As early as March and April, when the Cascades are still wet and cold, sunny days invite the hiker and the college science class to Badger Creek.

Finally, the Mt. Hood Forest Study Group wishes to be on record in support of the House-passed Oregon Forest Wilderness Bill, H.R, 1149. We regard this legislation as a reasonable resolution of the long standing controversey in Oregon over the disposition of the National Forest roadless areas.

This concludes the official portion of our statement, and I would like to add some personal reflections, directed--if I may presume--to Senator Hatfield. Just last week I spent 3 days in Little Badger, exploring the upper part of the drainage. I camped on a high bench, about half way up the valley, from which you have incomparable views up and down the wild sweep of Little Badger canyon and out onto the pastel-colored landscapes of eastern Oregon. I have camped here every year, but one, since 1973, sometimes alone, more often with friends and my children. But this time there was a disturbing change in the scene. Right through the spot where I have set up my tent many times under a fine old Ponderosa Pine there runs a neat straight row of little orange-topped Forest Service road survey stakes. Senator Hatfield, I submit that the highest and best use of that row of new survey stakes would be to leave them there, in place, in perpetuity. Leave them there so their brave orange-painted tops can fade slowly under the winter snows and the hot summer sun; leave them in place as mute but eloquent testimony to future visitors of the wise and statesmanlike decision you made, Senator, back in that fateful summer of 1983. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF BOB SANDQUIST

Mr. **Sandquist**. Senator Hatfield, my name is Bob Sandquist. I'm a rancher in the Molalla area. We raise and supply horses for the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., Campfire Girls, and Girl Scout Youth Camps. We operate for the Salem Y.M.C.A. youth horse camp out of our ranch. I have been a member of the Molalla Saddle Club for 21 years, and also our club is a member of the Clackama County Riding Clubs Association.

I have come here today to testify on the Table Rock area. It is the last piece of land in this area that is suitable to become a wilderness area. It has one unused road in it, but it has trails for hiking and horseback riding. The Table Rock area is small, only 5,500 acres, compared to most wilderess areas. But it has a lot of natural growth of many types of wildflowers and different species of trees and timber, plus historical value.

The legend of Image springs, which sits approximately in the middle of the area, is of a Molalla Indian who was killed by a bear close to the spring. His wife, as she mourned his passing, went up to the spring and carved from a rock the image of a bear in memory of her husband. The rock is still there, eroded by weather and time, but the legend is still with us.

My family—my wife and four children—have ridden the Table Rock trail for 25 years. We have had club rides, private rides over the last several years. And we have helped maintain the trail and have cleaned the springs and water sources, and will continue to do so in the future of the proposed wilderness area.

Thank you.

[Attachments to the prepared statement of Mr. Sandquist follow:]

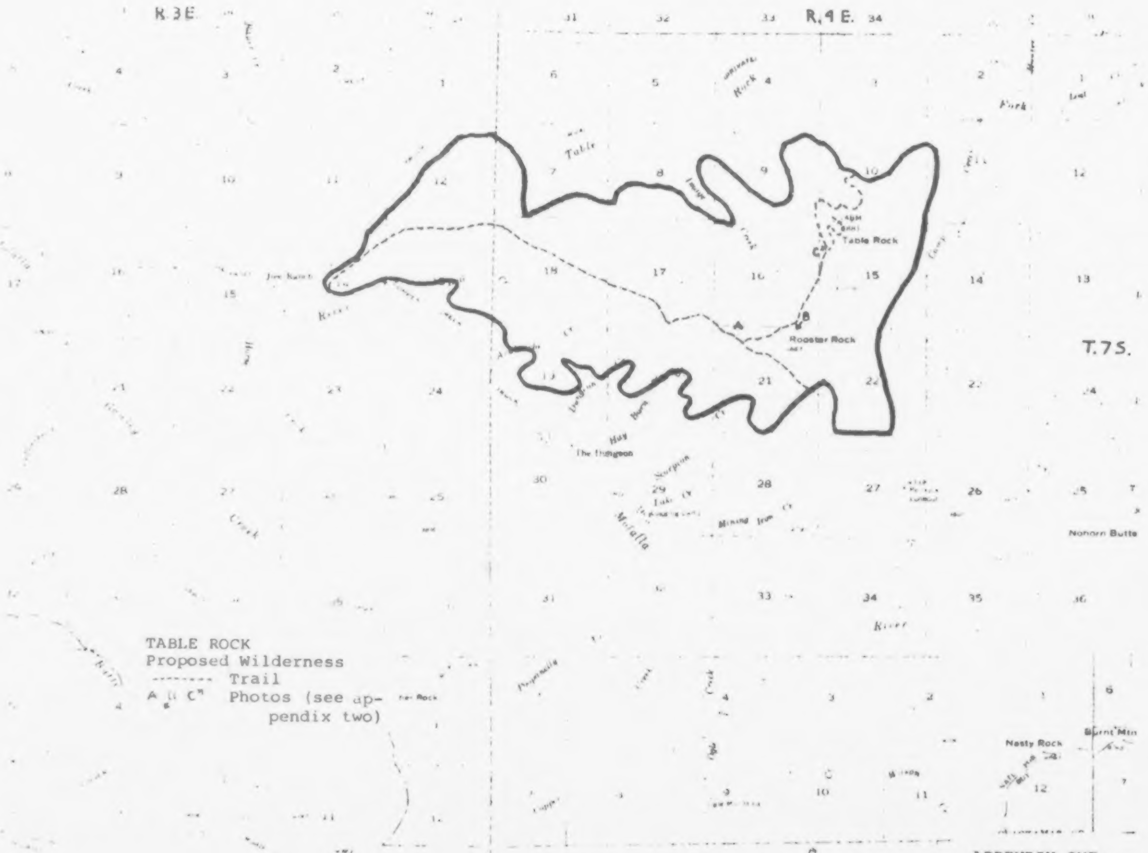

R.3E.
R.4E.
T.7S.
Table Rock
Rooster Rock
A
B
C
Table
Rock
Creek
River
Hay
The Dungeon
Molalla
Mining Jim Cr.
Nohorn Butte
Nasty Rock
Burnt Mtn
Fork

TABLE ROCK
Proposed Wilderness
-------- Trail
A B C Photos (see appendix two)

APPENDIX ONE

A

RHODODENDRONS NEAR ROOSTER ROCK

B

ROOSTER ROCK

C

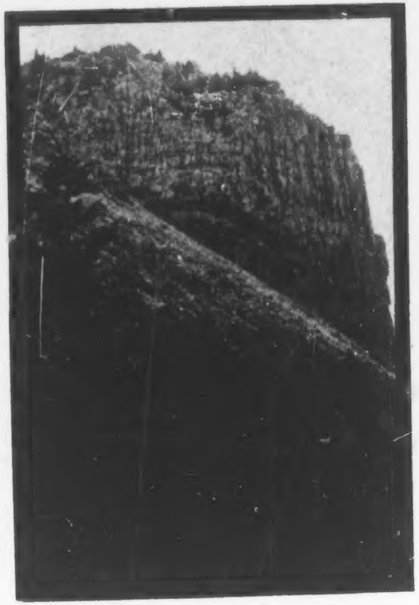


TABLE ROCK

APPENDIX TWO

STATEMENT OF GREG PARSONS, MAZAMAS

Mr. PARSONS. Good afternoon, Senator Hatfield. My name is Greg Parsons. I represent the Mazamas today. The Mazamas, as you know, are a Portland-based outdoor club of 2,800 whose main activities are mountain climbing, hiking, river running, and skiing. We strongly support H.R. 1149, and urge that a similar bill be introduced in the Senate. This acreage is a severe compromise from the amount requested, and we believe it is the minimum that should be classified as additional Forest Service wilderness in Oregon.

This additional wilderness should have a minimum impact on timber supplies for the Oregon wood products industry, especially if a first-class job of timber production is done on the Forest Service acreage already committed to timber production. Much of the timber of lands designated for wilderness in this bill are not feasible to log if cost of roads versus returns from timber sales are considered.

Many arguments against wildereness state that it is one-use-only classification for recreation only. This is not true, for protection of spawning areas for anadromous fish, watershed protection, and providing wildlife habitat are some of the other values provided.

The release language of H.R. 1149 is acceptable as long as the minimum acreage in this bill is maintained or is increased.

Because of the proximity to Portland and the other population centers, we are particularly interested in the following areas for wilderness as contained in H.R. 1149: Columbia River Gorge, Salmon-Huckelberry, Badger Creek and Little Badger, Hidden Wilderness, Table Rock, Old Cascades Wilderness study because it contains the Menagerie rock climbing area; and additions to the Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, Three Sisters Wilderness areas, as well as Drift Creek and Coast Creeks areas.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of P. J. Oberlander, submitted by Mr. Parsons, follows:]

MAZAMA
Mazamas
Nesika Klatawa Sahale

August 25, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Wilderness Hearing--H.R. 1149
Salem, Oregon
August 25, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Mazamas are a Portland based outdoor club whose main activities are mountain climbing, hiking, river running and skiing. We strongly support H.R. 1149 and urge that a similar bill be introduced in the Senate. This acreage is a severe compromise from the amount requested and we believe that it is the minimum that should be classified as additional Forest Service Wilderness in Oregon.

This additional Wilderness should have a minimum impact on timber supplies for the Oregon wood products industry, expecially if a first class job of timber production is done on the Forest Service acreage already committed to timber production. Much of the timber on lands designated for Wilderness in this bill are not feasible to log if cost of roads vs. returns from the timber sales are considered. Also steep, slide prone or erosionable slopes or sites difficult to reforest makes much of this land most unsuitable for logging. Logging leaves barren rocks unsuitable for any use.

Many arguments against Wilderness state that it is one use only classification for recreation only. This is not true for protection of spawning

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MAZAMAS were organized on the summit of Mt. Hood in 1894 - The purposes of the club are to explore mountains, to disseminate authoritative and scientific information concerning them, and to encourage the preservation of forests and other features of mountain scenery in their natural beauty. Anyone who has climbed to the summit of a mountain on which there is a living glacier is eligible for membership. The word "Mazama" is derived from the name of a mountain goat.

areas for andromous fish, watershed protection and providing wildlife habitat are some of the other values provided.

The release language in H.R. 1149 is acceptable as long as the minimum acreage in this bill is maintained or increased.

Because of the proximity to Portland and other population centers we are particularly interested in the following areas for Wilderness as contained in H.R. 1149:

Columbia River Gorge
Salmon-Huckelberry
Badger Creek and Little Badger
Hidden Wilderness
Table Rock
Old Cascades Wilderness study
    (Menagerie is a suitable rock climbing area.
Additions to: Mt. Jefferson Wilderness
    Mt Washington Wilderness
    Three Sisters Wilderness

One or two coastal Wilderness areas are particularly needed to preserve the Sitka spruce ecosystem where none has Wilderness classification at present. In mentioning the above areas we do not wish to imply that we do not favor all of the other areas in H.R. 1149.

Snowmobile interests at the Bend hearing say they are being excluded from high elevation areas of good snow by additional Wilderness. Of the thousands of miles of logging roads in Oregon many are above 4,000 feet and at least 95% of the land is within a mile of some of these roads. This sounds adequate for snowmobilers and fourwheel drive enthusiasts.

We ask that this statement be made part of the hearing record.

Thank you.

P. J. Oberlander

P. J. Oberlander, Chairman
Mazama Conservation Committee

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STATEMENT OF ROSELLA DANZER, TRAILS CLUB OF OREGON

Ms. **Danzer**. Senator Hatfield, I'm Rosella Danzer. I'm representing the Trails Club of Oregon which has 440 members, based in Portland. We are pleased with the passage of H.R. 1149.

Wilderness is very important in the lives of our members. Since I came to Oregon in 1931, I have watched the wilderness disappearing bit by bit. This makes the remaining wilderness all the more precious. Now only 1.2 million acres of wilderness is protected. We believe that 3.4 million acres of the remaining de facto wilderness land should be included in the national wilderness system.

These unroaded areas are more valuable to the State as recreation areas and tourist attractions than any gain from logging. We hear every day about logging firms being unable to sell the logs they already have or harvest those areas they have bid on.

Most of the lands being considered for wilderness are noncommercial. Roading can cost more than the timber is worth. Wilderness can be used, also, for natural gene pools which are a great benefit to future timber management programs, as well as the benefits to fish and wildlife.

I also would like to mention the Table Rock area that Doug has just spoken about. It is the only unlogged bit of land in the entire Molalla watershed, and we would urge it be saved. We favor wilderness status for all of the areas mentioned in H.R. 1149. And we ask that this statement be made part of this record.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF FRED SAWYER, PRESIDENT, NORTHWEST RIVERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

Mr. **Sawyer**. My name is Fred Sawyer. I'm president of Northwest Rivers Defense League.

Senator Hatfield, Oregonians love their rivers. A successful campaign has just been completed to buy the lower 12 miles of the Deschutes. The legislative assembly passed a memorial to Congress asking that the Owhyee and the Illinois be added to the Wild and Scenic River System. The Oregon House of Representatives passed a bill to study the Wallowa and Grande Ronde for inclusion in the State scenic waterway system.

My testimony is specifically on the Roaring River. The Roaring River—we have a unique chance here to protect a complete watershed. We don't very often have a chance to protect a complete watershed. The Roaring River watershed comprises 27,000 acres. The area offers a variety of exciting wilderness landscapes, including deep river valleys, meadows, high lakes, forested slopes, and high ridges.

The most striking natural feature is the Roaring River Canyon. Roughly separated into two sections, the canyon is generally steep and inaccessible along the entire length. The lower section, about the first 4 miles, consists of a spectacular narrow gorge lined with steep basalt cliffs and talus slopes. Further upstream, the canyon widens to reveal a marvelous, unscarred river valley with trees sweeping unbroken from rim to rim.

The lower Roaring River lives up to its name as the stream thunders through a narrow rocky gorge, leaping over four large waterfalls.

In closing, I'd ask you to add the Roaring River Wilderness to your wilderness bill.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sawyer follows:]

TESTIMONY OF FRED SAWYER, PRESIDENT

NORTHWEST RIVERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

BEFORE THE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED ROARING RIVER WILDERNESS

AUGUST 25, 1983

Oregonians love their rivers. A successful campaign has just been completed to buy land along the lower 12 miles of the Deschutes. The Legislative Assembly passed a Memorial to congress asking that the Owhyee and Illinois be added to the Wild and Scenic River System. The Oregon House of Representitives passed a bill to study the Wallowa and Grande Ronde for inclusion in the State Scenic Waterway System. The proposed Roaring River Wilderness provides us with a rare opportunity. The chance to protect a complete watershed.

Located just 40 miles from Portland, the proposed Roaring River Wilderness Area offers a priceless retreat for over one half of the state's population.

Comprising a 27,000 acre watershed, the area offers a variety of exciting wilderness landscapes including deep river valleys, meadows, high lakes, forested slopes and high ridges.

The most striking natural feature is the Roaring River Canyon. Roughly separated into two sections, the canyon is generally steep and inaccessable along its entire length. The lower section, about the first four miles, consists of a spectacular narrow gorge lined with steep basalt cliffs and talus slopes. Further upstream the canyon widens to reveal a marvelous, unscarred river valley with trees sweeping unbroken from rim to rim.

This is the only completely unroaded drainage of any size left in the Clackamas River watershed, and it supports native cutthroat and rainbow trout.

Complementing the main river is the canyon of the South Fork. At the headwaters is a basin of picturesque mountain lakes; the three Rock Lakes and Serene Lake. Set within their backdrop of high, rocky ridges and talus slopes, they provide a welcome spot for hiker or backpacker and a remote retreat for fishermen.

The most popular hiking and fishing is centered on Serene Lake. Trails from here lead to Rock Lakes, Cache Meadow and Grouse Point. Additional trails lead on to Huxley Lake, Shining Lake, the Middle Roaring River and along Indian and Dry Ridges.

The lower half of the Roaring River lives up to its name as the stream thunders through a narrow, rocky gorge, leaping over four large waterfalls. This spectacular canyon can only be reached by cross country hiking, offering a rugged outdoor experience. The solitude and scenery would be forever destroyed by the dam, canal and road now proposed on the river.

Bear, coyote, chipmunks, porcupine, bobcat and turkey vultures shard the wilderness with more uncommon animals like the fisher, cougar and endangered Northern Spotted Owl. The lower canyons are important winter range for big game, and some non-game species. The high lakes are stocked with brook and cutthroat trout.

The wilderness area provides a variety of habitats, ranging from deep conferous forests to open, rugged burn areas on the high ridges. Silver and Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Red Cedar, White Pine and Mountain Hemlock are common conifers, while Bigleaf Maple and Red Alder shade the lower canyons. Sprawling huckleberry fields on Indian Ridge yield their brilliant colors in the fall.

In closing, please add Roaring River to the wilderness system. Thand You.

STATEMENT OF JOHN BORDEN, CENTRAL CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL; CHEMEKETANS; WILLAMETTE CHAPTER, OREGON NORDIC CLUB; AND SALEM ALPINE CLUB

Mr. **Borden**. Sentor Hatfield, my name is John Borden. I live in Salem, and I'm conservation chairman for the Chemeketans, a local hiking club. I'd like to also introduce Mariana Bornholdt, also of Salem. Mariana and I have both been selected to represent several Salem area outdoor recreational groups and environomental organizations, including the Salem Alpine Club, the Central Cascades Conservation Council, who are locally-known as the Four Seas, the Chememketans and the Willamette chapter of the Oregon Nordic Club and local chapter of the Sierra Club and Salem Audubon.

I will speak first primarily representing the local hiking and alpine clubs regarding wilderness uses. Mariana will follow principally to address habitat, fisheries, and headwater quality.

Collectively, the Salem clubs have particular interest in the nearby areas of Hidden Wilderness, Table Rock, and the Mount Jefferson additions. A number of our members also are interested in the Middle Santiam, the Old Cascades, Mount Washington, and Three Sisters. Particularly on uses, the Four Seas publish, for example, a users guide. Apparently, about 5,000 persons have been using that guide to the Hidden Wilderness and, on the Hidden, it's unique, we think, because of its low elevation and its close proximity to both Salem and Portland. I think it runs about 1 hour.

The Forest Service is planning major roadbuilding activity in the Upper North Fork drainage and also in the Hidden Wilderness, and I guess we think that the 5,000 guide users will be pretty disappointed when they find one day that Hidden Wilderness isn't. [Laughter.]

Chemeketans are a very active users group also, and they date back to about 1928. The chief uses that the Chemeketans have been doing, of course, are hiking, mountain climbing and so forth. The growth has been steady since 1928, and today the club consists of about 450 members in the Salem area.

Chemeketans chief contributions as users have been many fold—trail development is one of the biggies. This began in 1973 in the Detroit district, and, since then, they have extended to opening some abandoned trails and service area expanding clear to the coast. In 1982, Chemeketans conducted nine projects, volunteering several hundred manhours.

Fire lookouts, During World War II, about 10 lady members manned our fire lookouts inthe Willamette National Forest and, presumably, helped protect some of the H.R. 1149 areas.

Documented club user levels in 1982 include about 70 persondays in the 1149 areas, and the majority of which are in the areas that I suggested earlier for inclusion for protection.

More specific written testimony is provided, and has been prepared by each of the Salem clubs and is handed in now to you.

Senator, thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

Senator HATFIELD. THANK YOU.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Borden follows:]

FORMAL WRITTEN TESTIMONY FOR THE 8/25/83 WILDERNESS HEARING
ON BEHALF OF THE
CHEMEKETANS
(A SALEM BASED OUTDOOR RECREATION & SERVICE CLUB)

The idea of a hiking club for Salem originated during a Mt. Hood climb in August, 1928 which was sponsored by the Salem YMCA. "Chemeketans" adopted a charter in September, 1928. The name alludes to a small Indian tribe which dwelt in the Salem area, and means "place of meeting".

Membership has grown from about 70 persons to approximately 450 today. While the Club initially focused on hiking and mountain climbing, interests relevant to the Wilderness hearing have expanded to include a wide range of volunteer and recreational activities such as backpacking, trail development, annual group campouts, Thunderbird lodge events, photography and showings, miscellaneous events (including exploration, educational and scientific studies), and conservation projects.

We come to you now in support of HR 1149 because of our stated activities in the wilderness areas, and because of our hope that activities of similar quality will be available for future generations to enjoy. Seemingly appropriate decisions today could easily erase the recreational opportunities of the future by creating a land use that would be impossible or too costly to change at a later time.

As evidenced by statistics to follow, Chemeketans use many of the areas currently under your review. Our particular interest is in areas nearest "home", and consequently most heavily used by our membership. Accordingly, please list us in support of inclusion of the following areas in Oregon's wilderness system:

1. Hidden Wilderness
2. Table Rock
3. Mt. Jefferson Additions

What follows are examples of our historical interest and involvement in subject areas, and some statistics regarding current use by Chemeketans. Please realize that the listing is limited, and reflects only Club sponsored activities. Obviously, members conduct many "unofficial" individual and family activities of similar nature in subject areas. No attempt is made to list them.

Chemeketan volunteer and conservation efforts probably began in 1939 with activities in support of Kings Canyon National Park. Rather than take "extreme" views on conservation matters, the Club has supported endeavors which maintain or enhance recreational uses of forest areas or protected regions of unusual scenic beauty or historical interest. Rather than just give "lip service" to such matters, Chemeketans have enthusiastically contributed to worthwhile projects. Among the more notable:

1. Trail Development -- This began in an organized way in 1973 in the Detroit Ranger District, Willamette National Forest. We have since extended this activity to reopening some old, abandoned trails and expanded our service area to the coast. You will note on page 15 of our 1983 prospectus that a number of the trail development activities are in areas under study in HR 1149.
2. Fire Lookouts, World War II -- Most of the men were either in the war or fighting fires, so several of our female members volunteered to "man" the lookouts in the Willamette National Forest. Presumably, their efforts helped protect some of the areas under HR 1149.
3. Mountain Rescue -- Although this has never been an organized Club activity, Chemeketans have volunteered assistance on several occasions when in areas where persons (individuals not associated with a Club activity) have become lost or injured.
4. Forest Use Education -- Photography shows and lectures have been given to educate the general public regarding recreational and scenic values of the Oregon Cascades. Emphasis has been given to younger persons regarding appropriate uses and respect for the outdoor environment.

Use has grown to respectable levels since 1928 as evidenced by the following 1982 and 1983 statistics:

ACTIVITY	1982		1983 (7 months)	
	Number of trips	Number of participants	Number of trips	Number of participants
Hiking	109	833	60	523
Backpacks	8	44	3	13
Mountain Climbing	7	56	2	32
Trail Development	9	199	7	?
Annual Outing	1	140	1	160

Time did not permit an accurate breakdown of the fraction of these activities which occurred in subject areas in HR 1149. Our estimate is about 7% or 70 person-day hikes, backpacks and camp outs for 1982.

A copy of our 1983 CHEMEKETAN PROSPECTUS is attached to illustrate the range and geographic location of our activities. Note the number of events scheduled in the three areas we recommend for wilderness status, and in other areas being considered under HR 1149.

In conclusion, our membership and interest in the proposed wilderness areas is increasing. Chemeketans are active users of subject areas. Current use in subject areas, and perhaps excessive use of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, suggests that additional wilderness is needed if any level of wilderness quality is to be maintained, and space for a growing population is to be provided.

Chemeketans appreciate the privilege of being allowed to testify in support of additional Oregon Wilderness.

(ADDENDUM TO CHEMEKETAN WRITTEN TESTIMONY - HR 1149)

The previous written testimony principally focused on Club uses of subject areas.

Chemeketans are also interested in a number of other aspects of wildernes. Among them:

1. Subject wilderness areas usually include sizable land areas of unstable and therefore erodable soils. Timber cuts and roadbuilding activities intensify these problems. Such conditions, in our opinion, suggest better uses exist for such areas such as wilderness.
2. Fish Habitat -- Wilderness status protects valuable fish habitat in areas of concern to us. Failure to secure such status not only subtracts from the fish habitat potential of the specific area under consideration, but may also subtract from fish habitat in downstream areas resulting (for example) from wash out of the erodable soils to the lower elevations. We have witnessed even the most carefully executed road projects cause this type of problem.
3. Water quality -- Similar to number 2, above.
4. Trail protection -- Chemeketans have maintained a number of trails in subject areas as stated in several letters to the Detroit Ranger District. Aside from these trails offering recreational opportunities, the fact that we have enjoyed them for so many years means they have value to us in just "being there".
5. Gene pool protection -- Wilderness provides an opportunity to preserve gene pool diversity (plant and animal) for sensitive and rare species. While this may seem a "soft" concern, once a specie is extinct, there is no hope for its return.

STATEMENT OF MARIANA BORNHOLDT, CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, SALEM AUDUBON SOCIETY

Ms. **Bornholdt**. Senator Hatfield and staff, guests, and fellow citizens; My name is Mariana Bornholdt, and I live in Salem, Oreg. I am here as spokesman for the Salem Audubon Society and for the Mt. Jefferson Chapter of the Sierra Club to support passage of an Oregon Wilderness bill.

SAS has a membership of more than 550 and the Sierra Club nearly the same number, all drawn principally from Marion, Polk, and Yamhill Counties. The governing boards of both organizations have instructed me to express our unqualified support for each and every area designated as wilderness and wilderness study area in H.R. 1149 to be included in the final version of an Oregon Wilderness bill.

Specifically, Salem Audubon Society wishes to commend the following as being especially deserving of such protection: Badger Creek in the Mt. Hood National Forest, Cummins Creek, and Rock Creek on the coast.

The Sierra Club is particularly concerned that the Hidden Wilderness recreation area and the Mt. Jefferson wilderness additions be retained in the final version of the bill. Further, Salem Audubon Society supports two additions, the Drift Creek area on the coast and Deadhorse Rim in the Fremont National Forest.

Time available does not allow development of the rationale for our positions; thus, these have been set forth in our written testimony which has been filed.

Thank you for the privilege of adding my testimony to the records.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Bornholdt follows:]

SALEM AUDUBON SOCIETY

Senator Mark Hatfield
114 Pioneer Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204

August 26, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I respectfully request that this letter be entered into the official record of the Salem, Oregon, hearing on HR 1149.

The Board of Directors of the Salem Audubon Society unanimously support HR 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Bill, its purpose, the areas designated, and its acreage. We are a chapter of the National Audubon Society, consisting of more than 550 members residing in Marion, Polk and Yamhill counties.

We support a wilderness bill for Oregon for many reasons. We join other conservationists in speaking up for the quality of human life and for the importance of securing for the average citizen opportunities to enhance human life through the natural beauty, solitude, and sense of refreshment awakened when experiencing the natural environment. More important, we feel, is the preservation of unique Oregon ecosystems for the faunal and floral variety they support. Many, such as the Badger Creek Area in the Mt. Hood National Forest and Cummins Creek on the coast, have been included in HR 1149. However, other areas, equally important as a reservoir for native plants, birds, insects, reptiles, and mammals threatened by man's land development and agricultural practices have been overlooked. How can Oregonians value their superb natural heritage less than other States? 1.2 million additional acres is not enough of Oregon to be set aside for wilderness and wilderness study. Lands not designated now for protection to be wild and free will not have a second chance.

Salem Audubon Society is particularly concerned that additional old growth coastal rainforest be preserved as wilderness and therefore support the addition of Drift Creek, an 11,260 acre area draining into Alsea Bay, to the bill. This rea is habitat for bald eagles, cavity nesting birds and native salmonoid species of fish. We urge, also, that Deadhorse Rim, a 13,615 acre parcel in Southeastern Oregon be added, as it is the only remaining verified habitat for the pileeated woodpecker in the Fremont National Forest and provides significant habitat for a variety of mountain forest dwelling mammals and birds.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our views in support of an enhanced Oregon Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely, Mariana D Bornholdt

Mariana D. Bornholdt, Conservation Chairman

P. O. BOX 2013 SALEM, OREGON 97308 A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

STATEMENT OF BRUCE McCULLOUGH

Mr. McCULLOUGH. My name is Bruce McCullough. I'm a fully-self-employed tree farmer in Clackamas County. My firm is just a few miles from the proposed Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness. During the last 20 years or so of my life, many of the most endearing moments that I've passed have been spent in the Salmon-Huckleberry. It's a truly marvelous wilderness area, and I certainly approve your approval of the boundaries as proposed in H.R. 1149.

Since I learned of passage of the bill, I've spent a lot of time in the wilderness this spring and summer looking at the specific boundaries. There is one exception that I would like to point out to you, Senator. If you'll turn to my testimony, to the very last page, you'll find a map. It should be the very last map there—there you go.

As you can see, the original proposal had a boundary that went clear out to the west in kind of a peninsular shape. You can see that the Eagle Creek Trail goes right out to the boundary of the proposed wilderness.

For some inexplicable reason, if you'll turn back to the next map now, you'll see that H.R. 1149 chopped off a bit of that peninsula, and I've included a photograph that's one I've taken recently of an immense Douglas fir that occurs along that trail in section 19 out toward what I believe should be the real boundary of the wilderness. I haven't been able to determine why that was excluded from the bill, but it's some of the most appropriate habitat in the bill and some of the most scenic. Furthermore, it's the part that's most accessible for people who aren't able to hike long distances.

Senator, in my opinion, the major happening in the forest products industry today isn't the Oregon Wilderness bill. I think the major event that's occurred in the forest products industry is the tremendous, even spectacular improvement in the management of forest that we've seen in the past two decades. In my neighborhood, there exists the company, Publishers Paper Co., that manages several thousands of acres of lands that were previously clearcut and abandoned. The company is investing thousands of dollars in recovering those lands and, after interviewing one of their spokesmen the other day, I'm confident that the improvement in timber production that we're going to see on those lands that they are, in essence, recovering, is going to much more than compensate for the relatively small acreage that would have been harvested in the Salmon-Huckleberry area if it had been left in the cut.

Much of the terrain in the wilderness is extremely difficult. The percentage that would have been utilized is small and that will be aptly compensated for by improvements in forest production.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McCullough follows:]

SALMON-HUCKLEBERRY AREA

Testimony Presented to Senator Mark O. Hatfield
at the
Oregon Forest Wilderness Hearings
August 25, 1983
by

Bruce McCullough
29895 German Hill Road
Estacada, Oregon 97023
(503)630-6974

My name is Bruce McCullough. I live at 29895 German Hill Road near Estacada in Clackamas County. I feel privileged and honored to be a participant in these proceedings because I believe that the setting aside of wilderness areas is an act of love and generosity and is bold and undeniable proof of the victory of higher values over the constraints of economic behavior.

I consider myself a bonafide member of the forest products industry. I am fully self-employed on a 114 acre tree farm. My primary crop of Christmas trees has brought more than a quarter of a million dollars into Oregon during the past five years from sales in the states of California and New York. While my present cash crop is the Christmas trees, I anticipate the sale of more than a million board feet of timber from my farm during the next ten to thirty years.

I have lived on the family farm that my wife and I now own and operate since I was five years old except for the years at college and in service. The farm is only a few miles from that portion of the Mt. Hood National Forest proposed for designation as the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness.

As a youngster, as soon as I was old enough to be allowed to set off on my own, I began making excursions into the Salmon-Huckleberry, sometimes for the fly fishing on upper Eagle Creek and sometimes to wander through the woods and along the ridges of this wildly beautiful area. Later, it became my laboratory, the place where I could take the eloquent observations of Thoreau, or Muir, or Leopold and test them against my own sensitivity. Today, a relationship exists between me and this great wilderness that is best described as profoundly spiritual.

Recommended Boundaries

Early this year, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 1149, the proposed "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983." A major component of that bill is the 55,000 acre Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness. I urge you to adopt the boundaries of this proposal as passed by the House except that an additional two miles of lower Eagle Creek should be added to extend that portion of the wilderness to the forest boundary. This provides for a more natural boundary consistent with the terrain of the canyon and present trails that access the wilderness area.

The boundaries of any wilderness are important for they serve to conserve the "sense of wilderness" the visitor feels from within them. In the case of the Salmon-Huckleberry, two instances serve as examples of the importance of the boundaries. If the Eagle Creek Canyon is not set aside in its entirety, then helicopter logging now proposed deep in the heart of the canyon will destroy the sense of wilderness the visitor feels as he views the spectacular canyon from Wildcat Mountain. Wildcat Mountain is one of the major viewpoints and most visited places in the wilderness. Likewise, if the boundary in the Boulder Creek drainage is changed, the sense of wilderness will be lost from both Wildcat and Huckleberry Mountains. The latter is the very namesake of the wilderness. Apart from these two examples, care should be taken to follow the Abbott road as indicated and the proposed boundaries in the upper Salmon River area. The Salmon River canyon vistas as seen from Salmon Butte will be ruined if these boundaries are not adhered to.

An extremely important component of this wilderness is the unique Squaw Lakes-Squaw Meadows area. This is probably the richest area in terms of wildlife diversity. It supports a major elk herd as well as many birds and animals dependent upon the extensive marsh around Squaw Lakes. The inclusion of the Squaw Meadows is necessary to complete the magnificent panorama from Squaw Mountain which is a viewpoint accessible to all ages and physical capabilities. Squaw Mountain lies at the edge of the wilderness and vehicles can approach on a seasonal road within a few hundred yards of its summit. From the summit of Squaw Mountain, visitors can view wildlife such as deer, elk, and bear in the meadows far below. I was fortunate enough to see a black bear in the meadows as I watched from the summit a few years ago.

The Tradeoffs

No wilderness proponent denies that some potential economic opportunities will be lost with the designation of more wilderness areas. The argument is not whether there will be losses, but whether or not the losses are adequately offset by the remaining economic benefits of wilderness and the non-economic benefits that are not easily measured and must be "sensed" intuitively by the wilderness visitor.

I believe the magnitude of the economic trade-offs has been clearly demonstrated regarding forest products by studies showing that as little as two percent of the productive capacity of Oregon forest lands would be lost by wilderness designation under H.R. 1149. The productive capacity of low elevation timberlands in Oregon is being enhanced dramatically by improved forest practices. Major timber companies have developed tree farm programs that are improving not only their own productivity but also the productivity on thousands of acres of small ownerships such as my own.

Publishers Paper Company, a major land owner in Clackamas County with thousands of acres of forest land, has more than twenty thousand acres in their small owner tree farm program. This is apart from their own properties. Each year, this one company alone significantly improves and brings "on line" more acreage of timberland than would be harvested in the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness annually even if the entire Salmon-Huckleberry were declared a harvestable area.

As a timberland owner, I believe the significant happening with respect to forestlands in Oregon today is not the small part of productivity lost to wilderness, but the dramatic recovery of formerly abused and forgotten privately held timberlands and their return to high levels of production. When coupled to continuing improvements in the management of publicly held forestlands, this dramatic happening leaves the wilderness set-asides as insignificant by comparison.

Although I do not believe the passage of a 1.2 million acre wilderness bill will have an appreciable effect on the forest products industry, any pressure on timber supplies it did cause would result in even further and more rapid improvement of the lower elevation, privately held lands. In the long run, both Oregon's economy and environment benefit from this wilderness bill.

Fish and Water

While many people are inclined to believe that wilderness has little or no economic impact because of its protected status, in fact, the economic benefits from wilderness watersheds are often very considerable indeed. The Salmon River produces chinook and coho salmon as well as steelhead trout.

Eagle Creek is the source of clean water for the Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery a few miles downstream from the proposed wilderness. This hatchery released more than two million salmon and steelhead smolts in F.Y. 1981 worth four million dollars in economic benefits to the commercial and sports fisheries. This is four times the most optimistic net proceeds estimated from the proposed Lynx helicopter-logged timber sale in Eagle Creek canyon.

While Eagle Creek has been providing wilderness quality recreation during the past few decades, it has also been providing the raw material, water, for more than one hundred million dollars worth of anadromous fish. During the time that it takes to grow a tree to harvestable size on the average Eagle Creek timber site, more than three hundred million dollars worth of salmon and steelhead will be released from the hatchery. The Salmon-Huckleberry is an income producing wilderness, worthy of protection as designated wilderness for its watershed values alone.

The portions of both the Salmon River and Eagle Creek within the wilderness are home to superb native populations of cutthroat trout. These native fish have never known the influence of hatchery raised trout and are an absolute delight to the fly fishing purist. Protection of these streams in the wilderness will greatly enhance the chances of these natives for survival. On the other hand, failure to protect them will inevitably result in destruction from over-fishing and the ensuing introduction of artificially raised non-natives.

Apart from the excellent back-country stream fishing in the Salmon-Huckleberry, high lake fishing is also a feature of this remarkably varied wilderness. Plaza Lake provides good fishing for eastern brook trout and is easily accessible by hiking about one mile on the Plaza Lake trail from Abbott Road.

Trails and Access

There are more than seventy-eight miles of hiking trails in the proposed Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness. All of the major features of the wilderness such as McIntyre Ridge, Wildcat Mountain, Huckleberry Mountain, Squaw Mountain, Squaw Meadows, Salmon Butte, Salmon Mountain, Devil's Peak, Hunchback Mountain, Cheeney Creek, Eagle Creek, and the Salmon River can be enjoyed from well-maintained trails.

Many of the trails are interconnected allowing hikers to enter the wilderness at one point and leave it at another. Overnight camping sites are plentiful along the ridge trails and the streams. Some of the most desirable destinations for scenic views, such as Wildcat Mountain, can be reached in less than an hour's hike. The magnificent views from Squaw Mountain and Salmon Butte can be enjoyed by virtually anyone who can walk a distance of a few city blocks when they are approached from the Abbott Road side. The Wildcat Mountain Trail (Douglas Trail #781) can be reached in less than an hour's drive from downtown Portland.

There is good access to the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness Trail system from all points of the compass. The majority of visitors will continue to use state highway 26 to reach the popular trailheads for hikes to Wildcat and Huckleberry Mountains and the Salmon River. Other visitors can use state highway 224 which follows the Clackamas River south of Estacada. From 224, Forest Service roads can be used to reach the Squaw Lakes-Squaw Mountain area, Plaza Lake Trailhead and Salmon Butte Trail from old Abbott Road.

A good deal of the maintenance of this extensive trail system is being performed by volunteers, both individuals and organized groups.

The Forest Service spent $20,000 to reconstruct the Eagle Creek Trail in 1968. Today, that investment is being both appreciated and protected by the Oregon Equestrian Trails club, which performs most of the maintenance of the trail. Likewise, the local chapter of the Sierra Club maintains the McIntyre Ridge Trail and others. The Mazamas have adopted the Salmon River Trail and are coordinating their work on that trail with Forest Service personnel.

It is clear that appreciation of this great wilderness resource has inspired a great many people to take an active part in maintaining its accessibility both for themselves and others. Their efforts have made it possible for thousands of others to enjoy the Salmon-Huckleberry and have saved the taxpayer thousands of dollars in maintenance costs.

Eagle Creek Canyon and the Eagle Creek Extension

The Forest Service, in its long-range management plan, proposes that no roads be constructed in Eagle Creek Canyon due to the difficult and unstable terrain, the need to protect watershed values, and conflicts that would occur with recreational uses and values. However, having declared that the Eagle Creek drainage shall remain a roadless area in perpetuity, the Forest Service now proposes the use of highly technological and expensive aerial and cable logging systems to create clearcuts in this remarkable roadless area. The clearcuts will inevitably conflict with all the values that were used to determine the roadless status of Eagle Creek Canyon. Indeed, a quick perusal of the sale area maps of the Lynx and Reach sales shows a series of clear-cuts along six miles of the Eagle Creek Trail. In spite of narrow buffers along the Trail, several clear-cuts would be readily visible from the Trail destroying the sense of wilderness along its entire length. Logging operations would occur at regular intervals creating impediments to travel on the Trail and even requiring it to be closed for months at a time. At the very least, recreational values will be severely compromised if the Eagle Creek Canyon is not given protection by wilderness designation.

The wilderness qualities of Eagle Creek Canyon include splendid vistas from the Canyon's rims such as those from Wildcat Mountain. An excellent trail system links hikers to all other areas of the proposed wilderness. Native cutthroat trout abound in Eagle Creek which also sustains the annual production of four million dollars worth of anadromous fishes at the Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery just a few miles downstream from the wilderness. One of the few trails open to horseback riding is in the Canyon along with a backcountry wilderness horse camp. A multitude of wildlife is found including deer, elk, bear, cougar, bobcat, racoon, and others.

Inexplicably, House Bill 1149 failed to protect the lower two miles of Eagle Creek and the Eagle Creek Trail. This section of the Canyon and stream are really the most desirable, not the least, for adding character to the overall wilderness. Here the stream is larger and better habitat for the native trout and the other wildlife associated with it. Furthermore, this section of the wilderness is exactly the part most accessible to persons not able to hike long distances. Perhaps most important in adding another dimension to the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness is the remnant stand of old growth Douglas fir just a ten-minute walk from the present trailhead. This stand includes a giant tree some twenty-seven feet in circumference making it one of the largest old growth trees in the greater Portland area.

The addition of the Eagle Creek extension to the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness will greatly add to the character and recreational, watershed, and wildlife values of the wilderness. The approximately 2,000 acre addition will not importantly impact timber production because much of it would be managed as stream buffers and trail buffers at any rate. The rapidly deteriorating four-wheel drive road leading to the Eagle Creek Trailhead can be closed and allowed to revert to trail providing an excellent supplement to the existing trail.

Boulder Creek

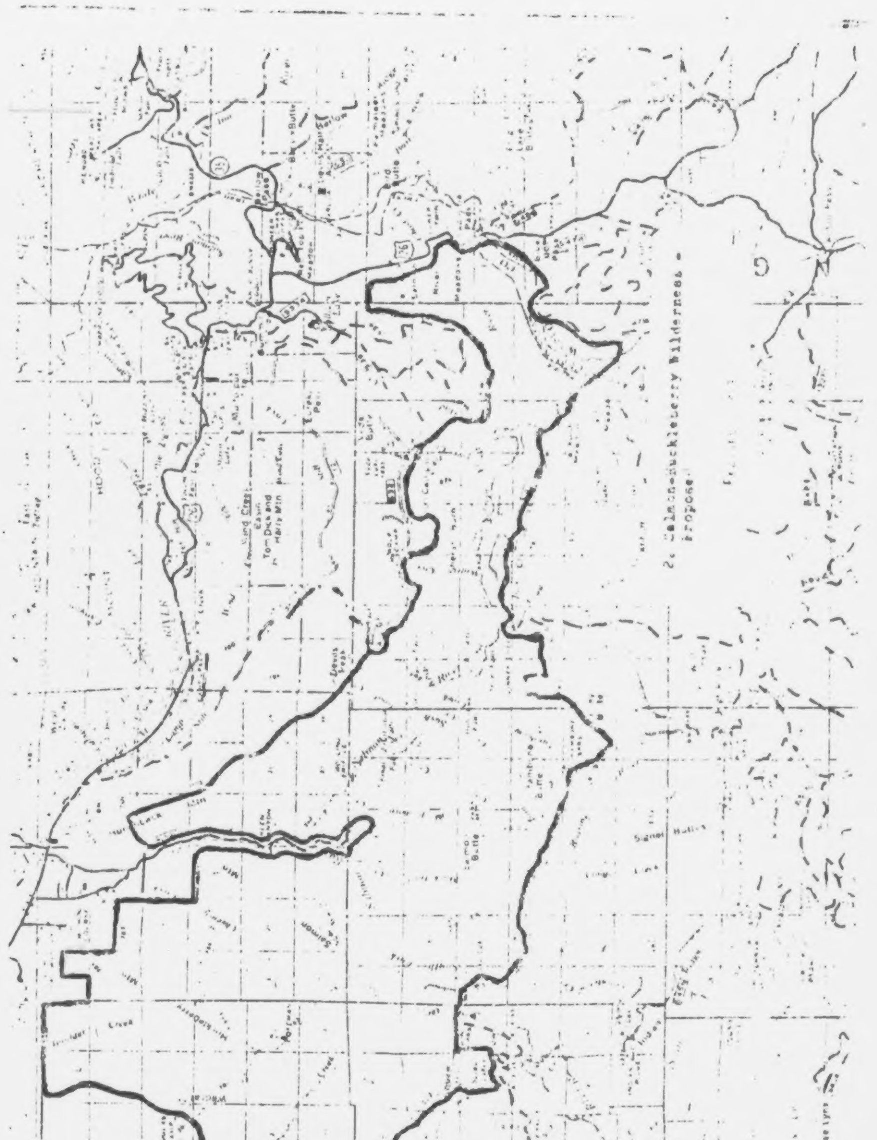
The Boulder Creek drainage is a vital component of the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness. It consists of the area between Huckleberry Mountain and McIntyre Ridge in the northwest corner of the wilderness. Huckleberry Mountain is a major destination point for hikers who begin their trek at the trailhead in the popular Wildwood Recreation site just off highway 26. The views from Huckleberry Mountain are spectacular and the visitor has a sense of being surrounded by true wilderness.

McIntyre Ridge on the west side of Boulder Creek is a perfect wilderness boundary since it screens the visitors view as seen from Huckleberry Mountain from the developed logging areas just west of McIntyre Ridge. Furthermore, the views of the extremely rugged Boulder Creek Canyon are an important part of the wilderness experience for hikers on the Wildcat Mountain Trail and the McIntyre Ridge Trail. I urge you to accept the northwest boundary of this wilderness as proposed in HR 1149.

The terrain in the Boulder Creek drainage is extremely rugged. Much of any timber harvesting would necessitate expensive helicopter logging with the potential of deficit sales. Road construction on McIntyre Ridge would ruin that popular trail. The timber in Boulder Creek consists of islands of decent timber in a sea of chlorotic, poor stands on steep rocky terrain.

Since timber harvests in the Boulder Creek drainage would result in the removal of timber from the west side of Huckleberry Mountain and other nearby slopes of Wildcat Mountain, I believe abandonment by hikers of the newly constructed trail from Wildwood to Huckleberry Mountain would result. The frustration and dismay at the loss of the Boulder Creek drainage would result in many hikers never returning to Huckleberry Mountain since they go there for renewal and relaxation--not to seek new sources of frustration.

Boulder Creek must remain in the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness if the hike to Huckleberry Mountain is to provide the visitor with the wilderness quality experience that the creation of this wilderness implies. The sense of wilderness at Huckleberry Mountain depends upon the retention of the Boulder Creek drainage within the wilderness boundary.


2. Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness – Proposed
PROPOSED ADDITION
Salmon
Devils Peak
HOOD RIVER

STATEMENT OF BRUCE G. LUMPER

Mr. LUMPER. Thank you, Senator Hatfield, for being here today and taking the time to listen to us, the people of Oregon. All the people of Oregon hear about our thoughts on H.R. 1149, the wilderness bill that passed the House this spring.

My name is Bruce Lumper. I'm a cabinetmaker from the Dalles, Oreg. I use wood fiber. I also am a walker. I like to take walks, and I like to be renewed in national forest land left in its natural state.

Now, I have a conflict of interest there, as everyone in this room today does. We all use wood fiber in some manner, and we all have a shared need for the renewal that a wilderness can provide.

OK. Now, I'm going to skip on through my testimony because of consideration for time limitations. I would like to draw your attention there to the letters I have gathered and brought down from The Dalles, Oreg. And, as you know, Senator, this is not a hotbed of liberalism up there in my town.

Now, over the last week, I have gathered 40 letters. Twenty of those letters are from small, independent business people. I have—about 15 of those letters are from professional people. There are letters there from the president of the Jaycees; there's a letter there from the president of the Treaty Oaks Community College; there's letters there from five attorneys; there are letters there from doctors—so, on and on.

I was amazed at the response. It was really hard to try and gather those letters, to take that first step, but the response I got was almost a unanimous vote for H.R. 1149. And the people of The Dalles, Oreg.—a quiet, a known somewhat conservative area—are in favor of this bill as a reasonable solution to the wilderness controversy here in Oregon.

And I might add I didn't like hearing all this polarizing talk again about none or all, that we heard down in Bend before. And what I'm hearing, and what I think you might hear too, if you take a little time to go through some of those letters, is an inspiring vote for a reasonable solution to this controversy.

Thank you, Senator Hatfield, for your time.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lumper follows:]

AUGUST 25, 1983

TESTIMONY of BRUCE G. LUMPER, CABINENT MAKER, THE DALLES, OR. (4408 15 MI. RD.) BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE of THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES. (40 LETTERS ALSO TO BE INCLUDED IN THE HEARING RECORD)

WELCOME SENATOR HATFIELD.

MY NAME IS BRUCE LUMPER. I AM A CABINENTMAKER FROM THE DALLES, OREGON. I USE WOOD FIBER.

I AM ALSO A WALKER. I THRIVE ON A STROLL THROUGH FORESTLANDS LEFT IN THEIR NATURAL STATE.

I HAVE A CONFLICT of INTEREST, CONCERNING OUR NATIONAL FORESTLANDS, WHICH IS SHARED BY EVERYONE WHO SITS IN THIS ROOM TODAY.

WE HAVE ALL USED WOOD FIBER IN SOME MANNER TODAY. WE HAVE ALSO ALL SHARED A NEED FOR THE RENEWAL WHICH IS POSSIBLE IN A WILDERNESS.

SILENCE, SPACE, SOLITUDE; RESTORATION of THE SPIRIT — HUMAN NEEDS of GREAT IMPORTANCE, DIFFICULT TO MEASURE IN ECONOMIC TERMS.

I LIVE ON 15 MILE CREEK. THE SOURCE of THIS STREAM IS THE BADGER CREEK ROADLESS AREA. THIS AREA IS A SMALL JEWEL of FOREST LAND AND WET MEADOW, STREAM SOURCE AND MOUNTAIN VISTA; A UNIQUE PLACE - WORTHY of WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

ONLY ONE MULTIPLE USE WILL BE PRECLUDED BY SUCH A DESIGNATION - TIMBER CUTTING.

MT. FIR LUMBER COMPANY of TYGH VALLEY WILL TELL US TODAY THAT BY NOT TAKING 60 MILLION BOARD FEET of TIMBER OUT of THE BADGER CREEK ROADLESS AREA THEY MAY GO OUT of BUSINESS.

IF NOTHING ELSE, THEIR PROFIT MARGIN, THEY SAY, WILL BE CUT BY LONGER HAULING of LOGS FROM MORE DISTANT PLACES.

I HAVE ONE QUESTION FOR MT. FIR LUMBER COMPANY? WHERE IS THE NEXT ROADLESS AREA ON THE BARLOW DISTRICT

TO CUT INTO AFTER BADGER CREEK?

IF ALL THE ROADLESS LANDS of THE NATIONAL FORESTS WERE SET ASIDE AS WILDERNESS THE TIMBER INDUSTRY WOULD STILL HAVE 95% of OREGON'S AVAILABLE TIMBER POTENTIAL FOR ITS USE.

IF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY CANNOT PROSPER USING 95% of THE AVAILABLE TIMBER POTENTIAL of OUR STATE THEY PROBABLY WON'T BE ABLE TO SURVIVE UTILIZING 99.5% EITHER. (0.5% IS ALREADY SET ASIDE FOR WILDERNESS AND OTHER USES WHICH PRECLUDE LOGGING)

WE HEAR FROM OUR CONGRESSMAN BOB SMITH THAT OREGONIANS DO NOT WANT ANY MORE WILDERNESS. I DID NOT BELIEVE THAT, BUT DECIDED TO FIND OUT FOR MYSELF IN MY HOME AREA of THE DALLES / MID-COLUMBIA REGION. — NOT EXACTLY A HOT BED of LIBERALISM AS MANY of YOU, INCLUDING THE SENATOR, ARE AWARE.

I HAVE WALKED AND TALKED AND GATHERED COMMENTS AND THE WORK HAS LEFT ME NEARLY AS RENEWED AS A HIKE TO THE TOP of LOOKOUT MT.

I HOPE THAT YOU WILL GET AN OPPORTUNITY, SENATOR, TO READ A LETTER OR TWO of THE FORTY ODD STATEMENTS I'VE GATHERED FROM THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONALS, FARMERS AND LAY PEOPLE of OUR MID-COLUMBIA AREA — REGARDING THIS ISSUE.

ONLY ONE SMALL BUSINESSPERSON IN THE DALLES THAT I TALKED WITH WAS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE IDEA of LEAVING SOME TIMBERED AREAS UNMANAGED BUT HE, AS A BUSINESSPERSON, WAS EVEN MORE UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE IDEA of LOGGING MARGINAL TIMBER LANDS AT A NET LOSS.

HIS COMMENT WAS - FORGET IT — AND I COULD QUOTE HIM. HIS WIFE, HOWEVER, SUPPORTS H.R. 1149.

WHAT I AM HEARING AROUND THE MID-COLUMBIA FROM MY FELLOW CITIZENS IS NOT A CRY FOR THE POLARIZED POSITIONS TAKEN AT THE BEND HEARING – ALL or NOTHING – CHAIN SAW or LOCK UP AS THE SENATOR SO GRAPHICALLY PUTS IT.

RATHER, WHAT I HEAR IS THAT A COMPROMISE SOLUTION, SUCH AS H.R. 1149, IS IN LINE WITH THEIR THOUGHTS.

MORE WILDERNESS; ALMOST TO A PERSON THEY AGREE ON THAT, BUT ALSO LANDS RETURNED TO MULTIPLE USE.

IN CLOSING, I WOULD SAY THAT IF YOU ARE INTERESTED, SENATOR, IN GETTING A TRUER PULSE READING of YOUR CONSTITUENCY ON THIS ISSUE I SUGGEST A QUIET, UPLIFTING HOUR STROLLING THROUGH THEIR CONTENTS.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED
THIS 25TH DAY of AUGUST, 1983

by

BRUCE G. LUMPER - Bruce G. Lumper
4408 15 MI. RD.
THE DALLES, OR.
97058

STATEMENT OF S. TIMOTHY WAPATO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

Mr. WAPATO. Senator Hatfield, my name is Tim Wapato. I'm the director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. That's the organization which provides the technical assistance to the four treaty tribes, three of whom are affected by this particular pending legislation. And I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to provide information.

In summary, representatives of our member tribes and technical staffs have already presented considerable evidence demonstrating that key watersheds must be withdrawn from the allowable cut if treaty rights are to be honored and if congressional mandates to protect and restore Columbia River salmon and steelhead are to be achieved.

Further, removal of lands from allowable cut and from other intrusive activities will have a minimal, adverse impact upon the timber industry. That minimal effect is far outweighed by the positive impacts resulting from restoration of upriver salmon and steelhead resources.

In their treaties, the Nez Perce, Umatilla, and Warm Springs Tribes reserved rights to fish, hunt, gather roots and berries in their seeded lands which encompass all of north-central and northeastern Oregon.

With regard to fish, these rights include the right to a protected habitat, as well as the right to take fish at the tribes usual and accustomed fishing places.

Most of the habitat that supported treaty-protected salmon and steelhead runs, which once numbered in the millions, and also, herds of deer and elk is no longer available because of logging, mining, road building, and livestock grazing on both public and private lands. These activities disrupt nature's cycles in various ways, and thereby restrict and in many ways destroy the natural productivity of these lands.

Timber cutting on wild land has not and will not protect fishery habitat. The letter from Jeff Simon, the regional forester in region 6, that we entered in the record clearly supports the fact that neither funding nor personnel are being devoted to the production of upriver runs—protection of upriver runs.

From a policy standpoint, the lands in question are key links in the restoration of the upper Columbia River salmon and steelhead runs, as required by the Power Act Fish and Wildlife program, and as proposed in the United States/Canada Salmon Interception Treaty, which the Senator has very greatly supported, and we appreciate that.

We believe that this protection of the lands is extremely important if the mandates of Congress and the considerable work and expense that is going to be borne by the ratepayer of this area and on the entire Northwest to restore those upriver runs is to make any sense. We're spending the millions necessary to achieve the passages and, on the other hand, are in danger of damaging that very habitat to which those people are to be—I mean, those fish are to utilize.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wapato follows:]

STATEMENT OF S. TIMOTHY WAPATO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION, BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER IN SALEM, OREGON, ON AUGUST 25, 1983, CONCERNING H.R. 1149 AND THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN OREGON AS WILDERNESS

SENATOR HATFIELD, THANK YOU FOR GIVING OUR COMMISSION AND ITS STAFF THE CHANCE TO TESTIFY IN FAVOR OF PROTECTING KEY FISH HABITAT IN NORTHEASTERN AND NORTHCENTRAL OREGON THROUGH WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

IN SUMMARY, REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR MEMBER TRIBES AND TECHNICAL STAFF HAVE PRESENTED EVIDENCE DEMONSTRATING THAT KEY WATERSHEDS MUST BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE ALLOWABLE CUT IF TREATY RIGHTS ARE TO BE HONORED AND IF THE CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE TO PROTECT AND RESTORE COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON AND STEELHEAD IS TO BE ACHIEVED. FURTHER, REMOVAL OF THESE LANDS FROM THE ALLOWABLE CUT AND FROM OTHER INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES WILL HAVE A MINIMAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE TIMBER INDUSTRY. THAT MINIMAL EFFECT IS FAR OUTWEIGHED BY THE POSITIVE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM RESTORATION OF UPRIVER SALMON AND STEELHEAD.

IN THEIR TREATIES, THE NEZ PERCE, UMATILLA, AND WARM SPRINGS TRIBES RESERVED RIGHTS TO FISH, HUNT AND GATHER ROOTS AND BERRIES IN THEIR CEDED AREAS, WHICH ENCOMPASS ALL OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHCENTRAL OREGON. WITH REGARD TO FISH, THESE RIGHTS INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO A PROTECTED HABITAT AS WELL AS A RIGHT TO TAKE FISH AT THE TRIBES' USUAL AND ACCUSTOMED FISHING PLACES.

MOST OF THE HABITAT THAT SUPPORTED TREATY-PROTECTED SALMON AND STEELHEAD RUNS, WHICH ONCE NUMBERED IN THE MILLIONS, AND ALSO HERDS OF DEER AND ELK IS NO LONGER AVAILABLE BECAUSE OF LOGGING, MINING, ROAD-BUILDING, AND LIVESTOCK GRAZING ON BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LANDS. THESE ACTIVITIES DISRUPT NATURE'S CYCLES IN VARIOUS WAYS, AND THEREBY RESTRICT AND IN MANY CASES DESTROY THE NATURAL PRODUCTIVITY OF LAND AND WATER.

DESPITE THIS CONTINUING DESTRUCTION OF IMPORTANT CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC NATURAL RESOURCES, NO LEGISLATION EXCEPT THAT RELATED TO WATER POWER PROJECTS CURRENTLY PROVIDES MITIGATION OR COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES, OR MANDATES RESOURCE RESTORATION. THUS, WE MUST PROTECT OUR REMAINING LANDS AND WATERS OR RISK THE TOTAL DEMISE OF CREATURES WHOSE EXISTENCE PREDATED THAT OF HUMANKIND AND UPON WHOM MANY OF US DEPEND.

TIMBER CUTTING ON WILD LANDS HAS NOT AND WILL NOT PROTECT FISHERY HABITAT. THE LETTER FROM JEFF SIRMON, REGIONAL FORESTER OF REGION 6, THAT WE ENTERED IN THE RECORD CLEARLY SUPPORTS THE FACT THAT NEITHER FUNDING NOR PERSONNEL ARE BEING DEVOTED TO PROTECTION OF UPRIVER RUNS. THE LANDS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IN NORTHCENTRAL AND NORTHEASTERN OREGON ARE SLOW TO REGENERATE IF CUT, BUT ARE EXTREMELY PRODUCTIVE OF FISH AND WILDLIFE IF NATURE'S SUCCESSION IS PERMITTED TO CONTINUE.

FROM A POLICY STANDPOINT, THE LANDS IN QUESTION ARE KEY LINKS IN RESTORATION OF UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON AND STEELHEAD RUNS, AS REQUIRED BY THE POWER ACT FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM, AND AS PROPOSED IN THE UNITED STATES/CANADA SALMON INTERCEPTION TREATY. THEY ARE THE LANDS THAT PROVIDE UNINTERRUPTED FLOWS OF THE CLEAR, CLEAN, COOL WATER ESSENTIAL TO SALMON PROPAGATION. THEIRS ARE THE WATERS THAT WILL BE OUTPLANTED WITH JUVENILE ANADROMOUS FISH AS PART OF THE POWER COUNCIL'S FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM, WHICH IS DESIGNED IN PART TO FULFILL TREATY PROMISES -- PROMISES THAT APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN FORGOTTEN BY FEDERAL AGENCIES

DURING DEVELOPMENT OF THE HYDROPOWER SYSTEM ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

CURRENTLY, WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IS THE ONLY WAY TO PROTECT FISH SUPPORTED BY THE LANDS WE HAVE IDENTIFIED. WE HAVE AS YET SEEN NO OTHER METHOD THAT PROTECTS THE SALMON'S BOTTOM LINE: CLEAR, CLEAN, COOL WATER FLOWING UNINTERRUPTED OVER BEDS OF CLEAN, SILT-FREE GRAVEL, PRODUCING THE NATURAL RUNS OF SALMON THAT ARE IMPERATIVE FOR SPECIES PERPETUATION. AT THE TIME THE TREATIES WERE SIGNED, THIS WAS THE CONDITION OF WATER AND SALMON THROUGHOUT THE PLACE NOW CALLED OREGON.

OUR MEMBER TRIBES ASK THAT WHAT IS LEFT OF THAT ENDURING GIFT OF LIFE-SUPPORTING LAND AND WATER -- LESS THAN ONE PERCENT OF THE STATE'S FORESTED LAND -- BE SAVED.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Atiyeh?

STATEMENT OF GEORGE A. ATIYEH, SHINY ROCK MINING CORP.

Mr. ATIYEH. Well, Senator, I've appeared before you twice testifying against wilderness bills, and specifically, inclusion of Little North Fork in the Hidden Wilderness. And this time, I come before you and I've changed my mind, and my employees have talked to me and we've all decided that we want to see ourselves in the wilderness bill. And the reason—I have prepared testimony, but I'm just going to——

Senator HATFIELD. Your full statement will be included in the record.

Mr. ATIYEH. Yeah, give you this statement.

Senator HATFIELD. Since you're the wind up person on this panel.

Mr. ATIYEH. OK.

We feel that the Little North right now, the Forest Service is planning a logging around our area, and their logging plan is on some extremely unstable soils—and we're apprised of this, because we're basically geologists and we're a mining company. And we went out there and did our geology and we realized that this is, to us, it was crazy. So we got involved with appealing a timber sale, which is not a normal thing for a mining company, and the more we got involved in it and the more we realized that maybe we could live with a wilderness bill, and peacefully co-exist, maybe with a little bit help in the bill with your staff.

But, even if we can't we would rather lose our jobs—and this is not only myself, but my employees, we'd rather just give up our jobs than see this beautiful area destroyed. It's 45 miles from Salem; it's flat; people can hike through there; and they can take their families and young children and older people. It's not an elitest-type back-country experience, it's real close. And I think something ought to be preserved, not only for the people of Salem but everybody in Oregon. I think it's real worthwhile, and we're willing to make the sacrifice, if that's what it takes.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, and thank each one of you. [Applause.]

[The prepared statement of Mr. Atiyeh follows:]

SRMC
SHINY ROCK MINING CORP
Rt. 1 Box 32325 Lyons, Oregon 97358

August 25 1983

TESTIMONY OF SHINY ROCK MINING CORPORATION
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURSES COMMITTEE.
PRESENTED BY GEORGE A. ATIYEH, PRESIDENT

Re: Oregon Wilderness Bill

Senator, even though I find myself forced to sit on a panel of environmentalists, I am not a member or associate of any of their groups. I am rather a miner, logger, and former sawmill operator. Twice before I have come before you to testify on the inclusion of the Little North Fork of the Santiam in the Hidden Wilderness. That testimony has always been in opposition to placing our mining operation within the bounds of a Wilderness Area. We felt that the restrictions placed on our operation would make the operation uneconomical and that our investment and livelihoods were more important then the social benefits afforded by wilderness.

Since the last time we came before you, the Detroit Ranger District of the Forest Service has been placed in the unenviable position of having to plan immediate timber sales in our area. These sales became necessary because the Little North Fork of the Santiam is part of the land base on which the allowable cut for the Detriot Ranger District is based. Shiny Rock is not opposed to timber harvest and has been active in the timber industry through its subsidiary logging company and sawmill. We do, however, feel that along with the development of our natural resources a obligationship of stewardship is inherent. After studying the geology of the Little North Fork, we realized that we could not support the planned harvest proposed by the U.S Forest Service. The soils in the Area are extremely unstable, the reforestation potential marginal, and the economics of harvest a deficit to the Federal Treasury. Discussions with local loggers and mill owners and the local community has produced a consensus and concern as to the rational for entering this area. In the hopes of making the Forest Service aware of the potential problems we did something total out of character for a mining company, and started appealing timber sales for environmental reasons. This area serves as Salem's watershed, and provides a low elevation backcountry experience, 45 miles from the heart of the state capital. Trails are in place, with many being excellent for families with younger children, older people, or any of the less hearty hikers who may wish to explore Oregon's outdoors.

The river itself provides fishing and swimming recreation all summer. Finally we have recently discovered that much of the area and the camp are the sight of some the first mining in the State. The first locations and settlement dating back to the 1860,s with some of Oregon's more distinguished pioneers starting here. Our corporation has established a grant for the study of this history and the preliminary findings are being presented to Steve Nousen of your staff. With all these things going for this area preservation, and its limited economic value of the timber we are at a quandary as to why no one seems to care.

Shiny Rock feels it has no choice but take a stand for the preservation of this resource. It is our sincere hope that we will be able to work out a way of allowing the mining operation to continue and that we may continue to hold the historic mining camp at Jawbone Flats. We have some ideas to that effect which we would like to present when you have more time. Regardless, Shiny Rock Mining Corporation and its employees have voted to support the inclusion of the Little North Fork into the Hidden Wilderness. We all know that this action may well cost us our jobs. We can find new jobs, but we will never be able to replace the beauty of the Little North Fork once its gone.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this side of the issue.

Ms. **Meyer**. Senator Hatfield, I was supposed to be on another panel, and would I have a couple of minutes? I was the head of——

Senator **Hatfield**. I don't have your name—who are you, please?

Ms. **Meyer**. I'm Diane Meyer.

Senator **Hatfield**. I don't have you listed on the panel here. [Pause.]

I don't have you name listed.

Ms. **Meyer**. I thought they had made readjustments.

Senator **Hatfield**. No one has mentioned it to me. We'll be very happy to take her testimony, and I certainly will be happy to accommodate you for 1 minute, but——

Ms. **Meyer**. All right.

Senator **Hatfield** [continuing]. You're not listed on this panel, nor did anyone indicate to us that you were on any other panel.

Ms. **Meyer**. I'm sorry. I was listed on a panel, I guess earlier in the day, but I had to work earlier this morning.

Senator **Hatfield**. I see.

Ms. **Meyer**. I was unable to come, and I have sacrifice a day of work to come here.

Senator **Hatfield**. All right. We'll be very happy to hear from you.

Ms. **Meyer**. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DIANE MEYER, CHAIRMAN, OREGON CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB

Ms. **Meyer**. Thank you for this opportunity to comment on H.R. 1149. I am Diane Meyer. I'm from Ashland, Oreg., and just arrived. I'm chairman of the Oregon Chapter of the Sierra Club, again—I hope they have more fund the second time around, because I held this position from 1974 to 1977.

I do have two other items I would like to add to the record, if I may. The first is from Peter Sage, county commissioner, and he authorizes me to submit a letter in which he claims that other county commissioners do support wilderness. Another is an editorial from Eric Allan from the Medford Mail Tribune.

Again, I would like to reiterate the Sierra Club suport for H.R. 1149. We have been involved in the studies from the beginning, and we find the bill reasonable and the areas that are to be included I believe are necessary.

I'd like to just quickly address the issue of back country again. As a concept of intermediate-type designation, it seems reasonable, at first. However, we operate in the political system, and we realize that compromise does occur, and because a number of our areas are worthy of wilderness, we believe they should be included in the wilderness system. And that in every instance, they would be dropped to a back-country designation just because of the political system and the compromise system if the concept of back country went in at this time, and therefore, we do oppose the concept of back country at this time.

The other reason that we oppose the concept of back country at this time is that the Wilderness Act of 1964 does allow for the kind of management needed for emergency entry, for fire, insects, disease, and other sorts of necessary management situations. And, therefore, at this time, the Sierra Club still is opposed to the concept of back country, and we do support, again, H.R. 1149.

And thank you very much for——

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, and thank you for making the extra effort to be here today.

Ms. MEYER. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Sage follows:]

JACKSON COUNTY OREGON
COUNTY COURTHOUSE · MEDFORD, OREGON 97501

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Jerry Barnes 776-7234
Hank Henry 776-7235
Pete Sage 776-7236

August 24, 1983

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
463 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I realize it may be traditional for Oregon County Commissioners to testify at these hearings in opposition to wilderness legislation. After all, counties in Oregon receive a substantial part of their income from the sale of timber on federal forest lands, and any reduction in timber harvest could mean a reduction in county income.

However, let me state for the record that I support increased wilderness acreage in Southwest Oregon. I am of the firm conviction that the relatively modest amounts of proposed increases in acreage in HR 1149 would have little or no effect on the overall dollars coming to counties, nor the overall employment of people in the timber industry.

As you know well, the current problems facing the Western Oregon timber economy are not problems of inadequate federal timber supply. Western Oregon is awash in federal timber under contract and lumber companies would gladly give back much of the federal timber they own. The events of the past three years document clearly that a potential loss of a few million board feet from one federal forest or another is utterly insignificant when compared with the devastation caused in the timber industry by a rise of a single point in the prime interest rates. The problem for the Western Oregon timber industry is that housing starts are low and they will remain low until the average working man and woman can afford housing once again. Change in federal policy to make decent housing available for average people would have vastly greater positive benefit for our forest products industry than does wilderness.

The small impact of wilderness in comparision with interest rates is shown in the Rogue River National Forest by the fact that forest industry figures say the annual harvest for Red Butte would be four million board feet. For the Rogue-Umpqua divide it is approximately eight million board feet. The Rogue River National Forest currently has 151 timber sales under contract totalling 500 million board feet. By the end of September it will have 800 million board feet. Proposed wilderness has a potential cost of only one or two percent of the timber the lumber companies already have and want to give back!

The events of the past three years also document that lumber companies are willing to sacrifice maximum timber harvest volumes when that is necessary to meet other broader goals. Let me explain. Many of us in Western Oregon appreciate your good efforts in addressing the timber contract relief problem. A delay in the due date for the harvest of federal timber was essential if we were to keep a vast number of Western Oregon firms from going bankrupt. However, the long delays in the cutting of federal timber has meant delays in liquidating old growth stock and replacing it with new young growing forests. Delays in timber cut has interrupted the forest management programs and will make it more difficult for forests to meet their projected growth levels. But it was quite proper for you, the Counties, and the timber companies to urge contract extension and relief because maximum timber harvest volumes are of secondary value when compared with other goals, such as the health of the overall forest and the financial stability of timber industry.

I believe wilderness legislation should be considered in the same vein. Wilderness has unique values, for wildlife habitat, water quality, the fishing industry, and recreation. We should be willing to consider modest reductions of potential harvest volume in order to achieve these valuable goals, just as we sacrificed potential harvest volume to achieve the goal of saving some lumber companies from bankruptcy.

But must wilderness supporters concede that wilderness additions will reduce timber harvests? I think not. You have been absolutely right to work for increased Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management investment in reforestation and timber production. A dollar spent on reforestation of the best forest lands will increase the allowable harvest on our forests far more effectively than liquidating every last possible piece of remote forest land. As a hobby farmer, I can attest that it is far better strategy to invest extra money on ones better land than to farm every bit of ones acreage. A similar adage is understood by elected officials. It is far more effective to send ones campaign material to voters who are disposed to support you, or are at least neutral, than it is to spend a similar amount of money to attempt to convert those disposed against you.

I believe a similar situation exists in our forests. The most cost effective policy for our forests would be a federal policy of increased investment on our more productive forest lands. Money, properly spent, can increase yields substantially. On the Rogue River National Forest the increased yields, due to use of genetically improved stock, adds 10 percent to the annual harvest: 20 million board feet. Stocking level controls and use of fertilizers add an additional 50 million board feet. These increases dwarf any losses due to wilderness additions. Given cost effective federal investment in our federal forests, Western Oregon can have higher timber volume and added wilderness, too.

With very best wishes and deepest respect for your long and commendable record of public service.

Sincerely,

Peter Sage
Commissioner

Senator HATFIELD. Now we'll have the last panel, Panel B, of Mount Hood National Forest.

All right, gentlemen, are you ready to begin? This is the last panel, and the horse is headed for the barn, so let's wind it up.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT VanBROCKLIN, DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, CITY OF PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. VANBROCKLIN. On behalf of the city of Portland and the Portland City ~~Coun~~cil, thank you for arranging this field hearing, and for allowing the city the opportunity to testify on this important legislation.

My name is Robert VanBrocklin, and I'm director of government affair~~s to~~ the city of Portland.

As you know, Portland takes great pride in both the city's and the State's reputation of excellence in water and public land managment practices. Of particular interest to the city has been the proper management of the Bull Run watershed located in the Mount Hood National Forest. The Bull Run is the sole source of domestic water supply for the city of Portland.

The present boundaries and management philosophy of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit were established by the Congress in 1977 with the enactment of the Bull Run Watershed Management Act.

Sponsored by former Congressman Robert Duncan and you, Senator Hatfield, this law affirms the principle that the primary management objective for the Bull Run is the continued production of high-quality water for the Portland metropolitan area. By prohibiting any use of the watershed which has a significant adverse impact, on water quality or quantity, Congress specifically subordinated all other uses or management purposes of the unit to this primary objective.

Accordingly, the U.S. Forest Service developed the Bull Run management plan. One of the fundamental precepts of the management plan is that forest fire poses a major, longterm threat to the maintenance of water quality. The plan states that past limits on timber harvests have allowed woody fuels in the form of decaying old-growth trees, snags and woody ground debris to accumulate to the point where an uncontrollable fire could occur with catastrophic impacts upon water quality.

To combat this threat, the Forest Service designed a special longterm program of selective timber harvest which permits stands having excessive levels of woody fuels to be cut and regenerated into healthy, more fire resistant stands. Thus, through selective timber harvest, the Forest Service intends to reduce the accumulation of woody fuels to the point where any fire which might occur could be more easily controlled and would reduce damage to soil and streamside vegetation.

An integral part of this protection program requires that the physical drainage be protected from fire originating from outside the management unit. To provide for this protection, the current boundary of the unit includes a 30,000 acre buffer zone around the physical drainage from which the city's water actually flows. This buffer zone is intended to protect the physical drainage from threats to water quality, such as fire and trespass that originate from the surrounding national forests.

On the map before you, attached to the testimony, the proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness Area is denoted in red; the buffer zone in the area between the green and the blue lines; and the actual watershed is within the blue line.

As you can see, under H.R. 1149, a portion of the buffer zone is now incorporated within the boundary of the proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness Area. Because of wilderness management constraints, that portion of the buffer will not fulfill its intended function if it is included in the Columbia Wilderness area. Therefore, the Portland City Council urges that Congress redraw the proposed boundary to make it coincident with the boundary of the management unit, thereby providing an effective buffer zone for the city's water supply.

Again, Senator, thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this legislation and its effect on Portland's water system.

[The prepared statement of Mr. VanBrocklin follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
THE HONORABLE MARK O. HATFIELD PRESIDING
BY
ROBERT VAN BROCKLIN
DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS
CITY OF PORTLAND

KRESGE AUDITORIUM
WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY
AUGUST 25, 1983

SENATOR HATFIELD, ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND AND THE PORTLAND CITY COUNCIL, THANK YOU FOR ARRANGING THIS FIELD HEARING ON THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL AND FOR ALLOWING THE CITY THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON THIS IMPORTANT LEGISLATION. MY NAME IS ROBERT VAN BROCKLIN AND I AM DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS IN PORTLAND.

AS YOU KNOW, PORTLAND TAKES GREAT PRIDE IN BOTH THE CITY'S AND THE STATE'S REPUTATION OF EXCELLENCE IN WATER AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THE CITY HAS BEEN THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF THE BULL RUN WATERSHED, LOCATED IN THE MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST. THE BULL RUN WATERSHED IS THE SOLE SOURCE OF DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY FOR THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

THE PRESENT BOUNDARIES AND MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY OF THE BULL RUN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT UNIT WERE ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS IN 1977 WITH THE ENACTMENT OF THE BULL RUN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ACT (PL 95-200). SPONSORED BY FORMER CONGRESSMAN ROBERT DUNCAN AND YOU, SENATOR HATFIELD, THIS LAW AFFIRMS THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE PRIMARY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE FOR THE BULL RUN IS THE CONTINUED PRODUCTION OF HIGH QUALITY WATER FOR THE PORTLAND METROPOLITAN AREA. BY PROHIBITING ANY USE OF THE WATERSHED WHICH HAS A "SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACT" ON WATER QUALITY OR QUANTITY, CONGRESS SPECIFICALLY SUBORDINATED ALL OTHER USES OR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES OF THE UNIT TO THIS PRIMARY OBJECTIVE.

ACCORDINGLY, THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE DEVELOPED THE BULL RUN MANAGEMENT PLAN. ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRECEPTS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS THAT FOREST FIRE POSES A MAJOR, LONG-TERM THREAT TO MAINTENANCE OF WATER QUALITY. THE PLAN STATES THAT PAST LIMITS ON HARVESTS HAVE PROMOTED THE ACCUMULATION OF WOODY FUELS IN THE FORM OF DECAYING OLD GROWTH TREES, SNAGS, AND WOODY GROUND DEBRIS. LEFT UNCHECKED, THIS CONCENTRATION OF WOODY FUELS COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE SPREAD OF FIRE WITH CATASTROPHIC EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY. TO COMBAT THIS THREAT, THE FOREST SERVICE HAS INSTITUTED A SPECIAL, LONG-TERM PROGRAM OF TIMBER HARVEST PERMITTING STANDS OF TIMBER HAVING EXCESSIVE LEVELS OF WOODY FUELS TO BE CUT AND REGENERATED INTO HEALTHY, MORE FIRE RESISTANT STANDS. THUS, THROUGH SELECTIVE TIMBER HARVEST, THE FOREST SERVICE INTENDS TO REDUCE THE ACCUMULATION OF WOODY FUELS TO THE POINT WHEREANY FIRE WHICH MIGHT OCCUR COULD BE MORE EASILY CONTROLLED AND WOULD REDUCE DAMAGE TO SOIL AND STREAMSIDE VEGETATION.

- An integral part of this protection program requires that the physical drainage be protected from fire originating from outside the management unit. The current boundary of the Unit provides a 30,000 acre "buffer zone" around the physical drainage from which the City's water actually flows. This buffer zone is intended to protect the physical drainage from threats to water quality, such as fire and trespass, that originate from the surrounding national forest. The Bull Run Management Plan requires that fire management practices in the buffer zone be the same as those in the physical drainage. This includes planning for timber harvest to reduce the potential of a forest fire.

On the map before you, the proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness Area is denoted in Red, the buffer zone is the area between the Green and Blue lines, and the actual watershed is within the blue line.

As you can see, under H.R. 1149 as passed by the United States House of Representatives, a portion of this buffer zone is now incorporated within the boundary of the proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness Area. Because of wilderness management constraints, that portion of the buffer will not fulfill its intended function if it is included in the proposed Columbia Wilderness Area. Therefore, the Portland City Council urges that Congress redraw the proposed boundary to make it coincident with the boundary of the Management Unit, thereby providing an effective buffer zone for the City's water supply.

The City of Portland appreciates the wilderness values present in this portion of the Management Unit. However, the Forest Service has stated publicly that it would be possible to reduce the fuels in this area, thus greatly reducing the liklihood of a wildfire, without significantly affecting the aesthetic value of the area. However, should a conflict develop between wilderness values and establishment of a buffer zone, the wilderness values of this portion of the Management Unit should be subordinated to the principal objective of the unit; the production of pure, clean, potable water for the 660,000 people who rely on Bull Run for their water supply.

In summary, current Federal law subjugates all uses of the Bull Run Management Unt to the long term production of high quality water. In order to accomplish this objective, the Congress established a buffer zone to protect the Bull Run from fire originating from outside the Management Unit. Unfortunately, the legislation before you incorporates a portion of that buffer zone into the proposed Columbia Gorge Wilderness Area.

The City urges that Congress redraw the boundary of the proposed Columbia Wilderness Area to exclude land within the Bull Run Watershed's buffer zone.

Again, Senator Hatfield, thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this legislation and its affect on Portland's water system.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM L. HULSE, CHAIRMAN, WASCO COUNTY COURT

Mr. **Hulse**. Senator Hatfield, my name is Bill Hulse. I'm representing the Wasco County Court. I am chairman of that county court. I would like, also, Senator, at this time to present to you for the record a statement from John Lundell, mayor of the city of the Dalles.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you. Very happy to receive it.

Mr. **Hulse**. Now, I imagine that at this point in time, at this time of day, that a person could make more points with you by cutting their speech short.

Senator **Hatfield**. You're absolutely correct. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Hulse**. So that, I will do, my friend. I know it's been a long day for you, and you've heard about the many, many problems in the economics of the individual counties, so that I will just read my last four points. The whole thing is contained in here [indicating].

Number one would be the adverse effect on the economy of all of these areas. I'm speaking primarily of the Mount Hood National Forest, Barlow Ranger District and all these wilderness areas.

Again, I say the Forest Service is now operating under a very good and workable plan. I turned one of those plans in—you have it before you now—it's a very good and workable plan.

To make sure, of course, that any bill that would be presented to include a release language in your bill.

The fourth point is that we need a decision on these wilderness areas in the very near future. We have been hashing them over for several years, several of the logging contracts have been canceled in our area. In fact, there are nine sales that have been canceled or postponed because of indecisions on this wilderness area.

Thank you very much.

Senator **Hatfield**. Thank you Judge.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Hulse and Mayor Lundell follow:]

STATEMENTS OF
WILLIAM L. HULSE
ON
H.R. 1149
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LAND AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SALEM, OREGON
AUGUST 25, 1983

Senator Hatfield:

I want to thank you for the opportunity to express our concerns about the proposed Wilderness areas in the Mt. Hood National Forest. Which are Columbia Gorge, Salmon Huckleberry, Hidden and Badger Creek. I will primarily address the Badger Creek area, which is in the Barlow Range District.

An extensive study was made by the Mt. Hood National Forest personnel to ascertain the best use of the proposed Badger Creek Wilderness areas. This study covered a period from 1971 thru 1977. They had hearings with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Soil Conservation Service, local people in The Dalles, Tygh Valley, and Dufur. After the proposal was drafted, meetings were again held in Dufur and Gresham to give the public the opportunity to become familiar with the plan and to be able to give their comments. The final environmental statement was filed with the Council of Environmental Quality on February 2, 1978. There were no appeals so the final plan was filed on May 9, 1978.

What I am saying is there was much time and effort exerted in this study, every one in the area had an opportunity to comment, there were no appeals filed so the people involved were satisfied that it was a good plan.

Included in the final draft were five different plans. The Forest Service chose the Number 3 plan and that is the one they are now operating under. In reviewing these plans I have found that the No. 3 plan does not permit the highest cut of timber nor the lowest.

This is a very good management plan. It gives the Forest Service the flexibility to do what needs to be done to promote maximum growth. If trees are not harvested or at least thinned, it creates a terrible fire hazard. In wilderness there is no way to fight fire, mechanically. It is a terrible disadvantage to have to fight a fire by hand or to let a fire burn until it gets to a certain boundary before it can be contained.

Some of the finest and best timber management is in the boundary of the Bull Run Water Shed. There are portions of two watersheds in the Badger Creek area. If that is put in wilderness it would be virtually impossible to properly manage the timber within these water sheds.

Badger lake is included in this proposed plan. This is a very popular recreational area and has the control gates for Pine Hollow Irrigation District. It also would be hard to manage and would virtually cut off so far as easy access to fishing and camping.

In all aspects, water quality, accessability, conservation and fire control have all been considered and it is our feeling that there is no need to put the proposed Badger Creek area in the Wilderness Bill.

The decrease in permitted harvest in Badger Creek would be between four (4) and five (5) million board feet per year. In stumpage dollar amount this would be a decrease of about $400,000.00. The income from the stumpage is only a small percent of the total loss. Every million board feet means seven (7) jobs in primary processing and 15 jobs in service related business. Every million board feet of timber hauled to a mill generates $318,000.00 in local payrolls and taxes, plus an additional million dollars in business income. There is 180 employees in Tygh Valley and Maupin mills and many more involved in falling and transporting the logs. Tygh Valley annually saws 22 million board feet and Maupin cuts 60 million. If the total proposed Badger Creek area was put into wilderness it would seriously effect the availability of logs especially for Tygh Valley. At the present time, because of a short supply of pine logs, Tygh Valley is hauling about nine (9) to ten (10) million board feet from Warm Springs which is 250 miles round trip. The Badger Creek Wilderness area could very well cause the closing of the Tygh Valley Mill.

When I mention adverse economic impact, I not only direct it to the Lumber Industry, but also to the income to the County's for road construction and maintenance. Depending on the allowable cut, but taking an average of the proposed decrease because of H.R. 1149, the income from the Forest Service to Wasco County would be in the area of 20% less. This would be very difficult to cope with.

At this point in time it would be very hard on the timber economy and the economy in general if these proposed areas were designated Wilderness.

Another point we would stress very strongly. Release language should be included in the bill, if it is not, other roadless areas could be included as wilderness or they could at least be tied up so it would be very difficult if not impossible to permit any kind of activity within their boundarys.

In conclusion, let me stress four (4) points:

1. The adverse effect on the economy if all of these areas are put into Wilderness.

2. The Forest Service is now operating under a very good and workable plan.

3. Inclusion of Release Language in the Bill.

4. We need a decision on these Wilderness areas in the very near future. Nine (9) sales have been cancelled or postponed because of indecisions.

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear before you to express our concerns on this very important matter.

Sincerely,

William L. Hulse

William L. Hulse
WASCO COUNTY JUDGE

WLH:kab

STATEMENTS OF
JOHN LUNDELL, MAYOR
City of The Dalles, Oregon
ON
H.R. 1149
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LAND AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SALEM, OREGON
AUGUST 25, 1983

Honorable Senator Mark O. Hatfield:

City of The Dalles, Oregon expresses its thanks for the opportunity to submit our concerns as regards to H.R. 1149, more specifically, the proposed "BADGER CREEK WILDERNESS AREA", within the Mt. Hood National Forest, Wasco County, Oregon.

Our concern lies in the potential economical shock to employees of area mills who would be eliminated from timber company payrolls due to the shut-down of milling process should the 4-5 million board feet per year of timber be lost due to obvious management constraints of the proposed "BADGER CREEK WILDERNESS AREA". In addition to the potential reduction of the mills located at Maupin and Tygh Valley, Oregon, the processing Chip-mill in The Dalles would seriously feel the negative impact in loss of raw timber material should "BADGER CREEK WILDERNESS AREA" become a reality. This all means a very substantial loss in dollars to the mill workers, loss of tax dollars, plus an even more serious reduction and loss in local business income. Neither City of The Dalles nor Wasco County needs any further unemployment and loss of jobs that obviously will be felt if area milling operations are further curtailed or shut down.

We feel that the selected management alternative of the Mt. Hood National Forest for the "BADGER CREEK WILDERNESS AREA" best provides for "total resource" management, meets the ideals of protecting the environment, vegetation, range, wildlife, water quality, recreation, fisheries, soils, timber, and the expressed needs and desires of the public, the forest service, the forest products' companies, and local governments. Wasco County budgets reflect the obvious

(Cont'd)

need to sustain revenue incomes from timber harvests. Any further reduction of these receipts due to loss of annual allowable timber harvest such as proposed in the "BADGER CREEK WILDERNESS AREA" would have a serious impact on both County services and benefits to all Wasco County residents. Tax burdens are presently an overriding concern to all local tax payers and to further increase this burden in order to make up for lost "timber revenues to Wasco County" would be a very serious blow to our local economy at this time.

City of The Dalles is very concerned also that, if annual timber harvest volumes are lost due to approved wilderness status for the Badger Creek Area, we may see a need and request by the U.S. Forest Service to increase timber harvest volumes in other areas to make up for the 4-5 million board feet loss per year should wilderness status be approved for the Badger Creek Area. Our City of The Dalles Municipal Watershed already provides from 4-6 million board feet per year to the local timber industry and to further increase this annual cut volume would have an unacceptable impact on water quality and soils of the reserve.

In summary, City of The Dalles opposes wilderness designation for the "BADGER CREEK AREA", and supports the management alternative developed and chosen by the Mt. Hood National Forest for this area. This will best maintain and provide for the interest of all concerned, and establishes a satisfactorily resource and activity use suited to the land in question.

Again, thank you very much for the opportunity to present our concerns in this matter; your considerations given this statement are appreciated.

Very Truly Yours,
CITY OF THE DALLES

John Lundell

John Lundell
Mayor

JL/eg

STATEMENT OF JERRY JUSTICE, ASSISTANT TO CLACKAMAS COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Mr. JUSTICE. Senator Hatfield, Jerry Justice, on behalf of the Clackamas County Commission.

Let me summarize the prepared statement on behalf of the board. It's our opinion, Senator—and we think that you probably share some of our disillusion with H.R. 1149—that it represents an interesting political compromise in terms of gross number of acres and inability to reach a consensus within the House delegation in support of it, and seriously doubt that it represents good timber management or that it keeps the faith with over a decade of timber management resource management plans that have been developed on Federal lands.

Obviously, as a county with a heavy reliance on timber, we, too, are concerned about the revenue aspects and would point out for the record, but recognize that you well know, the continuing lack of a resolution to this problem has established de facto wilderness acres at maximum acreage thoughout the State of Oregon. That's the way the lands are being managed, and that's the kind of bottleneck that's created for revenues coming to local government, as well as those State—or, Federal agencies, pardon me.

Finally, we would like to share with you very quickly our evaluation of the Table Rock area in the south of Clackamas County, because we feel that that is probably symptomatic of a situation that's replicated across the State of Oregon through H.R. 1149. Table Rock could be handled, as it was proposed to be handled by the Bureau of Land Management, as an area of critical economic concern and preserve all of the wilderness characteristics of the area. We supported, as the board of county commissioners as a county agency, the designation under the BLM plan. We oppose the wilderness designation for two reasons that we think are significant.

First, the area proposed of 5,500 to 6,000 acres is far larger than necessary to protect the significant area of wilderness experience. It could be done without including the lower slopes and accomplish exactly the same purpose.

Second, the wilderness designation has significant impacts on the surrounding State, private and Federal-owned lands that would not be included.

And here, we would think, Senator, particularly on the 50th anniversary of the Tillamook Burn, that some attention should be paid to fire. The greatest hazard in the forest years ago, which has become a real asset for the modern-day forester.

The Table Rock area, according to the professional foresters' evaluation of the fire history, is the result of a fire started about 100 years ago to rejuvenate the huckleberry bushes. And the fire pattern from that fire of the 1870's to 1880's consumed 70,000 acres within those slopes. The timber is all about 100 years of age.

Two points with regard to a wilderness. Obviously, there are constraints on fire suppression. We believe even more significantly the establishment of that class 1 air shed over the wilderness area deprives the adjoining landowners—be that the Federal Government or private companies—of their ability to use fire as a reforestation technique, one clearly established as good management.

Finally, Senator, we would applaud you, not only for your interest in coming out for field hearings, but frankly, the stamina that you've dedicated here today, and hope that there is a little more of that stamina to make a very critical review of your initial proposals on wilderness, with the idea that minimum standards for protection are the key, not political compromises on gross acres.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Justice follows:]

TESTIMONY OF

JERRY JUSTICE, Assistant

Clackamas County Commission

on

HR 1149

"THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL"

Presented before:

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

Hearings held in
Salem, Oregon

August 25, 1983

Senator, on behalf of Clackamas County, we want to express our appreciation for your keen interest in the wilderness legislation and the opportunity afforded Oregonians to express their views during your field hearings.

We are very disappointed in HR 1149 and we sense that you share our disillusionment. More years ago than many of us like to admit, Congress mandated new policies for the management of Federal lands. Together; we have worked to implement such legislation as the National Environmental Act of 1969, FLPMA, and RARE II with a stated objective of developing comprehensive land use and resource management plans. Plans that would include wellplanned and properly defined wilderness areas.

It is our opinion that the principal factor in arriving at the designations established by the House Resolution was securing a gross number of acres and agreement between the majority of the State delegation as to the geographic distribution of those acres by congressional district. We cannot find any correlation between the logical resource management and the proposal advanced by HR 1149.

Let me focus with some specificity on two areas; the impact on local government and the negative aspects of the proposal from a resource management perspective.

You are well aware of the dependence of Oregon counties and schools on the Federal lands, both National Forest and Oregon-California Railroad Revestments. I won't take the time to review the dollar figures you already have; however, it cannot be pointed out often enough that the failure to reach resolution on areas to be designated as wilderness, has the effect of de-facto wilderness designation for every area under consideration based on the maximum possible acreage. We cannot fault the placing of all activities "on hold." They have no other choice, but we at the local level and, in fact, those agencies are being deprived of potential revenue due to the lack of a congressional decision. The lack of revenue and the accompanying negative effects on the wood products' industry combine to further slow the economic recovery of this State.

Let me turn quickly to the question of resource management. One of the areas proposed is the so-called Table Rock area in South Clackamas County. We are of the opinion that a number of significant factors were ignored in the determination and would suggest that the same errors are replicated in a number of other areas across the State of Oregon.

Table Rock is simply a rock formation with a peak elevation just short of 1,500 feet. The slopes support a good stand of Douglas and Noble fir on well over half of the proposed 5,500 acres. The peak is accessible by an 11½ mile trail that would require protection and there is evidence of tourist attractiveness since a number of people visit the area annually. The BLM has proposed that the area be designated as an area of critical environmental concern and we supported that designation.

Why do we take exception to the wilderness designation?

1. The protection of the significant area can be accomplished by designating the steep slopes as an area of concern, protecting the trail and removing only a small portion of the area from

sustained yield production.

2. The wilderness designation has negative impacts on the surrounding private, State and Federal lands that go far beyond simply removing the designated acreage. To understand those impacts, you must have an appreciation for the role that fire plays in timber management.

Fifty years ago the fire that began at Gales Creek on August 14 was ravaging the area that would henceforth be known as the Tillamook Burn. It is the judgment of the professional foresters that roughly 100 years ago, fires which were started at the Table Rock site in an effort to rejuvenate the huckleberry bushes, were swept by an east wind and eventually consumed nearly 70,000 acres in the Table Rock area and surrounding environs. The east winds are common in this area and compound the problems of fire suppression.

Today, fire which was once the greatest hazard in the forest, has become one of the professional forester's important tools. We have learned to use it as an asset. Designating Table Rock as wilderness obviously places constraints on fire suppression within the 5,500 acres and increases the potential for a repeat performance of the 1870's fire. Additionally, establishment of a wilderness area establishes a "Class I" air shed over the area. Therefore, if an area is expanded beyond the territory required to meet the wilderness need, we increas the risk of not being able to suppress a fire within those boundaries and increase the exposure on adjacent lands and also deprive the holders of abutting lands of an effective reforestation technique.

We believe that you already recognize the degree to which the planning process has been supplanted . . . one might say emasculated by the purely political actions of the House. We urge you to make one more critical examination of your own proposals to determine if further acreage reductions are warranted; and to resist in the strongest possible manner the adoption of HR 1149.

You will need the help of all concerned Oregonians and we pledge our support during the months ahead.

STATEMENT OF JOHNNIE MAY, PRESIDENT, WILLAMETTE VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS

Mr. **May**. Thank you, Senator, for allowing this testimony at this time—I'll read fast.

My name is Johnnie May. I'm president of the Willamette Valley District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers. I speak on behalf of our executive secretary, Neal Meyer and our 8,500 members of our council.

It seems that the debate on the wilderness issue is a never-ending test for our membership. It's been going on for the last 10 to 12 years, and we've had—we thought that RARE II would resolve the wilderness issue a couple of years ago, when 427 thousand more wilderness acres were established. And now, we find efforts, through legislation, to double Oregon's current wilderness acreage. And, yes, we're back again to oppose the Oregon Wilderness bill because, frankly, it threatens the very livelihood of our lumber and sawmill workers in Oregon, their jobs, their homes and everything that they have worked for over the past years.

It's estimated that the Oregon Wilderness bill will eliminate between 1,400 and 1,600 jobs in Oregon's forest products industry alone, by reducing the annual timber harvest by nearly 200 million board feet per year. We consider this a direct slam to our membership and to many other sectors of the economy, which are directly affected by jobs in our industry, because, as you know, Senator, we've just begun to climb out of the depression, or we thought we were, anyway.

We have had many of our membership unemployed for long periods of time. International Paper closed a plywood plant in the summer of 1981, in Vaughn, with the sawmill closing about a year later. Five hundred members were put out of work. Bohemia at

Junction City closed down a plywood plant in November 1981 affecting 161 members. Boise Cascade in Albany closed down a plywood plant in October 1981, with another 120 members out of work.

The list goes on and on of plants that have curtailed or closed down altogether. Our membership has dropped approximately 1,500 members in the last 4 years. Some mills may never reopen, where others may be forced to close down if the Oregon Wilderness bill creates a timber-supply problem.

The Oregon Wilderness bill could close mills in towns across Oregon where entire communities are dependent on the mill for employment and income. Our question is: Who or what will support these towns and the unemployed families?

For example—and I'm from the Sweet Home area and am more familiar with the Santiam and Old Cascades areas of the bill in Linn County—it's calculated that the addition of that area to the wilderness would reduce the current harvest from the Sweet Home Ranger District by 43 percent—the amount of timber needed to employ 312 workers, or enough timber to operate one mill in the forest products industry in eastern Linn County.

Sweet Home is one such community that relies heavily, if not totally, on the mills for the support and jobs for the citizens of that area.

As I stated before, the bill would reduce the harvest from forest lands in Oregon by 200 million board feet per year. This decrease in the amount of timber harvest will result in more competition for the remaining timber supply resulting in higher prices. Timber companies are already moving south, for one reason, the high timber prices in the Pacific Northwest. Additional wilderness designation will only make the problem worse.

I'm sure there are those that will argue that there is a record volume of uncut timber under contract in the Federal forest, and that is what this will make up for the timber taken out of production by wilderness designation. But, remember, wilderness is permanent, while the current lack of demand for timber is temporary and will pick up along with the economy. Housing starts are expected to increase to 1.7 million units per year during the remainder of the 1980's from 1 million level of the past 2 years.

There are those that would argue and will say wilderness will create jobs. There is no way that wilderness can replace our members' jobs, the number of jobs or, either, the pay scales.

On behalf of the 8,500 members of the Willamette Valley District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, we ask, Senator, that you give great consideration to jobs for lumber and sawmill workers, yes, for Oregonians, in your decision or position on the Oregon Wilderness bill.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. You have 15 minutes.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM W. HARSEY, HARSEY LOGGING, INC.

Mr. HARSEY. Senator, my name is William W. Harsey from Harsey Logging in Boring, Oreg. I have a B.S. in forestry engineering at O.S.U., and I've been a member of the Society of American

Foresters since 1957. I have been a contract logger since 1972, when I started Harsey Logging. We cable lot with 110-foot tower on the Mt. Hood National Forest. Although we are working now with 1 month left on our contract, prior to this we went for 17 months without work. I am looking for work.

I'd like to go on record today opposing H.R. 1149. It is a land grab which would lock up 20 percent of the Mt. Hood's land base and reduce potential annual timber yield by 44 million feet. This is too much.

I believe in the management of our forest resouces in Oregon. My wife—she has a Bachelor of Science Degree in economics at O.S.U.— and I and our six children are active participants and supporters of the arts, education and recreation. We——

Senator **Hatfield**. Have you had a new child since this testimony was prepared?

Mr. **Harsey**. They messed up. [Laughter.]

We enjoy beautiful things.

This is not in the testimony: One son has a B.F.A.—Bachelor of Fine Arts in Sculpture—and has his own art business. He has also worked in the logging industry. One son works for a contract logger; one son drives our log truck, graduate of high school; one daughter has a B.A., in art; one son is a freshman in college; one daughter is a junior in high school.

The point is that we appreciate the finer things in life, including wilderness and managed forest. There is definitely a place for both. But H.R. 1149 does not strike the proper balance between presevation and management.

I support the addition of roadless areas to Oregon's existing wilderness proposed for the Mt. Hood by myself and other members of Associated Oregon Loggers. We support 10,000 acres in the core of Bull of the Woods, while releasing the rest of the area to management.

We support a national conservation area for 8,300 acres of Salmon Butte, which would permit management of the area to meet the high demand for campgrounds and other recreational opportunities.

Finally, we support the 40,900-acre Columbia area, which everyone seems to agree should be wilderness.

Our proposal is equitable. It affects only 19.5 million board feet of annual potential yield, and would preserve only 10 percent of the land base. This certainly beats Congressman Weaver's bill.

The 12-year controversy over the fate of wilderness must end. H.R. 1149 is not the solution. As a contract logger and forester, I believe in the management of our forests, and I believe in a sound local economy. Senator Hatfield, I stand ready to join with you and others in resolving the issue in an equitable manner.

STATEMENT OF KEITH PETRIE, CHAIRMAN, OREGON SKI AREA OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Petrie**. Senator Hatfield, my name is Keith Petrie, and I'm the chairman of the Oregon Ski Area Operators. The Oregon Ski Area Operators would favor some expansion of the existing wilderness system, but not to the extent provided in H.R. 1149. The amount of commercial forest lands included in the bill would simply cause too severe of an economic impact on our State.

The ski industry does need a viable economy to survive. Many look to the tourist industry to contribute greatly to the jobs and payrolls of this State, but if we don't have the health of the economy, this will not happen. We cannot survive on out-of-state tourists only. Currently, Oregon has only one destination resort in an alpine area—Timberline Lodge, which has only 150 beds. If we are to attract out-of-state skiers, we need destination resorts such as seen in Colorado. We cannot afford to lock up all the potential ski areas in wilderness.

Last year there were 1,228,620 skier-visits in Oregon—and, incidentally, this is on just less than 15,000 acres of land—and that, compared to the usage of wilderness, I think is significant. The average skier spends over $20 a day in the ski area. In addition to this, he spends money on lodging, meals, auto expenses and equipment at the ski shop. The expenditures in Oregon could well represent an amount in excess of $40 million. This, compared to the amount that a visitor to a wilderness spends, which would be a minimum amount in back-packing equipment, is another illustration of the effect of wilderness on our economy.

We do favor the inclusion of additional high-quality pristine areas. The emphasis should be on quality and not quantity. The bill should also include release language for the areas tied up in the RARE II process, and heaven forbid we don't see a RARE III.

Also, it would provide for management alternatives for such disasters as bug infestations recently experienced in eastern Oregon, fire and soil damage that would affect the adjacent commercial timberlands.

Unfortunately, in this whole process of setting aside wilderness areas, we have substituted political land management for professional land management. Will this approach provide the the greatest good for the gretest number?

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF FRANK HOLMES, ANACONDA MINERALS CO.

Mr. HOLMES. I know you've all had a long day, so I'm going to try to shorten this up.

My names is Frank Holmes. I work district landman for the Western District of Anaconda Minerals Co., a Division of Atlantic Richfield Co. As a major producer of energy and mineral resources, we are vitally concerned with the balanced management of our public lands and welcome this opportunity to testify on H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness bill of 1983.

We strongly believe that the Congress should act on an Oregon Wilderness bill which provides for a range of forest uses which best serves the public interest, including resource protection, production and public use. While wilderness comprises an important component of our national heritage, we do not believe that lands which contain energy and mineral resources should be designated as weilderness.

Many areas currently under consideration for designation in H.R. 1149 harbor significant mineral potential and should remain open to public exploration and development to help our Nation better meet its resource needs.

For example, the proposed Hidden Wilderness in Mount Hood and Willamette National Forests includes the east half of the North Santiam mining district, which is the site of historic gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc production. This area contains 15 formerly-productive mines and approximately 1,000 claims. There is a strong possibility that it contains additional unexposed mineralized deposits which have yet to be discovered. This potential has also been recognized by other organizations.

For example, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, in its report on the 1983 Oregon Wilderness Act, rated the proposed Hidden Wilderness as having high potenital for gold and copper, and high to moderate potential for silver, lead and zinc. This report also states that AMOCO minerals holds over 100 claims, and has made substantial copper and silver discoveries in the area.

A number of other areas proposed in H.R. 1149 also have high mineral potential, such as the Coleman Rim, Bridge Creek, Mill Creek, North Fork John Day, and Strawberry Mountain proposals. Not only do these areas have significant mineral potential, but they have also been the site of human activities which has altered the natural character of the land.

For example, the Anaconda Minerals Co. has an active exploration project at Quartz Mountain, less than 2 miles from the proposed Coleman Rim area. These activities also include the building and use of roads, logging operations, and the development of summer residences and recreation camps.

Therefore, because these areas contain minerals that will bolster local economies and our national mineral self-sufficiency, and because past human activities have changed their natural state, we urge the committee to make these lands open to multiple use and not to designate them as wilderness.

It is just commonsense that these areas are fully explored and that their mineral potential be ascertained before a long-term commitment is made to a highly restrictive, single-purpose land use such as wilderness.

We want to thank the committee for this opportunity to express our views here today, and to especially recognize the continuing efforts of you, Senator Hatfield, to reach an equitable consensus solution to the wilderness issue in Oregon.

We will later submit for the hearing record a written statement which details our interests in the areas under consideration.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Holmes follows:]

STATEMENT OF FRANK HOLMES BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

MY NAME IS FRANK HOLMES. I WORK AS DISTRICT LANDMAN FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF THE ANACONDA MINERALS COMPANY, A DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY. AS A MAJOR DOMESTIC PRODUCER OF ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES, WE ARE VITALLY CONCERNED WITH THE BALANCED MANAGEMENT OF OUR PUBLIC LANDS AND WELCOME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY TODAY ON H.R. 1149, THE OREGON WILDERNESS BILL OF 1983.

WE STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT THE CONGRESS SHOULD ACT ON AN OREGON WILDERNESS BILL WHICH PROVIDES FOR A RANGE OF FOREST USES WHICH BEST SERVES THE PUBLIC INTEREST, INCLUDING RESOURCE PROTECTION, PRODUCTION, AND PUBLIC USE. WHILE WILDERNESS COMPRISES AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE, WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT LANDS WHICH CONTAIN ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL SHOULD BE DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS.

MANY AREAS CURRENTLY UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR DESIGNATION IN H.R. 1149 HARBOR SIGNIFICANT MINERAL POTENTIAL, AND SHOULD REMAIN OPEN TO EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT TO HELP OUR NATION BETTER MEET ITS RESOURCE NEEDS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE PROPOSED HIDDEN WILDERNESS IN MT. HOOD AND WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FORESTS INCLUDES THE EASTERN HALF OF THE NORTH

SANTIAM MINING DISTRICT, WHICH IS THE SITE OF HISTORIC GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC PRODUCTION. THIS AREA CONTAINS 15 FORMERLY PRODUCTIVE MINES AND APPROXIMATELY 1,000 CLAIMS. THERE IS A STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT IT CONTAINS ADDITIONAL UNEXPOSED MINERALIZED DEPOSITS WHICH HAVE YET TO BE DISCOVERED. THIS POTENTIAL HAS ALSO BEEN RECOGNIZED BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE U.S. BUREAU OF MINES, IN ITS REPORT ON THE 1983 OREGON WILDERNESS ACT, RATED THE PROPOSED HIDDEN WILDERNESS AS HAVING HIGH POTENTIAL FOR GOLD AND COPPER, AND HIGH TO MODERATE POTENTIAL FOR SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC. THIS REPORT ALSO STATES THAT AMOCO MINERALS HOLDS OVER 100 CLAIMS, AND HAS MADE SUBSTANTIAL COPPER AND SILVER DISCOVERIES IN THE AREA.

A NUMBER OF OTHER AREAS PROPOSED IN H.R. 1149 ALSO HAVE HIGH MINERAL POTENTIAL, SUCH AS THE COLEMAN RIM, BRIDGE CREEK, MILL CREEK, NORTH FORK-JOHN DAY, AND STRAWBERRY MOUNTAIN PROPOSALS. NOT ONLY DO THESE AREAS HAVE SIGNIFICANT MINERAL POTENTIAL, BUT THEY ALSO HAVE BEEN THE SITE OF HUMAN ACTIVITY WHICH HAS ALTERED THE NATURAL CHARACTER OF THE LAND. FOR EXAMPLE, THE ANACONDA MINERALS COMPANY HAS AN ACTIVE EXPLORATION PROJECT AT QUARTZ MOUNTAIN, LESS THAN TWO MILES FROM THE PROPOSED COLEMAN RIM AREA. THESE ACTIVITIES ALSO INCLUDE THE BUILDING AND USE OF ROADS, LOGGING OPERATIONS, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUMMER RESIDENCES AND RECREATION CAMPS.

THEREFORE, BECAUSE THESE AREAS CONTAIN MINERALS THAT WILL BOLSTER LOCAL ECONOMIES AND OUR NATIONAL MINERAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY, AND BECAUSE PAST HUMAN ACTIVITY HAS CHANGED THEIR NATURAL STATE, WE URGE THE COMMITTEE TO MAKE THESE LANDS OPEN TO MULTIPLE USE, AND NOT TO DESIGNATE THEM AS WILDERNESS.

IT IS JUST COMMON SENSE THAT THESE AREAS BE FULLY EXPLORED AND THEIR MINERAL POTENTIAL ASCERTAINED BEFORE A LONG-TERM COMMITMENT IS MADE TO A HIGHLY RESTRICTIVE, SINGLE PURPOSE LAND USE SUCH AS WILDERNESS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR COMMENTS ON THESE SPECIFIC AREAS, WE BELIEVE THAT THE SENATE BILL SHOULD INCLUDE LANGUAGE WHICH PERMANENTLY RELEASES TO MULTIPLE USE LANDS WHICH ARE NOT DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS. WE ALSO BELIEVE THAT THE CONTINUAL STUDY OF FOREST SERVICE ROADLESS AREAS MUST BE HALTED. THE WILDERNESS BILL SHOULD DECLARE THE LEGAL AND FACTUAL SUFFICIENCY OF THE RARE II PROCESS SO THAT FOREST LAND USE DECISIONS CAN BE MADE OUT FROM UNDER THE RARE II CLOUD.

RATIONAL PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT IS PREDICATED ON HAVING A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF AN AREA'S RESOURCES SO THAT THEY MAY BE ALLOCATED IN A MANNER WHICH BEST SERVES THE PUBLIC INTEREST. CRITICAL LAND USE DECISIONS SHOULD NOT BE

MADE IN AN EMOTIONAL, IRRATIONAL MANNER WHICH IGNORES THE ABILITY OF OUR PUBLIC LANDS TO HELP KEEP LOCAL RESIDENTS PRODUCTIVE AND WORKING. IN THE CASE OF OREGON'S ROADLESS AREAS, WE BELIEVE THAT THE PUBLIC INTEREST IS BEST SERVED BY MAKING AREAS HAVING MINERAL POTENTIAL OPEN TO MULTIPLE USE.

WE WANT TO THANK THE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS OUR VIEWS HERE TODAY, AND TO ESPECIALLY RECOGNIZE THE CONTINUING EFFORTS OF SENATOR HATFIELD TO REACH AN EQUITABLE CONSENSUS SOLUTION TO THE WILDERNESS ISSUE IN OREGON. WE WILL LATER SUBMIT FOR THE HEARING RECORD A WRITTEN STATEMENT WHICH DETAILS OUR INTERESTS IN THE AREAS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

THANK YOU.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM J. AVISON, VICE PRESIDENT, AVISON LUMBER CO.

Mr. AVISON. Mine's very short. Senator Hatfield, my name is Bill Avison. I'm part owner of a family business that's operated more than 50 years. Our sawmill is one of three mills in the Mollalla, Oreg. area. In peak periods, we employ some 300 people in the mill, and approximately 100 people involved in contract logging and road building. This is not an insignificant amount in a community of 3,000 people. Because my company has no large holdings of land and timber, I must rely on purchases of Federal timber for 95 percent of the timber base for my mill. We are somewhat similar to the majority of purchasers on the Mount Hood National Forest.

We believe it is essential that the RARE II dilemma be resolved as soon as possible. Any legislation enacted should contain language that releases lands not included in the legislation as wilderness for a longer term than indicated in H.R. 1149—maybe to year 2000.

I say this for two reasons: First, the initial forest plan for the Mount Hood Forest will be completed, tentatively by 1985. Why go through this wilderness review again 2 years from now? Let's get it resolved, and let's get it resolved now.

My second reason is that, in 1981, an Industrial Forestry Association survey and study of all the purchasers on the Mount Hood

Forest indicated that Mount Hood Forest will need to be the major timber supplier in the north Willamette timbershed if current milling capacity is to be maintained for the next two decades.

The study also showed, relative to the report, "Timber for Oregon's Tomorrow," by Bueter, Johnson and Scheurman of the Forest Research Laboratory, USU, that the allowable harvest must increase to between 469 million board feet and 548 million board feet per year on Mount Hood just to take care of the current milling capacity. A copy of that IFA study is attached to my testimony.

Currently, the allowable harvest on the Mount Hood Forest is 366 million board feet. Even if the Mount Hood maintains the current cut figure, existing mill capacity is still threatened.

You can readily see that the commercial forest land base on Mount Hood is extremely important. Any further reduction by wilderness withdrawals will put the future economy of this area in jeopardy—more than it is now.

The areas included in H.R. 1149 contain many acres of highly productive, manageable forest land. There has been no attempt to weigh wilderness values against the value of the timber and jobs in H.R. 1149. We hope a more balanced approach is taken by the Senate that recognizes the importance of timber to the State of Oregon.

Thank you.

[Attachment to the prepared statement of Mr. Avison follows:]

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF H.R. 1149
AS PASSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
IN OREGON NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER HARVESTS
FOR ONE YEAR ONLY

JOBS	1/MMBF	POTENTIAL YIELD 332 MMBF
Forest Industry jobs generated	8.0 1/	2,656
Service & Trade jobs generated	16.8	5,578
TOTAL JOBS		8,234
PAYROLLS		
Forest Industry Payrolls 1/		
8.0 x $19,000	$152,000	$ 50,464,000
Service & Trade Payroll		
16.8 x 11,000	184,800	61,354,000
TOTAL PAYROLLS	$336,800	$111,818,000
COUNTY INCOME		
County receipts from stumpage		
(217.50/MBF x .25 x 1,000) 2/	$ 54,375	$ 18,053,000
Property Tax Receipts		
$437.58/Forest Ind. Jobs	3,501	1,162,000
TOTAL COUNTY INCOME	$ 57,876	$ 19,215,000
INCOME TAXES ON PAYROLLS		
State Payroll Taxes		
$336,800 x 2.9% 3/	$ 9,767	$ 3,243,000
Federal Payroll Taxes		
$336,800 x 10.7% 3/	$ 36,038	$ 11,965,000
	$ 45,805	$ 15,208,000
FEDERAL INCOME (Taxes on Income Plus Stumpage & KV)		
Federal Receipts from Stumpage		
$217.50 x 75% x 1000	$163,125	$ 54,157,000
Federal Receipts from KV		
$8/MBF x 1000	$ 8,000	2,656,000
	$171,125	$ 56,813,000
BUSINESS INCOME (Dollars generated by manufacturing)		
$350/MBF x 3.00 x 1,000 3/	$1,050,000	$349,000,000
Estimated Impact to Oregon	$1,661,606	$552,054,000

1/ Based on 1980 Data - Oregon State

2/ Based on 1977-81 Data - PNW

3/ Based on 1976 Data - IFA

H.R. 1149 AS PASSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST EVALUATION 1/

AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES	COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND ACRES	GROWING STOCK (MMBF)	ANNUAL PROGRAMMED HARVEST (MMBF)	POTENTIAL YIELD (MMBF)
Columbia Gorge	41,200	41,200	30,800	1,028	16.3 (16.3)2/	16.5 (16.5)
Salmon Huckleberry	53,225	53,225	45,228	1,546	4.2	11.8
Badger Creek	25,670	25,670	16,215	416	4.5	4.8
Hidden	48,622	48,472	42,311	1,793	23.0 (6.6)	25.6 (7.6)
Table Rock3/	6,003	6,003	5,503	271	3.0	3.0
TOTALS	174,720	174,720	140,057	5,041	51.0 (22.9)	61.7 (24.1)

1/ Source: Evaluation of H.R. 1149 as Passed By House of Representatives
U.S.Forest Service, R-6 3/28/83

2/ Volumes in parenthesis are presently in a deferred state.

3/ BLM land tributary to Mt. Hood National Forest

INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
SERVING FOREST OWNERS, LOGGERS, WOOD USERS
THROUGHOUT THE DOUGLAS FIR REGION
225 S.W. BROADWAY / RM. 400
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205
Telephone
(503) 222-9505

May 22, 1981

Mr. Richard Pfilf
Forest Supervisor
Mt. Hood National Forest
2955 N. W. Division
Gresham, Oregon 97030

Mill Survey for
Mt. Hood National Forest Plan

Dear Mr. Pfilf:

To help develop a maximum economic and biological assessment and alternative for your Forest Plan we are submitting the following data. This information is the result of a survey made by IFA of the current timber purchasers on the Mt. Hood Forest. Seventeen purchasers participated in the survey representing 25 forest industry primary manufacturing facilities. A map showing the mill locations is attached.

The following Table I shows that the current Mt. Hood Forest Purchasers milling capacity is more than adequate to handle any increases in allowable cut opportunities. Also, fourteen companies responded that there was adequate room for expansion on their present mill sites.

Log consumption from the Mt. Hood Forest during the past five years on the average has exceeded the Mt. Hood Forest cut by 43 MM board feet and peaked during high markets by 122 MM board feet. During low markets the log consumption on the Forest was 77 MM board feet below the Mt. Hood Forest's allowable cut. At no time did consumption exceed log capacity between 1975 to 1980.

TABLE I

Total Annual Log Capacity and Range of Log Consumption Between 1975-1980

		Range of Annual Log Consumption 1975 - 1980		
	Log Capacity	Low	Average	High
Totals (Vol. Scribner MBF)	1,011,000	641,000	784,480	977,600
Mt. Hood National Forest share of total (Vol. Scribner MBF)		285,770	405,560	484,000
Percent of Total Consumption		45	52	50

Source: Industrial Forestry Association
May 1981 Mill Survey

(over)

The following Table II shows that for 1980-1990 the forest industry timber supply in the timbersheds adjacent to the Mt. Hood National Forest has a projected decline of 265 MM board feet per decade. Forest Service lands in the same timbersheds show potential for increase in harvests of 224 MM board feet per decade. This is a a deficit of 41 MM board feet per decade.

It is important at this point to realize that to be consistent with our survey we are only concerned with the Mt. Hood Forest, no other timbersheds were considered even though logs from Mt. Hood Forest timber are merchandised for manufacture elsewhere. Had we included additional areas, impacts would be greater. We tried to show results directly related to the Mt. Hood Forest.

TABLE II

Private Industrial vs. Forest Service
Timber Supply Projections by Timbershed

Timbershed	Average Annual Harvest-All Owners (MM cu. ft.)	Current Industry (MM cu. ft.)	Future Industry (MM cu. ft.)	Surplus or Deficit (MM cu. ft.)
North Coast	301.1	196.3	180	- 16.3
North Willamette	98.7	32.8	18	- 14.8
Mid Willamette	145.5	75.5	50	- 25.5
Bend-Prineville	90.0	16.4	20	+ 3.6
Total				- 53.0

Timbershed	Average Annual Harvest-All Owners (MM cu. ft.)	Current National Forest (MM cu. ft.)	Potential National Forest (MM cu. ft.)	Surplus or Deficit (MM cu. ft.)
North Coast	301.1	37.3	40	+ 2.7
North Willamette	98.7	49.4	60	+ 10.6
Mid Willamette	145.5	43.2	52	+ 8.8
Bend-Prineville	90.0	42.3	65	+ 22.7
Total				+ 44.8

Data Source: Timber for Oregon's Tomorrow
John H. Beuter, K. Norman Johnson,
H. Lynn Scheurman
Forest Research Laboratory
School of Forestry
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon

Our conclusion is that the Mt. Hood Forest allowable harvest must increase to between 469 MMBF/year to 548 MMBF/year just to take care of the current milling capacity reported in our survey of current timber purchasers. Other landowners at this time cannot be counted on to contribute any significant increase within this decade.

To reach this conclusion we used both our survey and Bueter's "Timber for Oregon's Tomorrow." The three following components were considered.

1. The deficit for Northwest Oregon as determined from Table II

   (53.0) - (44.8) = 8.2 MM cu. ft. annual harvest
   8.2 MM cu. ft. x 5 bd. ft./cu. ft. = 41.0 MM bd. ft./year

2. The current Mt. Hood cut and the Beuter Forest Service potential cut for the North Willamette timbershed adjusted to reflect new (1976) Mt. Hood Forest allowable cut.

   60 MM cu. ft./year x 5 = 385 MMBF/year total Mt. Hood
   .78 (North Willamette-Mt. Hood National Forest)

   385 MMBF Mt. Hood adjustment to Beuter North Willamette timbershed.
   - 362 MMBF Mt. Hood Forest allowable cut.
   + 23

3. The average and high annual Mt. Hood share of log consumption as shown in Table I that can be utilized currently.

Average	High
405 MMBF/year	484,000 MMBF/year
362 MMBF/year	362,000 MMBF/year
+ 43 MMBF/year	122,000 MMBF/year

These adjustments therefore give the basis for our conclusion.

41.0 MMBF/year	41.0 MMBF/year
23.0 MMBF/year	23.0 MMBF/year
43.0 MMBF/year	122.0 MMBF/year
362.0 MMBF/year	362.0 MMBF/year
469.0 MMBF/year	548.0 MMBF/year

Table III indicates the importance of mill residuals. Residuals are directly related to the foregoing discussion on timber supply. Seven mills indicated that hog fuel is used wholly or partially to generate steam or energy. Two mills indicated additional energy requirements would be met by future investments in capital to further utilize residuals.

TABLE III

Average Annual Residual
Volume Produced as Related
to
Total Log Capacity and Mt. Hood Share
By 25

	CHIP VOLUME (BDU's)	HOG FUEL (BDU)
Total	595,826	1,972,957
Mt. Hood Share	283,527	103,345
Percent of Total	48	—

(over)

The total number of people directly employed by the respondents to our survey was 4,364. The number of people indirectly related to the mills was not considered. A phone check of several respondents indicated that they reported their current employment situation. Because of the extreme depressed market condition we believe this employment figure to be below the average number of people employed during better times.

Community stability is important. We think a more detailed study separate from this survey is necessary. We would participate in any such meaningful study for the Mt. Hood.

For use in your transportation plan a map is attached showing the relationship of the current purchasers log flow to their share of the Mt. Hood Forest log capacity.

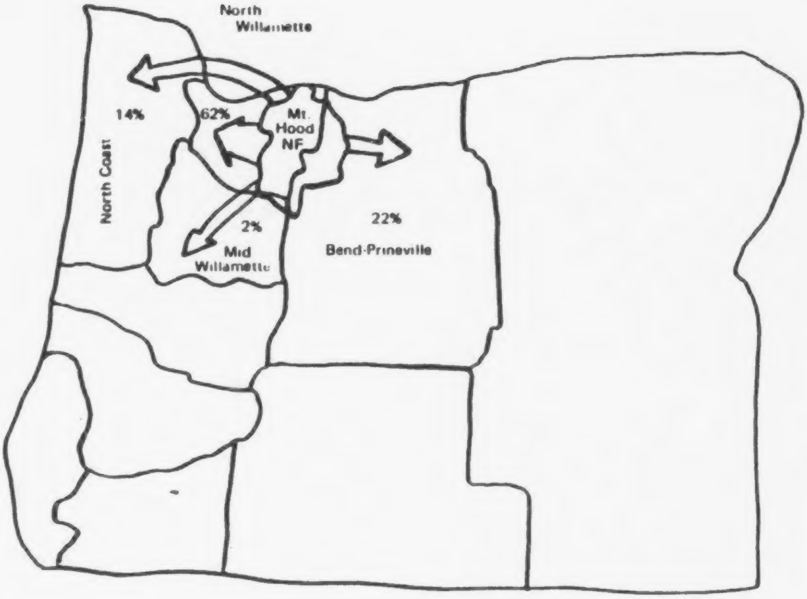
To summarize, the Mt. Hood National Forest will need to be the major timber supplier if the current capacity of the responding purchasers is to be maintained in the next one or two decades. It is obvious to us that the timber supply exists on the Mt. Hood Forest to exceed the current RPA assessment allocated to you by the Regional Office. We will continue to prove this point as you develop your analysis of the current management situation.

Sincerely,

Philo Gregg
District Forester

PG:me
Attachment
cc: Bill Geurds
John Johnson
Mt. Hood Timber Purchasers
Mt. Hood Technical Review Committee

LOG FLOW FROM MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST AS A FUNCTION OF LOG CAPACITY


North Willamette
14%
62%
Mt. Hood NF
North Coast
2%
22%
Mid Willamette
Bend-Prineville

STATEMENT OF ERIK BERGLUND

Mr. **Berglund**. Senator Hatfield, this is the one you've been looking for—the last one. I admire your stamina.

My name is Erik Berglund, and I am a backpacker. I have, since 1947, been traveling through the forests in the Pacific Northwest, studying the nature and the wildlife in place. I'm here because I feel there is a misconception among many people about trees and wildlife.

We have found by experience that at higher elevation the wilderness preservation system works. But, at the timber elevation, a designation of wilderness would kill everything, trees and wildlife, no matter what success in the reports or testimonies, there is no wildlife in old-growth. I still like to go through these giant, healthy stand of old-growth trees, but I am worried that they are going to disappear, not by cutting but by age. We have to plant, clear and plant for new old growth, and if we can get some money through it, the better. I'm not economically depending on anything on this bill, but I am concerned about the future.

We cannot—we have learned from old wilderness area, when I go through them, I get depressed, because, you see large areas with only dead or dying trees, and no wildlife. And I wish a few of the past generation would have taken care of this forest. And we have to take care of our forest for future generations. We cannot save a single old-growth tree. We have to plant them for future generations. And this is the message I would give you.

And, also, I have some suggestions about use of the areas that you may take up, and I would like you to read my statement.

Senator **Hatfield**. We will. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Berglund follows:]

TESTIMONY ON H.R. 1149.
Mt. Hood National Forest
On August 25, 1983.
by
ERIK BERGLUND.

Ever since I came to the Pacific Northwest in 1948 my favorite pass time activity has been backpacking in the wild nature.
I was very impressed by the giant old growth trees and I still enjoy walking through these great tree stands.
In 1948 people told me, that the last of the old growth trees were being cut, and that we wouldn't see them any more, but fortunately I still can run in to new old growth tree stands in several places, while the trees in the first places are dying and some times falling over.
Through the years my wife and I have been walking through forests almost everywhere in Oregon and Washington. We are quite familiar with the condition of forests within wilderness areas, in national forests and parks, state owned forests, BLM land and privately owned forests.
We also are out fishing, hunting and like to pick mushrooms in the fall, so we keep close attention to existing wild life and vegetation.

Therefore my wife and I are part of the largest group of regular Oregonians, who don't make themself heard because we don't belong to any special interest group and we don't have any direct economical ties influencing our opinions on this issue. We are just seriously concerned about the well-being of the nature for all times ahead.

We have found, that forests on the lower levels inside the wilderness areas are mostly passed their prime stage. Many trees are not trees but trunks with nothing growing on them. This is exactly what the author of the report for H.R. 1149 asks for to save the endangered northern spotted owl. But we have not found any owls in these old forests because the owls like all wild-life moves out of these areas due to lack of food. No under growth exists on the ground for the owl's prey. Only woodpecker and other insect eating birds can feed themselves in the dead forests.

As a rule the national forests are not able to supply feed for large populations of wild-life. Instead we find most of the animals and birds in logged forests, where the regrowths and the newly clear cut areas have nutritious food for most animals. In fact our neighborhood backyards are full of all kinds of wild-life including owls.
Our hunting activities are always within logging areas, because most animals have their habitat there.

As a rule Mount Hood National Forests are too close to heavily populated areas to make a true Wilderness System, which must be left alone without human influence for scientific studies. However, for the enjoyment of people the National Forests could be designated as Managed Wilderness Systems, where the timber is taken care of and replanted to provide as a whole a continuous enviromentally sound stage. At the high alpine levels nature will mostly take care of itself best without human interference.

COLUMBIA GORGE is an area full of scenery. In order to preserve the nature and still make it available to the general public, suitable establishments must be developped. This would not be possible, if a wilderness is designated for Mount Hood National Forests within this region. The result would be a destruction of the nature by people with no funds to correct the damages.
Instead this area is most suitable for a Managed Wilderness similar to the arrangements at national parks. However, some areas have dense timber stands, which need to be taken out to avoid future fires in the debris from old growth trees.
By dividing the district in economically suitable sections, the goverment can lease the sections to entities like the Sierra Club, Audubon Society or a corporation with public interest. Income from the timber sales would cover a great part of the cost for maintenance and care of the enviroment.
These develpments would bring a boost to this area's economy, while the nature would be protected from the publics onslaught.

SALMON-HUCKLEBERRY district is a typical tree-growing area near here, and I was surpriced to find it as a proposed wilderness area.
It would be completely wrong to let the forests deteriorate completely by leaving it alone. The fire hazards increase for every year due to the accumulating dry debris. A single fire could be disastrous to the fish, while prudent and timely road building and logging hardly affect the turbidity of the water at all. Most of the wildlife has already left the dense timber areas due to lack of food. Some deer are still hanging around close to the natural meadows, but their numbers will decrease unless logging opens up new feed areas.
Trails at the top of the ridges and along the river beds are heavily used by people, but the logging roads would go somewhere in between and would not affect the trails.
From the enviroment's point of view timber cutting would be the best solution for the Salmon-Huckleberry area.

BADGER CREEK area is again too easily accessible to be a true wilderness area. The author of the report gives a wrong picture of the nature here. He describes only the eastern part and doesn't tell about large almost flat areas further up, where you find big sound trees in their prime stage. This area is often hot and dry and would be very exposed to fires, if the trees are not taken out of there before they dry up from old age or deceases.
Logging in the west half is the best solution for nature preservation. The eastern part of this area will not change with or without wilderness designation unless someone starts mining for gold or something else.
Badger Creek area is not much used by people except for hunting.
I don't believe it should be promoted for further recreational use mainly due to the dryer land with hazardous fire conditions. This is one more reason for keeping it out of wilderness status, since more and more people are looking for such areas for extra ordinary excitements.

HIDDEN WILDERNESS or as we call it BULL OF THE WOODS, is a complex and interesting area. It is now heavily used for hiking and fishing, but no hunting, since wildlife has left the area due to lack of feed under the old trees. The small areas of timber makes it uneconomical to harvest the trees. But the old growth trees are falling down more and more. Some cleaning of the debris will be needed in the future. This area is not sensitive for fire, since it seems that every cloud scrapes off some rain on the ridges just around there.
Some management would be desirable here, and maybe it can be done by forming a voluntary club, as is done now at Bagby Hot Springs located next to this area. Wilderness designation would not enhance the area for public use.

Generally H.R. 1149 is AN ACT that quite clearly has been rushed through with no regard to the local people. Wilderness Preservation System has become a FAD, mainly promoted by some clubs, who claim that everything will be solved by letting nature take it's own course. This is not true for our fast tree-growing areas, where mankind can help nature by preventing fires, slides, speed up growth cycles, etc.

The report for H.R. 1149 is very misleading and all senators from the 49 other states cannot know what they are voting for or against, which worries me, because they most likely will pass the bill just to get votes in their own state. We have found that people who visit us from midwest and east firmly believe that Oregon has depleted the forests. Everyone is so surpriced over all the trees they see everywhere in the mountains.

I like to see trees grow big and tall, and fortunately they do so every where around us. In some decades we will have the biggest trees right around populated areas.
In the forests we have an inbalance between age groups. The old growth group is still too large for a proper balance. Much of the old growth within the proposed wilderness areas should come out, and new trees must be planted. However, it may be hard to get the forest industry interested in these trees, since they are passed prime stage. Therefore it may cost more than the income from timber to get them out.

It still is our generation's duty to harvest these old trees to give future generations their own "old growth" trees. It this isn't done they will end up having only rotten trash in these areas.

If the bill passes all these matters will be forgotten until it is too late to correct the mess. Since the demand for lumber is low now, it shouldn't be critical to wait another year to get a better bill.

Yours truly

Erik Berglund

Senator **Hatfield**. Well, even though I have to be in Dallas for a meeting at 5 o'clock and back into Portland by 7 o'clock, I want to take a few moments to make some remarks.

We have now heard today 140 witnesses and 125 witnesses in Bend, for a total of about 265 witnesses in the two hearings, who represent, indeed, not only just 265 individuals but many other thousands of Oregonians.

In October, we will hold one more hearing in Washington, at which time we will have an opportunity to hear from the national groups and from the administration on the wilderness issue.

I want to comment that, as I have previously, that both at Bend and here in Salem today, the witnesses and their testimony have represented a very high quality, as well as a wide range of opinion. We have heard witnesses who suggest that we triple the size of the House bill in acreage; to others who have suggested that we reduce our present wilderness acreage of 1.2 million. But despite these differences of viewpoint—and they are rather significant—I believe, as has been indicated by some witnesses today, that Congress must move ahead to resolve this issue, which has been raging for too many years. And we must stabilize our land base in Oregon by knowing what we are to expect in the future, as to not only economic planning but for recreation and for all all the other multiple uses of our forests.

Let me say that as my criteria for trying to come up with a version of a wilderness bill for the Senate, I will again refer back to the 1979 bill, which passed the Senate, which was authored after we held extensive hearings, again, in the State of Oregon, as well as in Washington, D.C. And together with the hearing record of both of these hearings in Bend and Salem, as well as the next one in Washington, and taking a very careful look at the House-passed bill, those will be the major components.

I just suspect, and I'm not going to box myself into an irretrievable position, but I just sort of suspect at this moment that we will add more acreage to the Oregon Wilderness as we come to draft the Senate bill than consitituted in my 1979 bill. But, at the same time there will be less acreage than in H.R. 1149. And I would just imagine that might be the general area where we will end up.

I want to say that I get, really, somewhat weary of these numbers games. I'm convinced that I could develop a bill that would have a very significant number of acres and comply with the requirements of the 1964 Wilderness Act, but would really be utterly ridiculous, in terms of whether we really were preserving something worth preserving.

On the other hand, I think we could take a 100 thousand acres of land, or even 10 thousand and in certain areas it could destroy a community in this State. So let's not play with numbers. I don't think that's the way we approach the problem.

I want to assure each one of you, though, that the areas discussed today, and the other areas at Bend will all receive very careful scrutiny because not only have these hearings demonstrated the difficulty of resolving the issue, but I believe they have been very helpful, both in the pictorial presentations, as well as in the written and verbal presentations. And we're going to take a very hard look at the resource protection issues that have been legitimately raised; the unique qualities of some of these areas that, without question in my mind, must be preserved.

By the same time, we're going to balance that with a hard look at the economic impacts on the communities, the jobs of the people of this State.

I believe that's the balance we must have—not only the environmental and the aesthetic, as well as the uniqueness of the areas and the creation, but also the economics.

The hearing record will remain open until September the 8th. We would invite anyone who could not testify today or who had additional thoughts that they would like to enter the record, to submit them to either my office in Portland or Salem or to the Washington office.

I would like to again express my deep appreciation to all of you. Some of you have driven many miles, as the lady who testified a moment ago, made sacrifices to be here today. I think it's a great important part of our consititutional system. It's not only helpful to me personally, but I think it enhances the whole system of open, free government. In my view, there are too few of these opportunities presented to citizens, to have an input in important policies that do govern and impact upon their lives.

I want to thank my alma mater—an area where I spent some of the happiest days, months, and years of my life—Willamette University for providing us with these facilities. And I too especially want to thank the staff, Tony Bevinetto on my right; Tom Williams on my far left; Trudy Transtrum, who has been handling all of the written testimony; and Steve Nowsen and Tom Imeson, to my left; and the unsung and silent hero, the court reporter, Charlotte McCracken—and if the record is wrong, it's her fault. [Laughter.]

We now stand adjourned. [Applause.]

[Whereupon, at 4:30 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

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